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VOLUME LII.—NO. 345. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RIDE ON A LIFE LINE.

Steamer's Passengers Rescued in a Breeches Bouy.

RUNS AGROUND IN A FOG.

The Flint and Pere Marquette No. 3 Strikes a Beach.

YAWL PUTS IN FOR HELP.

Capt. Peterson and the Milwaukee Crew Promptly Respond.

VESSEL IS APT TO GO TO PIECES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The passenger and mail steamer Flint and Pere Marquette No. 3 went ashore off North Point, three miles north of this city, at 3 o'clock this morning in a fog. All the passengers aboard were taken off this afternoon and evening by the life-saving crew in command of Capt. Peterson.



THE VESSEL GOING ON THE ROCKS.

They were: Mrs. Flora Grindaman, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Loren Petersen, Ludington; W. Gaguon, Ludington; B. B. Dannad, Milwaukee; G. B. Youle, Oshkosh, Wis.; W. W. Dalberg, Milwaukee; W. Willetts, Tomah, Wis.; Henry Johnson and William Hodges, Chicago; W. M. Randolph, Detroit.



CAPT. N. A. PETERSON OF THE LIFE SAVING CREW

Andrew Szorowski and W. Kurawaki, Seymour, Wis.; John McClintock, Auburn Park, Ill.; and W. P. Gibbs, Chicago.

The steamer left Ludington, Mich., at 10 o'clock yesterday bound for Milwaukee. Throughout the day the weather was propitious, but at 3 o'clock this morning it began to snow, and a dense fog settled over the lake. At that time the Captain lost all bearings and checked down the steamer and heaved the lead to get soundings. As he did this the boat ran into a reef. It then drifted towards the shore for about a mile and a quarter, where it was beached.

A yawl with six men aboard started for shore at 6 o'clock to get tugs to pull off the steamer. Those on board were Albert Patterson, William Jagmon, M. Moran, James McGuire, Edward O'Brien, the steward, all of Milwaukee, and S. Peterson of Chicago. There was a heavy sea on. The yawl was overweighted. To make matters worse it sprung a leak and was quickly filled with water and the whole crew had to begin bailing. It reached the shore safely, however, and the men summoned the lifeboat and crew, which immediately responded, the boat being taken to the scene by horses. The boat was sent out and Mrs. Loren Petersen of Ludington and Mrs. Flora Grindaman of New Orleans were taken ashore.

Rescued in the "Breeches Buoy."

To rescue the other passengers with lifeboats was too perilous an undertaking in the opinion of Capt. Peterson, and this afternoon he decided to use what the life-savers term the "breeches buoy," a carriage of cork, which is worked back and forth on a hawser between a wreck and the shore. To get a hawser to a wreck it is customary to first send out a small line with which to pull the hawser from the shore. To get a line aboard it is customary to shoot it out from a small cannon with which life-saving crews are provided for such emergencies. The saving crew had taken its cannon along this morning. At 2 o'clock this afternoon Capt. Peterson had the cannon set on the rugged ice banks that line the shore for a distance of 100 feet from the beach and began preparations for shooting a line to the wreck. At the first shot the line fell short. It had carried 1,000 feet, but the wreck was beyond its reach. After much time was lost in preparations a second shot was fired. It was nearer than the first, but it missed the steamer. Then Capt. Peterson gave up the attempt at shooting a line, as the long distance and the stiff wind made it doubtful if a line could be sent abroad should the attempts be repeated all the afternoon.

Capt. Peterson saw no other alternative but to take a line out with the lifeboat. "All hands to the lifeboat," shouted Capt. Peterson to his crew, and the men scurried over the ice banks as best they could to take the lifeboat which lay on top of an ice bank some distance to the south. Just as the boat was launched and the men had taken their positions, the steamer's whistle was sounded. It was a signal to the life-saving crew. A moment later and a life-preserver, with a line attached, was thrown from the steamer into the breakers. Seeing from his steamer that the attempt to shoot a line aboard had been abandoned, Capt. John Stewart had devised to send a line ashore with a life-preserver. The life-saving crew climbed out into the ice banks again and pulled their boat up after them. Tossed by the waves the life-preserver with the line was slowly carried shoreward, drifting a considerable distance to the north. The life-saving crew over the ice followed its course. Patiently they waited for it to come within reach. Suddenly it stopped. It had caught on a big bowlder, and there it stuck.

Carrying Out a Life Line.

"Back to the lifeboat, boys," shouted Capt. Peterson, and once more the men had a race on the ice banks to the lifeboat. The boat was again launched, and through the breakers the men pulled the boat until it was within reach of the wreck. Then the end of a line reaching to the shore was thrown aboard the steamer. Back to the shore came the life crew, their boat at times almost disappearing from view in the breakers. There were many willing hands to assist them in landing, which was accomplished with some difficulty, but no mishap. To the shore end of the line reaching to the steamer was attached a hawser that is also a part of the outfit of the lie-saving crew. The crew on the steamer pulled away on the line and with it went the hawser, until a blast of the steamer's whistle announced it had the hawser. It appeared to be a welcome tiding to those on board, for all the passengers as well as the crew appeared on deck. All watched one of the crew as, hawser in hand, he climbed to the top of the foremast. Then they watched him take several turns of the hawser about the masthead and "make it fast," as sailors say. The shore end of the hawser was firmly secured to a tree on the bank. The breeches buoy, by means of sliding tackle, was then hitched onto the hawser. The breeches buoy is a round piece of canvas filled with cork, in the center of which is attached leather straps so arranged as to hold



SOREN PETERSON, WHO CAME ASHORE WITH THE YAWL.

two persons by letting their legs hang through the cork jacket fitting down to the waist.

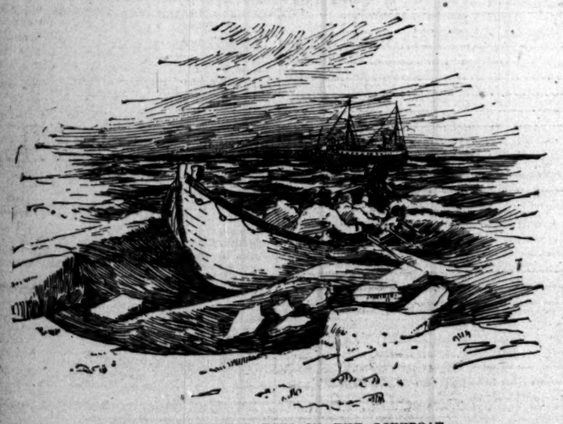
Wetting on the First Trip.

Frank Gerdes was the first to take the trip in the buoy. He is a member of the life-saving crew and he undertook the first trip to the steamer as an assurance to the passengers that it was a safe means of rescue. That there are more comfortable ways of travel, however, was soon demonstrated, for hardly had the small line attached to the breeches buoy been pulled and Gerdes started than his legs were dangling in the breakers. His weight had sagged the hawser, and he received a thorough wetting. His trip was made in safety, and when he reached the top of the steamer's masthead one of the crew was there to receive him. The slack in the hawser was pulled on the shore end so as to keep it above the water as much as possible.

Up the rigging of the steamer climbed one of the passengers, and into the breeches buoy he fixed himself. Then came the signal to pull away. Fifty willing hands on shore assisted the life-saving crew in pulling in the small line. Slowly the life carriage worked shoreward. The other passengers on board the steamer and crew appeared to be watching with anxiety. As it came toward the shore the breeches buoy settled toward the breakers until the man's legs were in the water. Then, with a sudden jerk, he was landed up on top of an icebank, where stood Capt. Peterson with open arms to receive him. The trip from the steamer had taken less than five minutes. The first passenger to land was George E. Youle, a traveling man from Oshkosh, who had been on a business trip through Michigan.

"No, we did not draw lots to see who would

[Continued on sixth page.]



BRINGING IN THE LADIES IN THE LIFEBOAT.

PRINT THE PAY-ROLL.

COUNCIL DECIDES TO MAKE IT PUBLIC PROPERTY.

The Democrats Angered at What They Say Is Taking an Important Plank Out of Their Platform—Ald. Sexton Criticises Mayor Swift and Is Answered Vigorously—The Illinois Central Railroad Ordered to Remove Its Objectionable Turnstiles.

Ald. Noble introduced an ordinance for the publication of the city pay-rolls monthly at the meeting of the Council last evening and it was passed after a somewhat heated discussion, mostly of a political nature. There is a plank in the Democratic platform providing for the publication of the city pay-rolls. Acting Mayor Swift has anticipated this by actually causing them to be published. This has angered the Democrats. They were furious last evening when Ald. Noble's ordinance was presented. They accused the Alderman of the Thirty-first of trying to steal their thunder. They were disposed to oppose it at first, but thought better of it. The level-headed Democratic members knew it would be dangerous at this time to declare against the pronouncement of their own platform and Ald. Noble's ordinance was passed. Ald. Ellert, a Democrat, being the only one who voted in the negative.

The ordinance and preamble are as follows:

WHEREAS, It is a matter of legitimate interest to the taxpayers of this city as to how the public funds are expended; and,

WHEREAS, The public is interested in knowing for what public services rendered by its employés the city pays; therefore be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Sec. 1. It shall be and is hereby made the duty of the City Controller to report to this Council that the same may be published in the current proceedings thereof each and every pay-roll upon which he shall make payments to any employés of the city, such pay-rolls to contain the name and place of residence of each employé, and shall indicate services for which such employé is paid.

Sec. 2. Such reports hereby required shall be made by the Controller to this Council as often as once each month, and each report so made shall contain all the pay-rolls upon which payments have been made during the time covered by said report.

Moves for Immediate Passage.

Before the Clerk had finished the reading of the ordinance Coughlin, Ellert, and other Democratic Aldermen were shouting for a reference to the Judiciary committee. But Ald. Noble had not yielded the floor, and Ald. Kent, who was in the chair, recognized him as he moved for a suspension of the rules to put the ordinance on its passage.

The Democrats hesitated. They did not want to go on record against the consideration of the ordinance, and the motion to suspend the rules prevailed on a viva-voce vote.

Ald. McGillen was thoroughly angered at the weakness of his brethren, and said: "There's no occasion for such an ordinance. The Democratic platform provides for a publication of the pay-rolls and John P. Hopkins will have them published when he is Mayor. But this ordinance involves an expenditure of money and should be referred to the Finance committee."

The chair ruled against McGillen on this point and Ald. Madden took the floor in support of the ordinance. He made a ringing speech in its favor. "It is only right and proper," he said, "that the people should know how their money is spent. The law contemplates that the pay-rolls shall be open to public inspection. We know that has not been the case. But if it were the ordinary taxpayer has not the time to spare to examine the manuscript pay-rolls. The Aldermen are directors of the corporation, and every taxpayer is a stockholder, and it is his right as such stockholder to know whose names are on the pay-roll. No honest employé of the city is afraid to have his name printed against the amount of his stipend. [Applause in the gallery.]

Ald. Sexton here tried to get the Democrats out of the tangle and supported the ordinance. But he took occasion to branch off into an attack on Mayor Swift, who was not present. The acting Mayor, he said, promised before he was elected he would preserve things as they were, that he would make no removal from office, and that he would only make necessary appointments.

"Well," continued the Alderman, "he has removed Mr. Schwab, who has attended to his business, and he has appointed Capt. Shippy, a notorious officer, dismissed from the force for good reason, and who, since his dismissal, as I note by the public press, has been practicing the arts of political intimidation in this ward. This is not honorable. This is not fair. It is not seemly."

Kent Defends Mayor Swift.

Chairman Kent came to the rescue of Mr. Swift.

"It is not seemly," he said, "in the Alderman from the Twenty-fifth Ward to attack the Mayor in his absence and to make accusations against him which cannot be sustained. It is unkind, ungentlemanly, and unmanly. Mr. Swift made no such promises as have been indicated. I was a member of the committee that arranged the peace before the election. The arrangement did not imply that persons perniciously active in politics should be retained. It only implied that heads of departments should be maintained and that the city should not be redistricted."

Ald. Mann followed Ald. Kent and said: "There has been a great deal of talk about Shippy's reinstatement. As a matter of fact his reinstatement as Lieutenant was on the recommendation of Inspector Hunt, under whom he had served formerly. It also had the approval of Supt. Brennan. Both Hunt and Brennan are Democrats. Does a nonpartisan police force mean that nobody but Democrats shall be officers in it? But all these matters do not affect the publication of the pay-rolls, and I fully indorse Ald. Noble's ordinance."

Ald. McGillen spoke again and said the publication was intended to slur the foreign-born citizens who worked with spade, or pick, or ax. It was an exhibition of offensive Americanism.

Ald. Noble said: "But it is in accord with your much-lauded platform." He moved the previous question, which prevailed, to the annoyance of Ald. Ryan, who had another Democratic speech to deliver and was shut off. The ordinance was then put upon its passage and adopted, 58 to 1.

Illinois Central Turnstiles Must Go.

Ald. Madden introduced an ordinance declaring the turnstiles along the line of the Illinois Central railroad company within the city limits public nuisances and providing for their summary abatement and removal.

"The people of the South Side have spoken in no uncertain tones against these turnstiles," he said. "It is impossible now for people to travel the streets upon which they have the right. The time has come when we should protest against any railroad company so usurping the rights of the people. I move you that the rules be suspended for the purpose of passing the ordinance."

"The people in my ward are unanimous in the desire that the Aldermen do all they can to abate this nuisance," said Ald. Hopburn.

"There is no longer any possible reason for the maintenance of these turnstiles," said Ald. Mann. "There is no justification for it."

"I am in favor of the ordinance as far as it goes, but it isn't worth the paper it is written on. The company will place its turnstiles on its own ground. I've introduced an order to open every street across the Illinois Central. That will do away with the turnstiles."

The ordinance was passed by a vote of 57 yeas and 3 nays. It is as follows:

Sec. 1. That the turnstiles and all other obstructions erected, maintained, and now in use by the Illinois Central railroad company along its line of railroad at and near its several stations within the corporate limits of the City of Chicago are hereby found to be to the common annoyance of the public and are declared to be a public nuisance.

Sec. 2. That the Superintendent of Public Works be and he is hereby ordered and directed to proceed summarily to remove the said turnstiles along the line of the railroad of the Illinois Central company wherever the same exist and are maintained within the corporate limits of the City of Chicago.

Other Business Transacted.

Ald. Campbell sent in an order directing the Corporation Counsel to report what interest the city has in the viaduct at Van Buren street and the pier at the foot of that territory.

Ald. Powers introduced a resolution providing for an appropriation not exceeding $1,000 for the entertainment of delegates to the convention of the Federation of Labor. The resolution was passed.

Ald. Dorman introduced an order which was passed directing the Commissioner of Public Works to cause the ordinance constituting eight hours a day's work to be in force by the Bureau of Street Cleaning.

H. J. Jaxon sent in a communication saying he had found other overcharges in the T. W. Sennott bill, over which the Council fought at its first session. He said he could not make a full report before next week. The communication was referred to the Finance committee before which Mr. Jaxon is to appear next Friday.

Ald. McGillen objected to "defiling" the records by the publication of such a communication as Mr. Jaxon had sent in. "We should not support the unsupported claim every one sees fit to make."

On Ald. Hepburn's motion the letter was placed on file.

Washington Porter sent in a communication asking that the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds be instructed to report on the proposition to remove the Manufactures Building to the Lake Front. It was referred to the Finance committee.

Resolutions of regret upon the death of Mayor Harrison were read from the Philadelphia City Council, and were ordered published.

Ald. Coughlin introduced an order compelling street car companies to remove snow from all streets on which they have tracks. The order was passed. Subsequently Ald. Ryan introduced an ordinance covering the same subject. It provides for a fine of $200 for every mile of street encumbered with the snow two days after the fall ceases. The ordinance was passed.

Mayor Swift sent in the nomination of John Worthy to succeed himself as Director of the House of Correction. The nomination was confirmed.

SWAN LAKE HUNTERS REJECT ALTGELD

His Action in Ignoring the Game Laws Said to Be the Cause.

The Swan Lake Shooting club, an organization composed of fifty men who have hunting grounds down on the Illinois River, sprung a lively sensation in its annual meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon. It is reported that Gov. John P. Altgeld's name was proposed for membership, but rejected. As the meeting was secret and it is against the rules of the club to make public any business transacted, particulars could not be obtained. Several of the members were seen last night, but they declined to talk. They would not, however, deny the report.

E. A. Burdett, the President, said there was nothing he could give out. He then turned to E. W. Bangs and asked him whether, under the circumstances, it would be policy for him to make a statement.

"I don't think it would," replied Mr. Bangs. "I know I would not."

John E. Earle, the Vice-President, was also asked for his advice. He thought the action of the meeting was not binding or conclusive until the minutes have been approved and for that reason thought it inadvisable to say anything now.

"You see," continued Mr. Burdett, "we are not in a position to talk. For that matter there is nothing to talk about."

"Did you turn the Governor down?"

"That I cannot tell you."

"Was his name proposed for membership?"

"Inasmuch as the club keeps all its business secret, I cannot say whether it was or whether it was not."

"Do you understand there is considerable feeling among nimrods throughout the State against Mr. Altgeld for the manner in which he permits the game laws to be ignored?"

"Yes, I have heard that there is a great deal of complaint, but I prefer not to say anything for publication myself."

Mr. Bangs ventured the opinion that what was done by the club in its meeting yesterday had no effect one way or the other on the members.

"I don t think," he said, "that they care a snap about it."

The report that his Excellency had been rejected by this organization was the topic among shooters last night, and the club's action seemed to meet with unanimous approval. One enthusiast exclaimed:

"No man who handles a shotgun would be justified in voting for him for anything. Only those who want to violate the game laws could be induced to vote for him. I say this as a good Democrat, too. He made himself unpopular with shooters last winter by vetoing a bill passed unanimously by both branches of the Legislature to protect a colony of Chinese Mongolian pheasants, imported and introduced into the State by a doctor down at Champaign.

"That was an act no respetable law-abiding citizen could conscientiously sanction. These pheasants were to be introduced into the State free of expense. The only thing asked for by the public-spirited doctor was the passage of a law guaranteeing them protection for a period of five years. They are a most valuable and prolific bird and at the end of that time would be worth thousands of dollars to the State. As a game product they would be a big acquisition. The Legislature readily complied with the doctor's request and unanimously passed the bill guaranteeing his birds five years' protection against hunters, but the Governor saw fit to veto it, on the grounds as I understand it that all game laws should be abolished. He has certainly done everything in his power to make them a dead letter."

Other clubmen talked in the same strain and every man was glad to hear that the Governor had been shut out of the privilege of becoming a member of one of the legitimate club organizations formed exclusively for the purpose of supporting every administration in its efforts to enforce the law and thus give every protection possible to the game of the State.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: E. A. Burdett, President; John E. Earle, Vice-President; and S. R. Jewell, Secretary and Treasurer. These men, together with William Nash and Harry High, comprise the Board of Directors.

Willing to Pardon Fugitive Tate.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 11.—A petition has been circulated in this city and county, and also in other counties in the State, asking for the pardon of ex-State Treasurer James W. Tate. The petition recites that Tate has already suffered much by voluntary banishment, even if he is guilty, and that he has expiated whatever misdeeds he may have heedlessly committed, as there is reason to believe Tate was more sinned against than sinful. Tate fled in March, 1888, leaving a shortage of $200,000. He is thought to be in China or Japan.

IT GIVES A SHELTER.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED PENNILESS MEN FLOCK TO NEW QUARTERS.

Rooms in a Wabash Avenue Business House Hired for Use of the Homeless—Part of the Gougar-Stead Collection Used for Its Rent—Food Comes in to the City Hall from the Charitable—Sandwiches, Coffee, and Blankets Are Furnished—Plans for Aid Forming.

The heart-sickening scene of destitution, hunger, and homelessness which has been witnessed for two weeks past in the corridors of the City Hall, and which has stirred the heart of humanity all over the city, and far away as well, was last night partially transferred to Nos. 346 and 348 Wabash avenue. These premises are in the new seven-story brick building of the National Printing and Engraving Company, and consist of two narrow store-rooms, one of which was formerly occupied as a restaurant, and the other of which was fitted up for but never used as a cheap vaudeville theater. The means of providing this shelter was furnished by the $537 collected by Mrs. Gougar at Central Music Hall Sunday night. The actual work of putting the plan into execution must be credited to Chief Brennan, Inspector Ross, Matron Lizzie Waller, and Mrs. Mary A. Ahrens. The premises have been rented for one month for $100 in advance.

As soon as the unfortunate men began to assemble at the City Hall last evening they were informed that they could be admitted there no longer, and were directed to their new house of refuge. When they had all accepted the invitation the scene on Wabash avenue was in some respects more pitiful and heartrending than at the City Hall. The number that squeezed into these storerooms last night was variously estimated from 1,400 to 1,500. There were no beds or bedding except some small gray blankets, and there was absolutely no ventilation. By 9 o'clock the floor of one room was covered with prostrate forms, arranged in three tiers that stretched from wall to wall. In the other room the place of the middle tier was occupied by a dense throng of men standing on their feet.

Food for the Hungry.

Large quantities of prepared food were delivered at the City Hall by unknown donors all day yesterday, and these stores were sent to the new quarters. They were reinforced there by still other donations. H. H. Kohlsaat gave barrels of coffee, the Christian Endeavor Union furnished mountains of sardines, D. F. Flurry, a Montana man, gave a dressed beef, and B. C. Morse of No. 275 Wells street sent 300 chicken pies. The result was that the men had a real good supper before they lay on the floor and pulled their blankets over their legs. The chicken pies, however, were reserved for breakfast this morning.

At midnight there was an overflow from the city's Wabash avenue lodging-house and the overflow came to its old quarters in the City Hall. A big notice had been posted saying no lodging would be allowed there and that sleeping quarters were provided elsewhere. Two officers were on duty to see the rule was kept, but at 10:30 o'clock men began to arrive, saying they had no place to sleep. They said the place on Wabash avenue was crowded to the doors and the police stations and missions were full. The police found by telephone these statements were true and allowed the men to come in. By 1 o'clock nearly 500 men had camped in the City Hall.

Early yesterday morning President Page and several women of the Christian Endeavor Union called at detective headquarters and said they wanted to establish some kind of an office at which they could receive bread, food, clothing, or money for the relief of the homeless and hungry who gather in the corridors of the big building each night. Inspector Shea gave up his office for the purpose and the women took in many a dollar during the day.

Much Work for Charity.

Chief Brennan's office seemed to be the place to which the charitably inclined naturally drifted. All day long it was crowded with women, some with plans for relief, some with money, and some with food. Little police business could be transacted, for the Chief had too much charity work to do. Ald. Coughlin of the First Ward was in the office at the time and the ladies got him so greatly interested that he agreed to go to the place and receive any donations which might be sent there. He agreed also to solicit donations from the business houses, hotels, and restaurants in the First Ward. Any one desiring to give will find him on hand to receive their offerings. C. S. Felton, an agent for an Eastern house at No. 260 Fifth avenue, also became interested in the movement and agreed to be solicitor. Mayor Swift gave him a letter authorizing this work.

Mrs. P. J. O'Keefe of No. 5619 Wabash avenue, Mrs. James Eagle of No. 141 Cass street, and Mrs. J. B. Sullivan of No. 113 Cass street, members of the Catholic Women's National League, called upon Chief Brennan and reported that they had money enough to feed hundreds of men daily with coffee and bread. They are in search of a store or large room down-town in which they may make headquarters. They dislike to spend any portion of their money for rent and hope to find some one who will give them the use of such a room with the understanding that they shall vacate at notice.

The action taken by the Council last night in voting money to aid the unfortunates is related in another column.

THEY ASK ALL THE PEOPLE FOR AID.

Committee for Relief of Destitution Is Formed and Begins Work.

Employés in the big stores and in other large hives of labor will be asked to make small contributions to the fund which Col. W. P. Rend's committee to afford immediate relief to the suffering unemployed will try to raise. This is part of the committee's plan. Yesterday afternoon a subscription paper was circulated in Marshall Field & Co.'s retail store. In a few hours before closing a large number of employés inscribed their names, giving sums varying from 10 cents upward.

"We want to secure promises from the employés of big stores to give 25 cents a week out of their earnings until the stress of the unemployed is relieved," said A. L. A. Wallace, one of the committee. "The movement to do so met with favor in Marshall Field & Co.'s store. We shall try to get the men in the other large places to push it.

"There are 200,000 people in Chicago, we believe, who desire to contribute to the relief fund. The vast majority can hardly give large sums, but their quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies will go to make up a sum that will tell in the work. The committee desires it to be known that any contribution, however small, will be thankfully accepted and credited to its donor."

The money so received will be expended for immediate relief. Food and blankets will be purchased, and the former will be given to those who need it. The blankets will be taken to the new quarters for the homeless, at Nos. 346 and 348 Wabash avenue.

Col. Rend's committee met yesterday and partly formed an organization. Another meeting will be held today, when it is expected the organization will be completed. The members of the committee desire persons interested in the work to communicate with them.

EXTRA.

4:00 A. M.

HOLD 400 POLICEMEN.

DOWN-TOWN STATIONS FILLED WITH RESERVE OFFICERS.

Rumors of a Mass-Meeting of the Unemployed on the Lake-Front at 7 O'clock This Morning Cause Officials to Prepare for the Unexpected—It Is Said the Gathering Is to Be Addressed by Labor Leaders and a Demand Made for "Work or Bread."

Four hundred policemen were held in reserve at the Battery, Harrison Street, Stanton Avenue, and Twenty-second Street Stations after 1 o'clock this morning. Late last night the department officials received information that a mass-meeting of the unemployed was to be held at 7 o'clock this morning in front of the Columbus statue, and though they did not place unbounded faith in the report they resolved to be prepared for any emergency. Then again, this is the morning designated by John Westgarth, the crazy Lily Lake farmer, for the assembling at daybreak of "10,000 armed and mounted men on the Lake-Front," who should be prepared "to do and die." John is now locked up at Geneva, Ill., but as all the cranks who may have read his pronunciamento are at large a few hundred extra officers along Michigan avenue, in front of the big hotels, and near the large stores would not be in the way, so the Chief and his aides figured.

Chief Brenuan Tells Why He Acted.

Chief Brennan, when seen this morning at 3 o'clock at his home, said that he had instructed four of the Inspectors, Laughlin, Lewis, Schaack, and Ross, to hold day officers in reserve, and that there were 500 policemen thus held in the stations in addition to the usual day force held in reserve. He would not admit the truth of the statement that a secret call for a meeting of the unemployed had been issued.

"I took this extraordinary measure as a matter of precaution," said the Chief, "knowing that the call for 10,000 men to meet on the Lake-Front had been issued for 7 o'clock this morning. I considered it necessary to assure safety to have the increased force thus on call. No secret information has come to me of any call for a gathering on the Lake-Front. My fears were grounded chiefly on the circular of Westgarth. I am certain that with the force at our command this morning we can quell any possible movement for trouble."

To Ask for "Bread or Work."

The story that the homeless ones in Chicago were to rendezvous near the Van Buren street viaduct came from one of the lodgers in the City Hall and also from a local labor leader. For several days the "executive minds" among the unemployed have been planning a demonstration at which a demand for "bread or work" should be made.

The presence in the city of the labor leaders of the country in attendance upon the Federation of Labor convention gave them the opportunity. Some of the more radical speakers, it was said, would be asked to address the gathering and outspoken language was expected. Then, so the informants said, the word to meet was passed all along the City Hall corridor, through the new lodging apartments at Nos. 346-348 Wabash avenue, and the other abiding places of the unfortunates. Then the plans to prevent an outbreak were formulated.

Police Get Their Orders.

Orders were received by the Lieutenants of the down-town stations to have all the available men on duty before and at 6 o'clock. The men who are relieved at 1 o'clock every morning were told to stay at the station until they received further orders. The detail who go off duty at 4 a. m. were given the same orders. The "dog watch" men, who go out at 4 o'clock, were ordered not to go out, and the day men were also ordered to come to the station at 6 o'clock and stay there until relieved. At the Harrison Street Station over one hundred men were ready for duty at 6 o'clock. At the same hour there were fifty at the Battery, sixty at Twenty-second Street, and seventy at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station. These are nearly the full quotas of men on duty at each station.

The officers in charge of the stations claimed that they were totally uninformed as to the reason for holding the men. They got their orders they said and asked no questions.

One of the Lieutenants said: "I can't tell you why the men are being held, but I expect it is because of that crank at Lily Lake and his circular calling for 10,000 armed men to meet on the Lake-Front this morning. I think it was simply done as a matter of precaution. I know the Chief will have 1,500 men where he can get them at a moment's notice."

Westgarth's Call to Arms.

John Westgarth, who wrote the lurid circular, resides on a farm near Lily Lake, a little town close to Lake Geneva. Thursday, Dec. 7, the circulars were distributed on a train coming from Lake Geneva and some of them were scattered throughout the city. After a short but wild account of the condition of the workingmen the circular called for 10,000 armed men to meet on the Lake-Front on the morning of Dec. 12 and avenge the wrongs of the poor. He said in the circular:

I want 10,000 armed and mounted men to meet with me on the Lake-Front in the City of Chicago on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1893, at the break of day. Sound no warning note. Come quietly. Come "not to ask the reason why, come prepared to do and die."

To the end that the Lake-Front may be dedicated to popular assemblage for chaste utterance, liberating the deep and mellow tones which must trouble the slumber of the rocky-hearted aristocracy, while vigilance may yet find one unkempt child or perishing soul.

"And speed the coming happy day
Where 'toil, remitting, lends its aid to play?'"
Yours unto the end of the chapter.
JOHN WESTGARTH, Lily Lake, Ill.

Nov. 30, 1893.

Chief of Police Brennan, as soon as he saw one of the circulars, sent Officer Thompson to Lake Geneva to investigate. Westgarth was arrested and is being held for examination as to his sanity. The officials of the Police Department considered the man nothing but a crank.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Thomas Valantly was drowned at Plymouth, Pa., Saturday. He was taking cold baths in the river for his health when an ice gorge bore down upon him.

The old "John Bull" locomotive, running under its own steam and drawing the two original Camden and Amboy railroad coaches, arrived at Altoona yesterday on its way East.

Fred Fern, the American who was connected with the Garza outbreak in Mexico and who turned State's evidence, was found fatally shot in Rio Grande City, Tex., Saturday night.

Indianapolis parties claim to have a private telegram from New York to the effect that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road is to pass under control of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Feb. 1.

The British steamship Southerly, Capt. Daville, Marseilles to Vera Cruz, with a cargo of cement and general merchandise, is aground in Campeche Bay, about seven miles from Progreso, Fla. The Captain and crew, twenty-three in all, were taken off Dec. 5 and landed at Pensacola.

LAST EDITION.

HOAR'S HOT SPEECH.

Renewal of Assault on Cleveland's Hawaiian Policy.

BLOUNT IS BROUGHT IN.

His Appointment Declared to Be Unconstitutional.

BAYARD IS ALSO ATTACKED.

No Loophole for Evasion Is Permitted the Administration.

GRAY DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—There is no escape for the administration from Paramount Blount. He was at once its creation and its creature, and now the President has to stand by the record that has been made. It is doubtful if any of the "Cuckoo" Senators will claim that Blount's original appointment was constitutional, for they know that the President himself tactically admitted that it was not when he made Blount simply Minister Resident instead of Paramount Commissioner. Senator Hoar brought this phase of the Hawaiian politics to a direct issue today by introducing the following resolutions:

That the President be requested to inform the Senate, if, in his opinion, it be not inconsistent with the public interest, whether any person whose name has not been submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent has been appointed since the 4th day of March, 1893, to represent the United States in the Hawaiian Islands; and

Whether such person has been accredited to the President or the Executive and Advisory Council of the Hawaiian Islands, and whether such person has been presented to the head of the government of the Hawaiian Islands, and whether any, and if so what, authority was given to such person touching the relations of this government to the then existing or other government of the Hawaiian Islands and the protection of American citizens therein; and

Whether any discretion or power has been committed to any such person to determine when the naval forces of the United States should be landed therein or withdrawn therefrom, and whether any authority had been committed to such person to use physical force in the territory of said government or to land an armed force there; and

Whether such person has been authorized to correspond or has, in fact, corresponded in regard to the public affairs of the government of the Hawaiian Islands with any private person on a paper or other periodical, or has been authorized, or has, in fact, undertaken, to receive in said Hawaiian Islands the testimony of any private person, or has requested or received written communications from any private person in regard to the lawful and existing government there, or the circumstances under which said existing government was established, or any other matter relating to the public affairs thereof; and

Whether if any such appointment or authority has been made or given, further to inform the Senate whether the same was made or given at a time when the Senate was in session or has continued in force during any session of the Senate or Congress or of any part thereof; and further,

Whether such appointment or authority was communicated to the Senate during any session thereof; and further, whether any person has accepted or undertaken to accept the office of a Commissioner or public Minister with the powers aforesaid or any of them, or has undertaken in any correspondence with the Government of Hawaii or with any private person to describe himself as Commissioner of the United States.

No Loophole for Evasion.

The resolutions are pointed and leave no loophole of evasion. When the Paramount Commissioner's report gets formally before the Senate that body will naturally want to know under what authority he was acting when he hauled down the flag and made his alleged investigations. Senator Gray, seeking to defend the administration, grew angry at Senator Hoar, but he did not undertake to go into the merits of Blount's appointment. That is something which the "Cuckoo" Senators are wise enough to leave to the President himself.

While waiting for the latest news from Honolulu the more conservative among the Democrats are trying to find a way out of the trouble into which the administration has plunged the country. They realize that the embarrassment is infinitely greater than if the President had simply declined annexation. Then the Hawaiians would have been left to settle their own form of government or to await a change of administration in the United States. But the President and the Secretary of State having become committed to the restoration of the ex-Queen it is felt that the conditions existing in the islands imposes a moral responsibility on Congress that cannot be ignored. The President having declared in favor of restoring the Queen, and the provisional government having refused to let her be restored, the President logically ought to come to Congress and ask authority to wage war against the provisional government. One course suggested has been a joint committee of House and Senate to visit the islands and examine and report. As the Senate is the treaty-making power it could send a committee of its own. Two months would be required for the purpose of investigation and it is doubtful if any committee could be spared from Congress for that length of time. A commission has also been suggested. If the President in the beginning had selected a commission instead of a special Commissioner it is pretty certain that his administration would never have been committed to the restoration of Liliuokalani. A commission would not now be likely to bother with the matters which seemed of so great interest to Paramount Authority Blount, but would concern itself only with the future relations of the islands to the United States.

SENATOR HOAR'S INCISIVE SPEECH.

Sharp Criticism of the President's Appointment of Paramount Blount.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—After Mr. Hoar had presented in the Senate today his resolutions in regard to the appointment of Blount as Commissioner to Hawaii Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) objected to a discussion and asked that the resolution go over till tomorrow. It was of sufficient importance, he said, to lie over.

Mr. Hoar claimed that it was the unvarying custom of the Senate to allow a Senator to explain a bill or resolution offered by himself, and that was all he proposed to do.

Mr. Gray withdrew his objection, and Mr. Hoar proceeded with his remarks. He commented upon the fact that the information communicated by the President to the Senate under the seal of confidence had been freely given out to the representatives of four newspapers that were known to be zealous, thorough-going, and almost unscrupulous supporters of the administration. One of the allegations made was that the President on the 7th of March, 1893 (the Senate being then in

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LD & Co.

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or Annex.

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session), commissioned a person to proceed to the Hawaiian Islands, accrediting him by a letter as a Commissioner from this government to that government, and said, in the letter of instructions, that he was to be paramount as a representative of the United States in these islands. If that allegation (said Mr. Hoar) were true, it seemed to him as gross a violation of the Constitution of the United States as was ever charged upon or imputed to any public official. It was not necessary to say to the Senate or to the American people that an attempt to usurp the power of appointing and commissioning such an officer, without the consent of the Senate, was an attempt to usurp all the diplomatic relations of the government.

Doings of Blount.

Mr. Hoar went on to say that this diplomatic officer (Mr. Blount) had proceeded to the Hawaiian Islands, opened correspondence with persons there in relation to public affairs in these islands, called before him certain citizens, addressed letters to other citizens, taking their replies orally, and had requested them to reduce their oral communications to writing and had transmitted that private correspondence to the President of the United States. Mr. Hoar alluded to the dispatches from London attributing to Mr. Bayard the statement that there could be no reversal of a policy based simply on justice and magnanimity, and that no advantage would be taken of the weakness of the Hawaiian Queen's party; and he said that if the dispatches were true it was also true that Great Britain had been taken into a confidence which the American Senate or people had not shared. He wanted this matter to be separated from all questions of dealing with Hawaii, from all questions of annexation, or a protectorate or a dependency—from all questions in reference to which the two parties were divided. But if it were true that the President of the United States (the Senate being in session) authorized an officer to exercise paramount authority in another country with which the United States is at peace, directing the Consul and Resident Minister to promote his success by every means in their power, to place the archives under his complete and untrammeled inspection—authorized him to employ, at his discretion, the naval power, and to land or withdraw the forces of the United States at his will, he (the President) is standing, in my judgment, on very slippery ground, and he had better step onto the terra firma rapidly and at once. [Some laughter in the galleries.]

Violation of the Law.

If, in the next place, said Mr. Hoar, such an official entered upon that duty and established a correspondence with private persons about the public affairs of those islands, that official violated in the most gross and palpable manner the express written law of the American people; and if he reported that action to the President and it was approved, and the President thus made himself an accomplice, after the fact of that violation of law, he (the President) is standing on ice not only very slippery, but very thin. [More subdued laughter.] And especially if after that act of that public Commissioner the President proceeded to decorate him with a new diplomatic appointment. The ostrich, said Mr. Hoar, puts his head in the sand, hoping his body will not be seen; the rhinoceros hides in his mud puddle, breathes through the tip of his nose, and thinks he will not be seen; but neither of them is a fit and suitable precedent for the Executive of the United States. The people have a right to know, wish to know, and will know the truth of this matter.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) said that he did not intend to be drawn into a discussion of the Hawaiian matter. The Senator from Massachusetts had scolded all through Mr. Cleveland's first administration, and had scolded him back into the White House again. Nor did he think the honored American representative at the Court of St. James (Mr. Bayard) would take much detriment by his share of the scolding, because, when that honored representative occupied another high position in the government of the United States, he came in for vehement lecturing from the Senator from Massachusetts and had actually survived it.

Wants Hoar to Wait.

If the Senator from Massachusetts had quietly waited until the official information which was asked for a day or two ago, and which he (Mr. Hoar) must know there had been no opportunity to prepare and furnish, came to the Senate the discussion could have gone on in the light of the patriotic duty of Senators, leaving partisanship behind them in the dark places to which it belonged in a discussion of this kind. He (Mr. Gray) wanted to know something of what had taken place in the islands, and it was for that purpose that he had cordially coöperated with the Senator from Massachusetts last week in supporting a resolution requesting the President to furnish as speedily as possible the information promised in his message. And until he (Mr. Gray) felt that the giving of that information had been unduly delayed he would possess his soul in patience. He would simply remind the Senator and the Senate and the people of the United States that the Special Commissioner had been sent to the Hawaiian Islands because there had been a transaction there involving the honor of the United States, and it was the duty of the Government of the United States to possess itself of information on the subject by sending out a gentleman who could see with his eyes and hear with his ears what it was impossible for the President and the Secretaay of State to see with their eyes and hear with their ears. And the President and Secretary of State would have been derelict in their duty if they had not availed themselves of the ample authority which they had to acquire that information through an agent duly authorized by the Executive.

Mr. Hoar objected to Mr. Gray's characterization of his remarks as scolding, and a dialogue ensued, which at some points tended to acrimoniousness—Mr. Gray intimating that Mr. Hoar forgot what he had said, and Mr. Hoar retorting that he did not forget, but that the Senator from Delaware misstated it. In the course of this dialogue Mr. Gray declared his own belief and that of Mr. Bayard to be that Mr. Cleveland's policy is one not only of justice and magnanimity, but one of non-interference. Finally the discussion came to a close and the resolutions went over till tomorrow.

CHANGES IN THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Democrats Find It Necessary to Make Material Alterations in Rates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Developments late tonight were that the alterations in the new tariff bill are more sweeping than was reported after the adjournment of the Ways and Means committee this afternoon. The following is given as the corrected and official list of the changes since the first publication of the bill decreed by the Democratic majority:

Collodion from $1 a pound to 45 per cent ad valorem.

Ethers, sulphuric, from 25 to 35 cents per pound.

Lead and lead products changed from ad valorem to one-half the present specific rates.

Magesic firebrick, $1 per ton.

Pottery classification changed and rates made 35 and 40 per cent.

Ferro-manganese from 22½ per cent to 10 per cent.

Common black plate from 35 per cent ad valorem to a specific duty of 9-10 cent.

Tin-plate from an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent to a specific duty of 1 1-5 cents per pound, taking effect Oct. 1.

Wire from 30 to 35 cents.

Lead sheets, etc., made specific at 1¼ cents a pound.

Lumber—Duties are restored on plain lumber at the rate of 50 cents a thousand feet for each side planed; $1 for planed, tongued, and grooved on one side; and $1.50 when planed, tongued, and grooved on both sides.

Malt, from 20 per cent to 25 per cent.

Oranges, 8 cents per cubic foot capacity.

Chocolate confectionery, from 2 cents per pound to 25 per cent ad valorem.

Champagne restored to the present rates.

Twine of hemp into basket, clause increased from 10 per cent to 30 per cent.

Oilcloth, from 20 per cent to 25 per cent.

Linens, laces, etc., from 35 to 40 per cent.

Carpets, except Aubusson or Brussels, increased 5 per cent.

Combed silk, which is now on the free list, is restored to the dutiable list at half the present rate, 25 cents a pound.

Brushes and feather dusters from 25 to 30 per cent.

Pearl buttons from 40 per cent to one cent per line and 15 per cent ad valorem.

Jewelry increased from 25 to 35 per cent.

Ivory, sawed or cut into logs only, placed on the free list.

Petroleum, crude or refined, is made free if the country producing it admits ours free.

Original drawings and sketches and artists' proofs of etchings and engravings and statuary of wood are added to the free art clause.

Mother-of-pearl, sawed and cut, is taken from the free list and left among the manufacture of pearl.

The limit of wearing apparel which may be brought in free is reduced from $500 to $250.

... whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether in beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread or cotton, hereinafter provided for, valued at not exceeding 12 cents a pound, 20 per cent ad valorem; valued at over 12 cents per pound and not exceeding 20 cents per pound, 25 per cent ad valorem; valued at over 20 cents per pound and not exceeding 30 cents per pound, 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at 30 cents and not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 35 per cent; valued at over 40 cents per pound, 40 per cent ad valorem.

Burlaps, 15 per cent.

An increased tax on playing cards, cigarettes, and cigars is practically determined upon, but the precise rate is not yet formally adopted. There is no reason to change the statement made in the United Press dispatches ten days ago, that the cigarette tax of 50 cents per 1,000 will be doubled. The protests of the manufacturers of playing cards have not been unheeded by the committee, and while there is yet a probability that this tax may be placed at 10 cents a pack, a compromise may be agreed upon, fixing the rate several cents lower.

A tax on incomes is settled beyond a peradventure, but its form and scope are yet to be determined by the majority members of the committee.

The changing of the date on which the bill will go into effect, from March 1 to June 1, was made in compliance with the business-men of the country, who desired that the new bill should become operative as near the close of the fiscal year as possible.

GOLD BALANCE DOWN TO $83,571,000.

Figures from the Ten-Day Statement of the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The "ten days" statement issued by the Treasury Department today shows that the gold balance is $83,571,000. The currency balance is $11,600,000, making the net balance slightly over $95,000,000. In view of the heavy disbursements made to date, $12,200,000, of which $6,000,000 was for pensions, the balance has kept up remarkably well. The receipts thus far this month have aggregated $10,860,000, which is a considerable increase over the corresponding period of November. They indicate a total for the month of $28,000,000, while the receipts for November were only about $24,000,000. Pension payments this month, however, will aggregate more than $13,000,000, an excess over last month of about $1,500,000. This is accounted for by the fact that the agencies at which pensions are paid this month have more old soldiers on the rolls than the agencies paid in November. The increase shown in the receipts is principally from internal revenue, though some of the money comes from changes in disbursing officers, a change necessitating the balances to be turned into the Treasury only to be reissued again when the new men qualify. Customs receipts continue to decline. Receipts from this source at the port of New York for the first ten days of December for the last two years shows: 1892, $3,271,913; 1893, $1,845,034. An examination of the statement show that this is the smallest amount received from customs duties at the port of New York for the first ten days of any month this year. The figures are:

Jan. 10, $5,346,000; February 10, $4,525,000; March 10, $4,206,000; April 10, $2,962,000; May 10, $3,372,000; June 10, $2,822,000; July 10, $2,804,000; Aug. 10, $3,024,000; Sept. 10, $2,468,000; Oct. 10, $2,480,000; Nov. 10, $2,122,000.

GOLD CRAZE CONTINUES IN MICHIGAN.

Big Stories Told of the Yellow Deposits Near Gladwin.

GLADWIN, Mich., Dec. 11.—The newly discovered gold fields are located twenty miles east of this city in an unfrequented part of the country. Land there is cheap and much of it still open to homesteaders' entry. Two strangers by the name of Girbeck and Davis made the first strike. An old '49 miner named Chase has a homestead in the heart of the field. Chase came to this city and proclaimed the news, which made a decided furor. Everybody talks gold. A large number of strangers in town, men who worked in the California mines, say it is the real stuff. The gold lies six feet below the surface. The precious metal is separated by washing, and Girbeck says a man can clean up $2,000 worth a day. The region is a strange and lonesome one, though the surrounding low lands possess a rich soil and heavy timber. The mining is done in the barren sand-hills, or buttes, that are scattered in every direction. The sudden demand for shelter has caused some persons to steal timber from the berry-pickers' camps. The region is reported to be rich in other minerals. Different kinds of ores have been brought from there by hunters, and a trapper named Raymond discovered coal several years ago, but would never divulge the exact location. He entered into arrangements with a Saginaw lumber firm to develop the mine, but a dispute arose and he disappeared, taking the secret with him.

RACINE KNITTING WORKS BURNED.

Eleven Fires in Eleven Days in a Wisconsin Town.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Racine Knitting company's works were badly damaged by fire early this morning. After two hours of hard work the fire was subdued. At one time it threatened to destroy a block in the business district. The damage to stock and machinery will amount to $12,000; insurance, $25,000. Damage to the building about $15,000, fully covered by insurance.

Destructive Fire in Paints and Oils.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 11.—Roenigk Bros., decorators, and Emil Loos, paints and oils, No. 611 Smithfield avenue, were burned out tonight. Roenigk Bros.' loss is $18,000; insurance, $14,000; Loos' loss, $12,000; insurance, $9,000. The loss on the building, owned by D. T. Watson, is $20,000.

Man and Horses Burned to Death.

MERCED, Cal., Dec. 11.—Fire destroyed Jacob Stearing's livery stable yesterday. Loss, $40,000. An unknown man, supposed to be William Murphy, and nine horses burned to death.

Fires at Other Points.

The Catholic convent at Krebs, I. T., burned Sunday. Loss, $5,000; insured in part.

Ast & Co.'s stock of clothing at Decatur, Ill., was ruined by fire and water yesterday. Insurance, $7,000.

For the eleventh time within as many days fire destroyed a house at Appleton, Wis., last night. The aggregate loss is about $25,000.

Fire at midnight in the cellar of J. Dolfinger & Co.'s china store, Louisville, Ky., caused a loss of $7,000. Three firemen, Philmore Tyson, James Blanks, and Lee Martin, were taken out of the cellar unconscious. Tyson's condition is serious.

Free, but as Widow or Divorcee, Which?

LEADVILLE, Colo., Dec. 11.—Mrs. Hazel McNichols is disturbed in mind; she does not know whether she is a widow or a divorcee. Saturday afternoon she was granted a divorce from Thomas McNichols on the ground of cruelty, neglect, and failure to support. As she was leaving the court-room with the decree in her hand her brother gave her a telegram from Chicago saying that her husband had died there of pneumonia Saturday morning. The court had given her an order for the child, who was abducted by McNichols some months ago.

Pittsburg and the G. A. R.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 11.—John G. B. Adams, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., arrived in Pittsburg at 9:15 tonight. He was accompanied by Adjt.-Gen. James F. Meech, Lynn, Mass., and Samuel N. Brown of New Hampshire, and William M. Olin of Boston. The committee will consider the fitness of the city for the encampment and the preparations which the citizens are making and if they think it necessary they have the power to reverse the decision of the National Encampment and choose a new city.

Midwinter Fair Officers Reach the Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 11.—Among the latest official arrivals from Chicago, who have come to take up their work in connection with the Midwinter Exposition, are Alexander Michelson, Commissioner-General for Portugal, and Emil Remlot, Commissioner for Belgium. A Macchi, Assistant Commissioner-General for Spain, and William E. Cash, who comes here to be Assistant Chief of the Department of Concessions, have also arrived.

New Colorado Railway Opened.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 11.—The Midland Terminal railway formally opened its line for freight and passenger traffic today, and the Cripple Creek gold fields now have a standard gauge railway almost at their very doors. The loading of ore at Midland has already commenced and several hundreds of tons will be shipped out today and tomorrow. Work on the remaining portion of the line is in rapid progress.

TAXED FOR THE TIGER

DR. PARKHURST'S IDEAS ON SOCIAL REFORM AND TAMMANY.

The Preacher's Blood Boils Over Tales That Come to His Ears—He Criticises Schmittberger's "Wave of Purification"—The Rev. E. A. Schell Stirs Up the Blood of Gotham Methodist Ministers and Tells Them Some Plain Things—New Play by Oscar Wilde.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Some things came to the ears of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst today which at the close of a very busy day set him to talking. Before he spoke about those things of which he had heard Dr. Parkhurst told with satisfaction of how his society had been aiding many homeless women of the town who had come to him and expressed a desire to be assisted in living and in leading better lives. He said that not a few had been regarded as promising cases and had been given money and provided with homes. The doctor announced that there were now seven places in the city to which he was sending the girls. At these places they would be made comfortable and would be cared for. In addition to that offers were coming from families outside the city in which there were no children to give the outcasts comfortable homes where they could work for a living.

Dr. Parkhurst was asked if he had yet formed a conclusive opinion of what he termed Sunday "the Schmittberger wave of purification," and it was then that he began to say things which are characteristic.

"I scarcely know what to think of Schmittberger," said the reformer, lying back in his easy chair. "Schmittberger is deep. I, of course, know something of the condition of the precinct whence he went to the 'Tenderloin' and I know what he is doing now. In judging his motives you must look at those things which are on the surface and there may be some things which are out of sight.

"Now Capt. Schmittberger in the Tenderloin has been particularly gallant in attacking one form of vice, and hurling these poor women out into the street, but I do not see that he has brought about any change in the enforcement of the excise law.

Puzzled by Schmittberger.

"Schmittberger's gallantry should not be too rigidly confined to either sex. There is that wild, erratic way of going into things we see here that leads one to wondering on what principle they are proceeding. Why does not he sweep the entire precinct? That's what I can't understand. Why doesn't he tackle music halls? That's what puzzles me. No, sir; I don't put an ounce of confidence in those fellows till I see them going at it with clean hands, determined to do their full duty as they find it. They should take the law as the Legislature put it on the statute books, and should enforce it. That they are not doing. Schmittberger is making a deal of a row over what he is doing, yet it is only a portion of his precinct that he is attempting to sweep up. If he, as the head of the Tenderloin, meant business he simply would issue his instructions from his station house, and say, 'These illegal things must stop.' There is no more necessity for his going around picking out a house here and there and arresting persons than there would be for him to collect evidence in person. They would stop."

Dr. Parkhust had risen from his easy chair now and was pacing the floor. "It would be with him there just as it would be with the Superintendent in the city. When the Superintendent says 'The gambling-houses must not run on Manhattan Island tonight' they do not run. The police have all the power in their hands. When Schmittberger says they must stop they stop. There is nothing, absolutely nothing the Police Department cannot do. But you see how it is. The Captain falls back on the Inspectors, the Inspectors on the Superintendent, the Superintendent on the Police Commissioners, and the Police Commissioners on Tammany Hall. That is the story of our whole machine difficulty in this city—more mischief than difficulty. And the more I hear the more I'm convinced that the trouble does not lie with any police Captain or any Police Superintendent. The trouble lies deeper. They are merely the tools. From one end of the city to the other there is scarcely a man who does not have to do something to square himself with the organization, and he dare not say so.

Crushing Out Free Speech.

"I have been hearing things today," he said, speaking with great rapidity, "which make my blood boil. A poor artist came to me. He had been struggling to make a living and had been beaten from pillar to post. He had no peace. It is a wonder he is alive. And the little knot of Tammany men among whom he lived sneered at him and said: 'You'll be a Tammany man next year in order to get out of your scrape.' We shall see about the converts next year.

"Then there was another poor man with a family came to me secretly today and told a story of a surrender of manhood to the organization. I said to him: 'Why don't you strike out?' He said: 'I dare not speak.' What American is that? I ask. Is there a place in this country where there can be no free speech?

"A little while ago Sheehan, or it may have been one of the other Police Commissioners, said: 'After all we have done I hope Parkhurst will be satisfied.'

"No, I am not satisfied. I am getting more and more dissatisfied. The mercilessness and bloodthirstiness of the damnable tiger is making me more and more in earnest. We must go in and get the truth. But there is the trouble. If 200 of the men who are being wrenched by this tiger would stand up and tell the truth of what they are subjected to they could dare them.

"A man came to me tonight to talk to me, knowing that the first time he dares to lisp in public he will be thrown out of employment of the corporation he works for, and it is a great corporation. If there should be a change he would be the bravest of the lot. What we want are men who will tell what they know.

"Heretofore we have been working along the lines of the disorderly houses, the excise violations, and gambling-houses, but we find we are only on the outer edge of infamy. All along the line of legitimate and illegitimate trade it is the same story of blood-money, blood-money, blood-money. All are taxed."

"Well, doctor, how do you propose to proceed?"

"Albany may help," said Dr. Parkhurst. "If we can get an investigating committee composed of honest, conscientious men, who will go to the bottom of things without fear or favor, it is all we need. If we can get that we will have a volcano compared with which Vesuvius' action would be only a faint glow on the sky.

"If we can get at the truth that is all we need. I am only learning a little of it. I am shocked more and more each day as hints are dropped to me, as I get little glimpses into the dark places. It is inconceivable that such a state of affairs should exist.

"But once we get the gate open we may be able to look in and behold the whole pasture field."

Dr. Parkhurst would not go into details about the revelations which had reached him. He said he continued to get threatening letters, but was paying no attention to them.

PREACHER SCHELL STIRS A BREEZE.

Methodist Ministers of New York Listen to Some Plain Words.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Methodist ministers of New York received a terrible shaking up today at the Book Concern on Fifth avenue. The notions of some of them on the subject of modern preaching were shattered severely. The cause of the trouble was the Rev. Edward A. Schell of Chicago, as mild a looking minister as ever faced a congregation.

When the Rev. Mr. Schell arose to speak on "My Church" at the regular Monday Methodist preachers' meeting 300 of the brethren settled themselves comfortably in the red velvet chairs and gazed on him with benevolent interest. They had all known Brother Schell when he was the pastor of a church in Yonkers. They had not heard him preach, however, since he moved to Chicago and became the general Secretary of Epworth League. Ten minutes after Brother Schell began to talk the 300 ministers forgot they were sitting on velvet chairs. Some quit looking benevolent and before Pastor Schell had finished there was a loud hum of surprised comment all through the hall.

Mr. Schell attacked the sit-down-and-do-nothing-but-preach church. He launched a broadside at the rich pew-renting church, and he boldly declared that he believed in the Holy Catholic Church. He said that the Methodists of New York would go to grass unless they quit following "dives" and established "working" churches like that of Dr. Parkhurst.

"I do not believe in going to heaven by way of Harlem," said Brother Schell. "The big church of the future in this city must be down-town. It must embrace as auxiliaries every form of applied Christianity—schools, kindergartens, day nurseries, hospitals, sewing classes, medical dispensaries, and hospitals.

"Cardinal Gibbons of the Roman Catholic Church has written a book on the religions of the world. He says the Catholic Church was founded by Jesus Christ in the year 33. 'I want to shake that priest's hand and say: 'I belong to your church, for I am a member of the Holy Catholic Church.'

"There is no use of the Methodists staying in New York if they are going to do only what a lot of eminent and respectable people are already doing. The people are no longer interested in doctrinal sermons. They know more about depravity by experience than the ministers can teach them. Let us have less doctrine and more sociology. Drop your ten-foot pole religion."

Mr. Schell strongly advocated the wider and establishment of the Order of Deaconesses and to compete with the female orders in the Roman Catholic Church. "I tell the young women of the Epworth League," he said, "to put off marriage for five years and become deaconesses. The Roman Catholics and the Methodists are the two greatest religious machines in the world. We are democratic; they are autocratic. Romanism has been wonderfully modified of late to meet the times."

Many ministers pressed forward and grasped Brother Schell's hand at the close, but some of the brethren went out without stopping to speak.

The Rev. M. Palmer of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church presided at today's meeting. It was resolved to make all future meetings secret.

"I meant all I said," Mr. Schell declared later in the day. "I was not afraid of being tried for heresy. We don't do that in our church. Our aim is to bring people in, not to drive them out."

Dynamite with a Plot Back of It.

The mysterious package of dynamite with fuse and caps which was found Saturday in a bag of coffee shipped to the city on the Ward line steamer City of Washington from Mexico was taken this morning from Old Slip Station to police headquarters. It is thought by experts that it was part of a plot to blow up the steamer City of Washington. Walter R. Johnson of the New York Fire Department said it was manufactured by Alfredo Nobel. It was made, he said, so that it could destroy the ship three different ways. The fuse was made of tarred rope filled with gunpowder. On the end of the fuse were two detonators. Two more were attached to the dynamite cartridge. It could be exploded by concussion or by heat, or, these failing, the tarred rope and gunpowder might fire the oily coffee bagging and thus fire the ship. The dynamite was of a quality, he asserts, that would explode at 125° Fahrenheit. It was of 70 per cent explosive strength. Ramon Vicento Williams, the Mexican Consul, this afternoon informed the police authorities that the Mexican Government would have the matter investigated by the police.

Oscar Wilde's New Play Produced.

Much of the interest of this evening theatrically centered in the production by Miss Rose Coghlan at the Fifth Avenue Theater of Oscar Wilde's latest play, "A Woman of No Importance." This, although deficient in action, is interesting in story and brilliantly cynical in dialogue. It had a literary rather than a dramatic success. The story is not strikingly novel—that of a wronged woman who rears her homeless son in honor for twenty years and in ignorance of his origin, which is revealed only when his titled father, now a roue, takes a fancy to the young man, engages him as his secretary, and is about to separate him from his devoted mother by carrying him off to India. The son having learned his mother's story despises his new found father and becomes engaged to an American heiress. In a final interview, the strongest scene of the play, the father offers to marry his son's mother and is refused with scorn. He resumes his careless manner and offers her an insult, when she picks up one of his own gloves and gives him a blow from it. He withdraws, silent and with the regulation scowl as the happy son and his fiancée enter. The son sees the glove. "You have had a visitor. Who is it?" "O, a man of no importance."

Salvini in "Zamar."

A large and very friendly audience greeted Alexander Salvini tonight at the Star Theater on the first production in New York of the new play of "Zamar," written for him by Paul Kester. The piece was seen at the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, last month. It is elaborately staged and richly costumed, and Mr. Salvini as Zamar made strenuous efforts to make it a success. But the scenes were strong only when Salvini was on the stage. In most other instances they fell flat, and it was the dash, energy, and spirit of the romantic and picturesque actor that carried it through. As it was, part of the final act was wearisome and there were numerous anti-climaxes and evidences of inexperience in construction on the part of the author. There is more promise than performance in the story of the play. The drawing of character is vague and the scenes depicted and the plot scarcely warrant the lavish expenditure incurred. Some of the dialogue is fair, but not a little of it is suggestive of the knight and warrior of the weekly story paper. The youthful author was led out on the stage by Mr. Salvini at the end of the third act. Mr. Kester, however, declined credit for having given a certain historic atmosphere to his work.

Builds on the Wrong Site.

Mrs. Mary A. Williams purchased a lot some years ago on Eighth avenue, near the city limits. Mrs. Williams took a look at her lot the other day for the first time in a long while and was astonished to find that a fine apartment house apparently had sprouted out of the ground. Mrs. Williams rang the bell, which was answered by Mrs. Ellen J. Shanks, who introduced herself as the owner of the house. Mrs. Shanks, it appeared, had purchased the house, when half finished from a person who represented himself as the owner of the ground. Mrs. Williams' assertion and proof that the lot belonged to her filled Mrs. Shanks with wonderment. She says she bought the unfinished house last spring from a man who owned lot No. 44, but who seems to have made a mistake and selected Mrs. Williams' lot. Evidently he soon discovered his mistake and lost no time in disposing of the property. Mrs. Shanks says she is now unable to find him. Mrs. Williams thinks an equitable settlement will be reached.

Says No Sale Has Been Made.

Although it is generally believed in New York that negotiations for the acquisition of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad by the Big Four railroad are likely to be closed at any day, President Porter of the former company said this evening that he was not aware that any sale had been made.

Gotham Brevities.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. will ship $500,000 on the steamer Lahn, sailing for Europe tomorrow.

McWhirter & Wilson, Newark, N. J., dry goods dealers, made an assignment this afternoon. Their liabilities are $94,000. Their assets are estimated at $100,000.

The Calumet and Hecla Mining company has declared its fourth dividend of $5 a share this year, payable Dec. 23 to stockholders of record Dec. 12. It calls for the disbursement of $50,000, making $2,000,000 for the year of 1893.

The *American Newsman* says that "Mark Twain" (Samuel Clemens) is to retire from business and that the firm of Charles L. Webster & Co., of which he is a member, has sold out its subscription department, including the "Library of American Literature."

Frederick Winby, a London engineer, builder of the great locomotive, the "James Foleman," which has been on exhibition at the World's Fair, left for Chicago today. Mr. Winby is anxious to pit his locomotive against the famous No. 999 of the New York Central.

At the meeting of the New York Presbytery this afternoon a communication was read from the Rev. Dr. Paxton of the West Presbyterian Church stating that his resignation had been accepted by the Board of Trustees and the session, and would be presented to the presbytery today.

The Yankee ship San Joaquin, Capt. Larrabee, which trades between New York and Japan, arrived today. After the boat had rounded Cape Horn Sept. 9 it encountered an iceberg and escaped miraculously. The mate says the iceburg was four miles long and 1,500 feet high.

The fortune of Eugene Kelly, the well-known banker who is to retire from business, is estimated all the way from ten to twenty millions. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, of poor parents and came to this country when 20 years of age. It is said the firm will not go out of business entirely, but will practically discontinue its foreign department and devote itself to the management of the private property.

ZELLA OUT SHOPPING.

WILL LOOK HER BEST DURING THE TRIAL OF HER SUIT.

Mrs. Nicolaus Coldly Meets the Advances of an Old Friend—Supt. Byrne and George Gould Hold a Long Secret Conference—Both Sides of the Sensational Case Insist That There Have Been No New Developments—Well Known in Fort Wayne.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Supt. Byrnes had a conference with George J. Gould in the latter's office in the Western Union Building this afternoon. What passed between them can only be inferred, as Mr. Byrnes said later there were absolutely no new developments in the Nicolaus case, and Mr. Gould also sent word to the same effect. At the District-Attorney's office nothing could be ascertained in regard to the alleged attempt which was being made to have Mrs.



MRS. ROZELLA NICOLAUS.

—*New York Herald.*

Nicolaus indicted by the extraordinary grand jury for attempted blackmail.

As for his client, Mr. Hummel declared that he was still unwilling she should make any statement or be interviewed under any circumstances. He added that there would be no use of newspaper men or others trying to intercept her at his office for some days to come, as she would not be there.

"Al" Ruhman, or Newman, or Gray, as he is reported to be known in Wabash, Ind., called on Mr. Hummel today, but the lawyer would say nothing about what occurred between them.

Mrs. Nicolaus was out shopping this afternoon and was met by a woman friend who was accompanied by a reporter. She wore a dark veil, which could not conceal her clear complexion and beautiful coloring, and she appeared to be in the best of health and spirits. Reginald Sidney Durant, who is connected with Howe & Hummel's office, was with her and seemed to be talking with Mrs. Nicolaus about getting her signature to certain papers. When the woman greeted Mrs. Nicolaus she did not seem delighted at the encounter. She tried to look unconcerned, but succeeded very poorly. They talked together briefly, and then Mr. Durant almost pulled Mrs. Nicolaus toward the door, where she called out a hearty good-by to her friend, and tripping across the sidewalk entered a coupé which drove off rapidly in the direction of Broadway.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 11.—Miss Zella Lytle, or Mrs. Zella Nicolaus, who wants $40,000 from George Gould, is well known in this city. While a resident of Fort Wayne she had a Mr. Chrisman of Wabash arrested on a sensational charge. This case became interesting, and the fair prosecuting witness herself was made a prisoner by the court, owing to the manner in which the suit was brought. In order to keep out of jail she secured a Fort Wayne bondsman and thereby gained her liberty. Nothing came out of the case against Chrisman.

SIGNORA SALAZAR NOT DESTITUTE.

She Thinks It Better for an Italian Countess to Work than to Beg.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—From Chicago Signora Fanny Zampini Salazar, the representative of Italy to the Woman's Department at the World's Fair, has come to New York to continue her work. The success and completeness of the book, "Old Struggles and New Hopes," in which the Countess Salazar embodied her reports to the Italian Government concerning women's institutions in England, led to her being chosen as the most fitting person to study the clubs and institutions of women in America.

Since her departure from Chicago, after a last week of delightful entertainment, Countess Salazar has been much annoyed by the publication of a report that she, in common with a number of other women of foreign countries, had been obliged to dispose of the goods which she had brought here to sell at a tremendous sacrifice and was in New York in a destitute condition.

"To begin with," she said today, at the Hotel Normandie, "I had no goods to sell. The Countess di Brazza and myself came here in a quite different way from what this would seem to indicate. She had an exhibit of lace made by the Italian peasantry, while the only thing I brought beside myself was a collection of books written by Italian women, myself included, which were not intended for sale. When I heard there was going to be a permanent woman's exhibit I gave those books to this exhibition, and we will have a little library of our work all to ourselves.

"Any one who desires to know anything of me and my position need go no further than to ask it of the Italian Ambassador, to whose care I was committed by my government. The Ambassador introduced me to Mrs. Palmer, and with his wife I intend soon to give a social entertainment of the sort I like best, with not only a lecture, but music and a reception and flowers and banners, and all that is pretty and like home. I am not in need of assistance nor have I been. I have a duty to perform in regaining my husband's estate from the mess into which he got it before he gave it to me for administration, but as I was well paid by the government for my services, have done much writing, and have delivered paid lectures I would not be going home with an empty purse even if I should go now without remaining to earn more money, as I intend to do before April. My creed is: 'It is better for an Italian woman of high birth to work than beg.'"

Fishing Sunday Forbidden.

The Court of Appeals handed down a decision Saturday by which not only is the State laws forbidding fishing and angling Sunday held to be in force, but that it is also valid against persons owning or leasing waters for fishing purposes. This decision has been obtained by two Orange County poachers, it is said, in revenge for their prosecution and conviction for encroaching on the preserves of a wealthy fishing club. The neighbors of the poachers were indignant. They made the poachers' cause their own, held mass-meetings, raised money to appeal the case, and decided to retaliate. The President of the Anglers' club, Robert H. Moses, determined to test the law of fishing Sunday on private preserves and caught black bass in May, 1892. He was arrested, tried in the town hall in Warwick, and sentenced to pay $5 fine. Mr. Moses appealed to the County Court, to the general term of the Supreme Court, and finally to the Court of Appeals, where, as said, he has been finally beaten.

Chief Justice Earl and Justices Maynard, Andrews, and O'Brien declare by a vote of 4 to 3 that all fishing, public or private, Sunday is illegal.

Blacklisted Molder Gets Heavy Damages.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 11.—The jury in the now famous damage suit for $10,000 of R. Bruce against Iron Molders' Union No. 180 of Tacoma this morning returned a verdict for the defendant. It is the second case of this kind just tried in this county. Bruce was formally a member of the union, but was suspended for non-payment of a fine of $25. He was blacklisted and could not obtain work at any foundry on the coast. After being idle four years he brought suit for $10,000 with this result. The case will probably be appealed.

Silver Men Slap the President.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 11.—The following message was sent this morning to the President by the Denver *Times:*

For the information of the people of Colorado will you kindly make public a statement as to the effect in the East of the repeal of the so-called Sherman act? The many thousands who have been thrown out of employment in this State by the repeal are ready to hear that it has resulted in the restoration of prosperity elsewhere.

FASTENING GUILT ON THE REV. HOWARD

More Witnesses Testify at Jackson as to His Financial Obliquity.

JACKSON, Tenn., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The celebrated Howard case is moving along at a fast gait. More witnesses from New York arrived today, and each one identified the defendant positively as "E. Ross" and "Joseph Ledger," under which alias the government claims the Rev. Mr. Howard to have conducted his fraudulent scheme in New York. Tomorrow morning's trains will bring three more witnesses from London who will testify that the defendant is "William Lord Moore." Discussion of legal technicalities consumed most of today's session of the court. During the examination of Mrs. Mary Sebree of Paducah, Ky., one of Howard's victims, the old question of the seizure of defendant's office papers last August immediately after his arrest was brought up by an objection of defense to the prosecution introducing the contents of a letter by secondary evidence. Considerable argument was had on both sides the government holding the letter referred to, written by the witness, was among the seized papers, and by the previous agreement of counsel was at that very moment in the possession of the defendant, who did not offer it as evidence. The point in question had no precedent and the court decision is a valuable one to the followers of Blackstone. Said Judge Hammond as he sustained the objection:

The search of Dr. Howard's office and the seizure of his papers come up in the court in a new form today. The District-Attorney offers to prove by Mrs. Sebree the contents of the latter and the defendant objects that this would be to allow the government to use the seized papers in evidence in an indirect way after they had been excluded from evidence directly. The court sustains the objection upon the ground that the papers were in the possession of the District Attorney and not in the defendant's possession, and, although he had access to them, he did not have such control over them as entitled the prosecution to prove the contents upon giving notice to produce them. The papers must be surrendered to the absolute control and power of the defendant before the prosecution can resort to that mode of proof.

The District Attorney surrendered the papers to the defendant and served notice on him to produce them in evidence, and the defendant stated in response to the notice that he did not have the particular letter called for. The witness was then allowed by the court to state the contents. Greater interest than ever is being manifested in the trial.

FEW UNION MEN FOUND HOMELESS.

Result of the Visits of Three Investigating Committees.

Last night a committee from the Trade and Labor Assembly made an attempt to ascertain the number of union members who were sheltered at Nos. 346-348 Wabash avenue. On arriving there it was found that the place was so crowded with unfortunates that there was no room to move among them. They lay as thick together on the floor as they could be packed and it was only possible by great care to find room to step between their feet. Accordingly Ald. Coughlin, who appeared to be in charge, decided that no investigation should take place till 7 o'clock this evening, at which time the men will be given a meal and will be better able to give an account of themselves.

Mrs. Gougar was on the premises at the time the committee arrived, endeavoring to make things as comfortable as possible. The ventilation was in a frightful condition, as may well be supposed, with 1,500 men crowded together and scarcely a window open. Mrs. Gougar tried to have this remedied, but vainly, because it was found that to open the transoms would make the place unendurably cold to those lying near the doors.

The committee included J. D. Teel, Albert S. Teel, George Hessel, George Strachan, B. J. Grimes, and J. B. Flannigan. They were accompanied by Prof. Beesley and W. T. Stead. Finding that nothing could be done at the Wabash avenue shelter the party proceeded to the City Hall, where provision had been made to relieve the overflow. There upwards of 500 people were found. The efforts of the committee resulted in finding only two members of trades unions, and only one of these was in good standing. The other had been thrown out of work in May, and had not renewed his card since. In general the homeless men were found to have come recently to the city from distant points.

Another committee, consisting of Frank Heenan, J. C. Galvin, and Alexander McDonald, visited the Harrison Street Station with a similar purpose. There also the majority of the men were non-union men from out of town.

CAR OF PROVISIONS FOR SUFFERERS.

Swift & Co. Make a Donation to the Hungry Michigan Miners.

Swift & Co. have donated a carload of fresh meats and provisions to the needy people of the Bessemer iron region of Michigan. The car is due to arrive in Ironwood this morning. Following is a copy of the telegraphic correspondence in which the donation was arranged:

Gov. John T. Rich, Executive Mansion, Lansing, Mich.: We are disposed to have our Ashland branch make a donation of a half car and our Ishpoming branch a half car, making a full car provisions and dressed beef, to needy persons in Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and perhaps we can send in a man in charge to see that the donation is properly distributed. Would this be acceptable, and to what point would you advise billing? SWIFT & Co.

Swift & Co., Chicago: Offer thankfully accepted. Would suggest that you communicate with William Trebilcock, Ironwood, Mich., Chairman of Gogebic County Relief committee. JOHN T. RICH.

William Trebilcock, Ironwood, Mich.: We expect to send a car load of provisions and fresh beef for the relief of the sufferers in Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and vicinity. To what point do you advise us to consign same? Please reply. SWIFT & Co.

Swift & Co., Chicago: Telegram received. Ship car here to Ironwood and I will see that it is proportionately distributed to the different towns on the range. WM. TREBILCOCK.

M'CLELLAND MURDER A MYSTERY.

The Further Investigation Goes the More Remote Seems a Solution.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE'S investigation of the convict Rivers' report has resulted in another supposed clew being found of no value. The description given of the Idaho McClelland and of Rivers shows that neither of them can be the missing Oscar McClelland. This is but the history of all supposed clews in this case; the more the investigation proceeds the greater the mystery grows. It now seems almost a certainty that the murderers of the two men found in the McClelland pond, near this city, will only be revealed when death faces one of the slayers.

Fraud Charged in a Glass Company.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 11.—James A. Chambers today filed an application for a writ of mandamus to compel the officers and directors of the Chambers-McKee Glass company to allow him to examine the books and accounts of the company. He believes that the reports of the condition of the company to the stockholders and directors by the officers do not truthfully represent its condition, and that, although the company has made large sums of money since its organization, no dividends have ever been declared.

Des Moines Miners Return to Work.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—All the miners here returned to work today. The agreement entered into is that all coal mined during the first half of the month will be paid for the second Saturday after the 15th of such month, and all coal mined during the last half of such month will be paid for the second Saturday of the following month.

Big Idaho Mining Suit.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 11.—A sensational mining suit is in progress in the Federal Court here to recover mining property in the Neal district estimated to be worth $500,000. Neal holds that Fred Page Austin and a man named Parker got him drunk and obtained a share of the title by fraud. Dud Lewis, a Seattle attorney, appears for Neal. A receiver has been asked for.

Killed by a Roof Caving In.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—While Peter Bruce and Walter Cook, two 14-year-old boys, were playing in a cave near Cook's home, No. 4417 Maffett avenue, this afternoon the roof, loosened by the thaw, caved in. Bruce was instantly killed and Cook was badly crushed. He was alive when rescued, but may die.

Banker Allis Gets Five Years.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 11.—Bank President H. G. Allis, who was found guilty on one out of fourteen counts charging false entries, was sentenced this afternoon to five years in the Brooklyn, N. Y., penitentiary. His attorneys will make an appeal from the sentence.

TRAINROBBERS' WORK

TEXAS AND PACIFIC EXPRESS HELD UP NEAR AUSTIN, TEX.

The Fireman Is Shot and Then the Safe and the Passengers Are Robbed—Officials Deny the Men Secured Much Money, While the Loss Is Estimated by Others at $10,000—Many Shots Fired to Intimidate Passengers, Who Are Cursed When They Do Not Hand Out.

WACO, Tex., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The express car looted of all the money and valuables in the safe, every passenger in the coaches robbed of purses, watches, and jewelry, a pistol ball in the shoulder of Fireman Corrigan, is the record of the hold-up and plunder of the north-bound Texas and Pacific passenger train at Duval Station, between Austin and McNeil, at midnight last night. Corrigan's wound is painful, but not dangerous. There were five to ten men in the bandit gang, and their identity is not yet learned, though the trainmen have good descriptions of two of them.

The north-bound International railway train passed Austin last night on time at 11:20, in charge of Conductor Joe Thomas. Approaching Duval, a flag station sixteen miles north of there, and within 200 feet of the switch Engineer Rutledge discovered the switch was open. The glare from the headlight of his engine disclosed empty cars standing on the far end of the switch and he promptly put on the air brakes and brought the train to a stand-still.

Just as he stopped the train two well-armed men ordered him and his fireman to step from the footboard. On landing on the ground they found themselves covered with revolvers in the hands of two unmasked men.

Fireman Corrigan was a little slow about obeying the command of "throw up your hands" and the fellow who had a gun drawn down on him fired. The bullet made an ugly wound in Corrigan's left shoulder. The firing of the shot which lodged in Corrigan's shoulder was the signal for a regular fusillade, and the firing came from both sides of the train and in front of the engine.

The Express Car Is First Robbed.

When the engineer stepped down he was confronted by the robbers, who ordered the fireman down and got on the engine and made him reverse again and turn on the side track. They entered the express car and ordered the safe to be opened. The messenger told him he had received no money packages and they did not get into the safe, but secured some packages and rifled the mail, getting from $1,000 up by various estimates. Then they got together at the front end of the smoker and had a contention as to whether or not they should rob the passengers. Finally the two bolder of the gang prevailed in their determination to rob the passengers in the smoker and ladies' coach. They flourished their pistols and swore roundly at the passengers. A drummer, James B. McMahon, of Belton, who was a little slow, was hurried up with a severe blow on the head with the stock of a revolver, injuring him quite severely. It is reported tonight that the train robbers separated within a short distance of Duval, and the signs point to the conclusion that they live in the brushy country to the west.

Three men passed through while those on the outside kept up a constant and rapid firing of pistols to intimidate the passengers. They took money and watches, and finger rings when they appeared to be valuable. One man did the robbing while the others held six-shooters on the passengers.

When the second passenger coach was entered the robber in front appeared to be loaded down with a package, and he placed it on a coal box, probably intending to return and get it. He did not, and after the robbery it was discovered to be an express package containing $800.

The robbers did not enter the sleepers, and the passengers there were more fortunate than those in the coaches. Messenger Ruffinger does not know how much money the express safe contained, but expressmen here claim that the run Sunday night is very light. After going through the train the robbers got away as quickly as possible in the darkness.

Duval, the scene of the hold-up, is on the edge of a rugged, wild, mountainous country, and it is though the robbers, after completing their work, took to their horses and lit out for the mountains.

Deny the Robbers Secured Much Booty.

The amount of the booty got by the robbers is variously estimated at from $1,000 to $5,000, though that is denied here. It is suspected here that the gang is the same that made a big haul at Plano, Tex., four days ago. Officers left here this morning to try and captured the gang. Messenger Ruffinger thinks there were six men in the gang. They all wore masks.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 11.—Immediately upon notification of the robbery of the express train on the International and Great Northern this morning the Duval Sheriff, White, and a posse of bloodhounds proceeded to the scene, arriving at 3 a. m. The trail was at once taken up and the officers are still searching diligently for some clew as to the identity of the robbers. This country is infested with a lawless gang that would readily give shelter to the bandits, and the officers are working against great odds. The pursuit has been vigorously prosecuted, and there is little probability of the gang escaping. The amount stolen from the express package which was left by the robbers in their haste to escape was $800. The sum taken from the passengers will amount to about $1,000, most of it in cash, though a number of watches and some jewelry were also confiscated. It is thought by officers that this gang is part of those who were engaged in the robbery of the bank in Plano last Saturday.

ROBBERS STILL AT LIBERTY.

Clews to the Bandits at St. Charles Are Conspicuously Lacking.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—No trace has been found of the men who robbed the office of the Chicago Great Western railway company in this city yesterday morning. The work was evidently done by experts. They held revolvers on the operator and his friend Matteson, bound them to chairs with ropes, and after tying handkerchief over their faces, went at the safe. Powder was forced into the lock with a blow-pipe and the door blown off. The robbers secured $110, of which amount $70 belonged to the railroad company and the balance to the United States Express company. They also secured about $800 worth of notes which are worthless as far as the robbers are concerned. They did not take the money or watches of the two men and were in good humor all the time. After securing what they wanted they left the depot, going east. The city has two police officers, but they are only on duty till midnight. As soon as the operator could free himself from his bonds he alarmed the citizens near by, but no trace of the robbers could be found. Two of them are described as large men wearing rough clothes and that is the only clew the officers have to work on.

[John M. Egan, President of the Chicago Great Western road, had this to say concerning the robbery: "We have every reason to believe the robbers went to St. Charles from this city. No such characters belong in that vicinity. They secured $120 in money from the safe and some papers that belong to the agent's father, which he had there for safekeeping. One of the papers was a mortgage. While they took the agent's watch, they overlooked the fact that the man there with him also carried a watch and had $6 in silver in his pocket."]

Will Give Evidence to Convict Robbers.

LINCOLN, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Important evidence bearing on the attempt to rob the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railway train in November, near here, was obtained today from William Shelles, the man who it is said harbored the bandits prior to and following the deed. He was released on bonds with the understanding of giving convicting and needed testimony before the grand jury in January. Three men, Van Meter, Howe, and Woodward, are in jail awaiting trial.

Big Orders for Steel Rails Placed.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 11.—The Maryland Steel company at Sparrows Point has secured a contract from the Pennsylvania railroad company for 5,000 tons of steels rails. It is part of an order for 43,000 tons of rails which the Pennsylvania company last week made with the various steel rail companies East and West.

Decide to Make Good a Deficit.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 11.—The directors of the World's Building and Loan Investment company met tonight and decided to make good a deficit in the accounts of an officer, which is about $1,000. Stockholders will lose nothing.

GRAND RALLY FRI

REPUBLICAN BUSINESS-MEN'S ING IN THE AUDITORIUM

This Change from Last Evening a Central Music Hall Made Bec the Big Attendance Promised— J. Gage May Preside—Frankli Yeagh Declares Himself for Ho Active Work Outlined for Demo State Employes Give Up $1,000.

The Republican business-men's mee nounced for this evening at Centra Hall has been postponed till Friday e when it will be held in the Auditoriu On investigation it was believed the Music Hall would not be sufficient to h business friends of Mr. Swift who are to turn out in his behalf. The deci hold the meeting in the Auditoriu reached at the meeting of the Business committee of seventeen yesterda that meeting it also was nounced that Mr. Swift will daily noonday receptions in the club-r the northeast corner of Clark and streets, beginning tomorrow. These have been secured for permanent Rep headquarters and will be used for rec during the present week. The arrang are in the competent hands of Mr Tucker.

It is believed Lyman J. Gage will pr the Auditorium meeting Friday evenin speakers for the occasion have not y selected. The Auditorium meeting the only down-town rally of the ca There will be at least two meetings i ward before the election. These will b ly for organization. Mr. Swift will as many of these meetings as possible.

The work in the wards is being push orously. The canvassers are active. publican Aldermen took a hand in th yesterday. Thirty-five of the thirty-ei at Republican headquarters and eac Father pledged himself to get out and in his ward until election day as if h election depended on it. The Alderm old hands at campaign work and kno to reach the people in their respective and to bring them out. The Executive paign committee will lend all possible the work.

Additions to the Committee.

The committee at its meeting ye added to the list of its members Ald. M and Q. J. Chott, Chairman Secretary of the City Central com to prosecute the work more successfull committee is doing good work and is ing many promising and hopeful from the wards. It is not indulging predictions, however, and the figures p ing to be the estimates of the members committee published in the Dem organs do not represent the situation nor the committee either as a body vidually. They are the product of the cratic reportorial brain.

At the meeting yesterday some of the agers from the Twelfth Ward were criticised for alleged neglect of their The canvass in this ward, it is claim been far from good. There are four factions in the ward, and one faction i intent on "downing" the other th rendering good service to the party. man Gilbert sharply lectured the City C committeeman, Mr. Clarke.

Notwithstanding that the three G dailies, the *Freie Presse*, the *Staats-Z* and the *Abendpost*, are out for Hopkins jority of the German-American vote believed, will be for him. The three in question have eulogized Mr. Swift past while some of them have denounc Hopkins in bitter terms. The German ers have tenacious memories.

Criticism of Frank Stauber.

The Democrats, too, have been much ado about an interview with Stauber which appeared Sunday in the *Zeitung* in support of Hopkins and demnation of Swift. Jacob M. Horn, ing business-man of the Sixteenth War yesterday in reference to Stauber's at

"Mr. Stauber is neither a Democrat, Rep nor Socialist, having been on tickets of al parties. He is always ready and willing port whichever ticket he can possibly name on. For the last few years, howeve of the parties have seen fit to recogni Knowing full well that with Swift as M Chicago he would obtain no recogniti afraid of being left out in the cold altoget adopts this means of gaining notoriety ting himself before the public. In a word bid for office in case of Democratic succ I am satisfied the German-Americans will stand it as such. He assails Mr. Swift's in the Council. Had the northwest side h Swift represent it in the City Council years it had Stauber it would be much b in the way of public improvements than day. The German-Americans of the no side recognize in Mr. Swift a gentleman o abilities, who has the courage of his conv who is as well posted on the wants of this pality as any man in Chicago, and who has demonstrated his ability to handle t of the City Government to the satisfactio public. I am satisfied he will receive 80 of the German-American vote of this s the city.

In no section of the city is Mr. S strongly supported by the German-Am as in the northwestern part of t where Mr. Stauber resides.

A large percentage of the Boh Polish, and Italian Democrats also a porting Mr. Swift. They are getting t the bosses who are always leading the support of the Democratic candidate eral Polish and Bohemian meetings h Sunday indorsed Swift. They were tended. In some instances Democrat to disturb the meetings, but they were resisted and beaten off. The Sevent Hopkins meeting in Metropolitan Union street was followed by a Rep meeting quite as large, and at which M was indorsed. This meeting was lar tended by the Poles, Bohemians, and H

Names of More Business Work

The following additions were made day to the members of the George B Business-men's Campaign committee: C. P. Eckstrom, A. W. Nelson, George John A. Erickson, O. T. Berkland, John Gustav Berls, William Gross, L. H. Kin Christensen, Joseph Stickler, Henry Bur John Bartell, N. Eckhart, Dennis S John Kuzinski, Frank Walsh, Wm. Timm Kasmer Fritch, John Siefer, Anton Sch B. Swierszy, Charles Wertzler, Albert Jen John Gnoit, Frank Bittels, Joe O'Day, Jo mar, Adam Kusch, Andre Szofka, Jacob Franz Damart, Franz Schak, T. Lo Adam Majefski, Peter Ebram, Joe S er, John Halverson, Charles Bre Emil Passwell, Anton Listownik, John Charles Allbrecht, Thomas Nalepniski, Smulski, Joseph Piantkiewicz, John meister, Christian Oberbeider, John Wo Escher, Peter Olson, Henry Lehman, Groenwald, Joseph Kaczenewski, John E. J. Field, A. Nelson, and Martin Hanso

The committee will meet at the Northern this afternoon to arrange the speakers for the Auditorium meeting

TOTAL OF THE CITY VOTE 281

Complete Returns from the Regis and Revision Give This Figure

Complete returns from the registrati revision were received at the Election missioners' office yesterday. They sho about 23,000 names were stricken Saturday evening, and that the net add the number of city voters through the registration is 34,037. This makes th of the city vote 281,992, the largest history of the city. The registration f month and for October, with the gain, by wards in the following table:

Ward.	December.	October.
1	7,525	5,696
2	7,238	6,760
3	7,691	6,951
4	7,869	7,151
5	8,914	8,253
6	9,787	8,842
7	6,299	5,702
8	6,421	5,679
9	7,794	7,081
10	10,935	9,824
11	9,156	7,883
12	14,875	13,288
13	9,815	8,203
14	8,792	8,034
15	9,840	8,849
16	8,770	7,680
17	5,002	4,308
18	8,981	7,200
19	9,169	8,008
20	5,163	4,700
21	6,466	5,831
22	6,564	5,993
23	6,982	5,998
24	8,053	7,029
25	7,717	6,853
26	8,188	7,454

ROBBERS' WORK

PACIFIC EXPRESS HELD ...EAR AUSTIN, TEX.

...Is Shot and Then the Safe ...Passengers Are Robbed—Of- ...ny the Men Secured Much ...hile the Loss Is Estimated by ...$10,000—Many Shots Fired to ...Passengers, Who Are Cursed ...y Do Not Hand Out.

... Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The ex- ...ed of all the money and val- ...safe, every passenger in the ...d of purses, watches, and jew- ...ball in the shoulder of Fireman ...he record of the hold-up and ...the north-bound Texas and ...nger train at Duval Sta- ...n Austin and McNeil, at ...t night. Corrigan's wound ...ut not dangerous. There ...n men in the bandit gang, and ...is not yet learned, though the ...e good descriptions of two of ...

...ound International railway train ...last night on time at 11:20, in ...ductor Joe Thomas. Approach- ...flag station sixteen miles north ...within 200 feet of the switch ...ledge discovered the switch was ...glare from the headlight of his ...ed empty cars standing on the ...switch and he promptly put on ...and brought the train to a ...

...topped the train two well-armed ...him and his fireman to step from ...d. On landing on the ground ...emselves covered with revolvers ...of two unmasked men. ...orrigan was a little slow about ...command of "throw up your ...he fellow who had a gun drawn ...n fired. The bullet made an ...n Corrigan's left shoulder. The ...hot which lodged in Corrigan's ...the signal for a regular fusillade, ...came from both sides of the ...ront of the engine.

...press Car Is First Robbed.

...engineer stepped down he was ...y the robbers, who ordered the ...and got on the engine and made ...gain and turn on the side track. ...the express car and ordered the ...ened. The messenger told him ...ed no money packages and they ...nto the safe, but secured some ...rifled the mail, getting from ...y various estimates. Then they ...at the front end of the smoker ...ntention as to whether or not ...ob the passengers. Finally the ...f the gang prevailed in their ...n to rob the passengers in the ...ladies' coach. They flourished ...and swore roundly at the passen- ...mmer, James B. McMahon, of ...was a little slow, was hurried up ...blow on the head with the stock ...injuring him quite severely. It ...onight that the train robbers sep- ...a short distance of Duval, and ...nt to the conclusion that they live ...country to the west. ...n passed through while those on ...ept up a constant and rapid firing ...intimidate the passengers. They ...nd watches, and finger rings when ...d to be valuable. One man did ...while the others held six-shooters ...ngers. ...second passenger coach was ...robber in front appeared to be ...with a package, and he placed ...ox, probably intending to return ...He did not, and after the robbery ...vered to be an express package ...$800. ...rs did not enter the sleepers, and ...gers there were more fortunate ...in the coaches. Messenger ...es not know how much money the ...contained, but expressmen here ...he run Sunday night is very light. ...through the train the robbers got ...ckly as possible in the darkness. ...scene of the hold-up, is on the ...gged, wild, mountainous country. ...ugh the robbers, after completing ...took to their horses and lit out ...ntains.

...Robbers Secured Much Booty.

...nt of the booty got by the robbers ...estimated at from $1,000 to ...ough that is denied here. It is ...re that the gang is the same that ...haul at Plano, Tex., four days ...rs left here this morning to try ...d the gang. Messenger Ruffinger ...were six men in the gang. They ...sks.

...ex., Dec. 11.—Immediately upon ...of the robbery of the express train ...ernational and Great Northern this ...e Duval Sheriff, White, and a posse ...nds proceeded to the scene, arriv- ...n. The trail was at once taken ...fficers are still searching diligently ...ew as to the identity of the robbers. ...y is infested with a lawless gang ...readily give shelter to the bandits, ...fficers are working against great ...pursuit has been vigorously prose- ...there is little probability of the ...ng. The amount stolen from the ...kage which was left by the robbers ...ste to escape was $800. The sum ...the passengers will amount to ...00, most of it in cash, though a ...watches and some jewelry were also ...It is thought by officers that this ...of those who were engaged in ...of the bank in Plano last Satur-...

...ERS STILL AT LIBERTY.

...the Bandits at St. Charles Are ...onspicuously Lacking.

...LES, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—No ...en found of the men who robbed ...the Chicago Great Western railway ...n this city yesterday morning. ...was evidently done by experts. ...evolvers on the operator and his ...eson, bound them to chairs with ...after tying handkerchief over their ...at the safe. Powder was forced ...k with a blow-pipe and the door ...The robbers secured $110, of ...ant $70 belonged to the railroad ...d the balance to the United States ...mpany. They also secured about ...of notes which are worthless as ...obbers are concerned. They did ...s money or watches of the two ...re in good humor all the time, ...ing what they wanted they left the ...g east. The city has two police ...they are only on duty till mid- ...soon as the operator could free ...om his bonds he alarmed the ...r by, but no trace of the rob- ...be found. Two of them are de- ...arge men wearing rough clothes ...the only clew the officers have to ...

...Egan, President of the Chicago ...rn road, had this to say concerning ...: "We have every reason to believe ...went to St. Charles from this city. ...racters belong in that vicinity. They ...0 in money from the safe and some ...belong to the agent's father, which ...e for safekeeping. One of the papers ...gage. While they took the agent's ...overlooked the fact that the man ...im also carried a watch and had $6 ...is pocket."]

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GRAND RALLY FRIDAY

REPUBLICAN BUSINESS-MEN'S MEETING IN THE AUDITORIUM.

This Change from Last Evening and from Central Music Hall Made Because of the Big Attendance Promised—Lyman J. Gage May Preside—Franklin MacVeagh Declares Himself for Hopkins—Active Work Outlined for Democracy—State Employes Give Up $1,000.

The Republican business-men's meeting announced for this evening at Central Music Hall has been postponed till Friday evening, when it will be held in the Auditorium Hall. On investigation it was believed the Central Music Hall would not be sufficient to hold the business friends of Mr. Swift who are likely to turn out in his behalf. The decision to hold the meeting in the Auditorium was reached at the meeting of the Business-men's committee of seventeen yesterday. At that meeting it also was announced that Mr. Swift will hold daily noonday receptions in the club-rooms at the northeast corner of Clark and Monroe streets, beginning tomorrow. These rooms have been secured for permanent Republican headquarters and will be used for receptions during the present week. The arrangements are in the competent hands of Mr. Fred Tucker.

It is believed Lyman J. Gage will preside at the Auditorium meeting Friday evening. The speakers for the occasion have not yet been selected. The Auditorium meeting will be the only down-town rally of the campaign. There will be at least two meetings in each ward before the election. These will be mainly for organization. Mr. Swift will address as many of these meetings as possible.

The work in the wards is being pushed vigorously. The canvassers are active. The Republican Aldermen took a hand in the fight yesterday. Thirty-five of the thirty-eight met at Republican headquarters and each City Father pledged himself to get out and work in his ward until election day as if his own election depended on it. The Aldermen are old hands at campaign work and know how to reach the people in their respective wards and to bring them out. The Executive Campaign committee will lend all possible aid in the work.

Additions to the Committee.

The committee at its meeting yesterday added to the list of its members Ald. Madden and Q. J. Chott, Chairman and Secretary of the City Central committee, to prosecute the work more successfully. The committee is doing good work and is receiving many promising and hopeful reports from the wards. It is not indulging in any predictions, however, and the figures purporting to be the estimates of the members of the committee published in the Democratic organs do not represent the situation fairly, nor the committee either as a body or individually. They are the product of the Democratic reportorial brain.

At the meeting yesterday some of the managers from the Twelfth Ward were sharply criticised for alleged neglect of their work. The canvass in this ward, it is claimed, has been far from good. There are four or five factions in the ward, and one faction is more intent on "downing" the other than on rendering good service to the party. Chairman Gilbert sharply lectured the City Central committeeman, Mr. Clarke.

Notwithstanding that the three German dailies, the *Freie Presse*, the *Staats-Zeitung*, and the *Abendpost*, are out for Hopkins a majority of the German-American voters, it is believed, will be for him. The three papers in question have eulogized Mr. Swift in the past while some of them have denounced Mr. Hopkins in bitter terms. The German readers have tenacious memories.

Criticism of Frank Stauber.

The Democrats, too, have been making much ado about an interview with Frank Stauber which appeared Sunday in the *Staats-Zeitung* in support of Hopkins and in condemnation of Swift. Jacob M. Horn, a leading business-man of the Sixteenth Ward, said yesterday in reference to Stauber's attitude:

Mr. Stauber is neither a Democrat, Republican, nor Socialist, having been on tickets of all three parties. He is always ready and willing to support whichever ticket he can possibly get his name on. For the last few years, however, none of the parties have seen fit to recognize him. Knowing full well that with Swift as Mayor of Chicago he would obtain no recognition, and afraid of being left out in the cold altogether, he adopts this means of gaining notoriety and getting himself before the public. In a word, it is a bid for office in case of Democratic success, and I am satisfied the German-Americans will understand it as such. He assails Mr. Swift's record in the Council. Had the northwest side had Mr. Swift represent it in the City Council the two years it had Stauber it would be much better off in the way of public improvements than it is today. The German-Americans of the northwest side recognize in Mr. Swift a gentleman of great abilities, who has the courage of his convictions, who is as well posted on the wants of this municipality as any man in Chicago, and who already has demonstrated his ability to handle the reins of the City Government to the satisfaction of the public. I am satisfied he will receive 80 per cent of the German-American vote of this section of the city.

In no section of the city is Mr. Swift so strongly supported by the German-Americans as in the northwestern part of the city where Mr. Stauber resides.

A large percentage of the Bohemians, Polish, and Italian Democrats also are supporting Mr. Swift. They are getting tired of the bosses who are always leading them to the support of the Democratic candidates. Several Polish and Bohemian meetings held last Sunday indorsed Swift. They were well attended. In some instances Democrats tried to disturb the meetings, but they were stoutly resisted and beaten off. The Seventh Ward Hopkins meeting in Metropolitan Hall on Union street was followed by a Republican meeting quite as large, and at which Mr. Swift was indorsed. This meeting was largely attended by the Poles, Bohemians, and Hebrews.

Names of More Business Workers.

The following additions were made yesterday to the members of the George B. Swift Business-men's Campaign committee:

C. P. Eckstrom, A. W. Nelson, George Olson, John A. Erickson, O. T. Berkland, John Wiler, Gustav Berls, William Gross, L. H. Kinney, C. Christensen, Joseph Stickler, Henry Burmeister, John Bartell, N. Eckhart, Dennis Sherman, John Kuzinski, Frank Walsh, Wm. Timmershoff, Kasmer Fritch, John Siefer, Anton Schermann, B. Swierszy, Charles Wertzler, Albert Jendrzcjek, John Gnoit, Frank Bittels, Joe O'Day, John Pommer, Adam Kusch, Andre Szofka, Jacob Grayer, Franz Damart, Franz Schak, T. Lorkowicz, Adam Majefski, Peter Ebram, Joe Schroeder, John Halverson, Charles Breidikam, Emil Passwell, Anton Listownik, John Gerson, Charles Allbrecht, Thomas Nalepniski, John F. Smulski, Joseph Piantkiewicz, John C. Burmeister, Christian Oberheider, John Worken, H. Escher, Peter Olson, Henry Lehman, Anton Groenwald, Joseph Kaczenowski, John Rehbein, E. J. Field, A. Nelson, and Martin Hanson.

The committee will meet at the Great Northern this afternoon to arrange the list of speakers for the Auditorium meeting Friday.

TOTAL OF THE CITY VOTE 281,992.

Complete Returns from the Registration and Revision Give This Figure.

Complete returns from the registration and revision were received at the Election Commissioners' office yesterday. They show that about 23,000 names were stricken off last Saturday evening, and that the net addition to the number of city voters through the recent registration is 34,037. This makes the total of the city vote 281,992, the largest in the history of the city. The registration for this month and for October, with the gain, is given by wards in the following table:

Ward.	December.	October.	Gain.
1	7,525	5,696	1,829
2	7,238	6,760	478
3	7,691	6,951	740
4	7,869	7,151	718
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6	9,787	8,842	945
7	6,299	5,702	597
8	6,421	5,679	742
9	7,794	7,081	713
10	10,935	9,824	1,111
11	9,156	7,883	1,273
12	14,875	13,288	1,587
13	9,815	8,203	1,612
14	8,792	8,034	758
15	9,840	8,849	991
16	8,770	7,680	1,090
17	5,002	4,308	694
18	8,981	7,200	1,781
19	9,569	8,008	1,561
20	5,163	4,700	463
21	6,466	5,831	635
22	6,564	5,993	571
23	6,982	5,998	984
24	8,053	7,029	1,024
25	7,717	6,853	864
26	8,188	7,454	734
27	3,638	3,177	461
28	3,453	3,124	329
29	9,464	7,883	1,581
30	15,426	13,911	1,515
31	7,810	6,852	958
32	9,951	9,003	848
33	6,819	5,790	1,029
34	10,924	8,965	1,959
	281,992	247,955	34,037

It will be observed that the greatest gain is in the Thirty-fourth ward. This is Hopkins' home, but is claimed by the Republicans by a good majority. The next highest registrations are for the First ward and the Eighteenth, 1,829 and 1,781. The bulk of this is Democratic. The Twelfth and Thirteenth, both Republican, come next with 1,587 and 1,612 respectively. Then come two Democratic strongholds, the Nineteenth and Twenty-ninth, with gains of 1,581 and 1,561. The doubtful Thirtieth ward, which has now the largest registration in the city, follows with 1,515. The Eleventh, Rep., gains 1,273, the Thirty-first 958, while the Thirty-second shows up with a gain of only 848. The Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth, both Democratic, show 1,090 and 1,024 respectively, and the Tenth, which is now in the doubtful list, shows 1,111. On the whole the Democrats seem to have a shade the better of it.

But some of their gains, it would seem, were obtained by rather doubtful methods. George Berz of the Eighteenth Ward described the plan of operations in the Sixth Precinct of the ward yesterday. There are 742 names registered there now. Last Wednesday the Democratic and Republican clerks started out to canvass the precinct together. The Democratic clerk had the verification list. When he came to a lodging-house he approached the posted proprietor. He read out the list of names registered from the lodging-house.

"Are these here?" he would ask when he had completed the list. The complaisant lodging-house keeper answered:

"Certainly."

The Republican clerk objected to this method of procedure. He asked that the lodging-house keeper be required to furnish a list of his roomers. The Democratic clerk would not have it that way. The Republican clerk then made an independent canvass, accompanied by a policeman. He sent out 199 suspect notices. The Democratic clerk sent out eleven. The Republican clerk when he went for stamps to send out his notices was asked for his list of suspects. He unwittingly gave it up. It was retained at the Election Commissioners' office. He made a new list. He had two notices delivered to each suspect, one through the mail, one he delivered in person. The two Democratic judges refused to remove any name from the books, except those to whom the Democratic clerk delivered notice. The Republicans have filed a complaint in the Election Commissioners' office, but no notice has been taken of it. Probably no notice will be taken of it. In the even numbered precincts the Democrats took no notice whatever of Republican protests. There they had a majority of the election officers.

The Election Commissioners will sit today and tomorrow to hear appeals from the judges of election. The appeals will be mostly from persons whose names were stricken off by the judges because they are not qualified voters. Ald. Coughlin said last night he has appeals to present on behalf of 100. As the Election Board is wholly Democratic Coughlin's men, it is believed, will be reinstated.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH FOR HOPKINS.

He Comes Out Strongly for the Democratic Nominee for Mayor.

There was great rejoicing at the Democratic headquarters yesterday because Franklin MacVeagh called to assure Mr. Hopkins of his hearty support. It has been announced frequently that Mr. MacVeagh would come out for Hopkins, but as he had not appeared at the committee meetings before yesterday there was some doubt about the truth of the announcements. Mr. MacVeagh set those doubts at rest yesterday. He called personally on Mr. Hopkins, congratulated him, and said he was ready to work hard for his election. Subsequently Mr. MacVeagh attended the meeting of the Campaign committee in the club-room of the Palmer House, over which ex-Judge Lambert Tree presided, and he made a brief speech which ended with a motion. He said:

I think it is due to the committee that I should explain why I have not attended these meetings. It has not been due to any lack of zeal in behalf of our candidate, whom I esteem highly, but I have been absent from the city since the nomination. I returned yesterday and am here today to do my part. Mr. Hopkins is an excellent candidate. I can heartily work for his election, and, as an evidence of my purpose to help, I will move that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to wait on the employers of labor in this city and ask them to give their workingmen an opportunity to vote for Mayor. I am sure most of them will vote for Mr. Hopkins.

Mr. MacVeagh was loudly applauded. He will be Chairman of the committee of five to wait on the employers. The others have not been announced. At this meeting A. W. Green announced the preparations for the Auditorium meeting tomorrow evening had made considerable progress. Mr. MacVeagh or Mr. Doane will preside. The speakers will include W. T. Baker, Harry Rubens, William J. Hynes, and Congressman Goldzier.

Michael McInerney appeared as the representative of the Executive committee and said the canvass was progressing actively. "The registration," he said, "has been in favor of the Democrats, and if the election were held tomorrow Hopkins would win by 11,000 majority."

Reports were then received from the wards. They were of the usual character. Ike Schwartz, a Seventh Ward Hebrew, said 80 per cent of his coreligionists are for Hopkins, and Paul Raggio said the Italians were all in line for the Democratic candidate, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The meeting was a crowded one. Most of the workers present last week were on hand. In addition the following were present:

Walter S. Bogle, F. A. Hoffman Jr., B. Kuppenheimer, George W. Lucas, Congressman Durborow, W. R. Michaels, Congressman McGann, Emil Schafner, Bryant Webb, Adolph Kraus, M. Landfield, Dr. Fay, John J. Healey, E. F. Pulsifer, Charles H. Schwab, M. J. Dunne, T. D. Drake, H. H. Hamilton, F. J. Cunningham, J. J. Cunningham, William B. Cunningham, M. McNellis, J. Gillespie, Capt. Abercrombie, D. R. O'Brien, Selig Morris, Thomas Rogers, and O. H. Serritella.

The Democrats are working mostly among the Germans nowadays. They have organized a German Campaign committee in nearly every ward. They are rather badly frightened about the attitude of the independent Germans. Assistant City Clerk Neumeister, who does not like Hopkins, was called in yesterday and labored with. He made submission. Soon after he returned to his office the employés of Clerk Gastfield were called before him and warned that they should work for Hopkins, or at least that they should not work for Swift. The Democratic employés of the city, county, and State have been warned that they must be with Hopkins. The assessment of the city employés for political purposes also goes on, though not so openly as heretofore. Any man who refuses to contribute is marked. If Hopkins is elected he is warned that he will "have to walk the plank."

STATE EMPLOYES ARE ASSESSED.

Hopkins' Managers Squeezing Illinois Officeholders for Chicago Election.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—That the managers of the John P. Hopkins campaign fear his defeat and are resorting to desperate methods to secure his election if possible, was shown by the action of the Democratic State officers today in squeezing $1,000 out of the clerks in the various departments for use in the Hopkins campaign. When called upon for the sums assessed against them the unlucky clerks protested that there was no reason why State appointees living outside of Chicago should be asked to contribute toward a purely local campaign in that city, but protests did not go. The men who gave them their places personally bossed the job. They notified each clerk of the amount of his assessment and gave him to understand it must be paid, and it was paid. It is understood the employés of the various State institutions throughout the State are being "held up" in the same way, for the benefit of John P. Hopkins.

Kune Can't Find His Name.

Julian Kune, an old resident of the Thirty-first Ward, was informed by a neighbor that his name does not appear on the polling list of the Third Precinct. Upon investigation he learns the list posted as official is in reality three years old, that there are 308 voters in the precinct, and that the list published at the polling place contains but 160 names of voters. Mr. Kune's name doubtless is on the written registry. If it is not he should apply to the Election Board today or tomorrow to have his name properly placed.

Alderman Shoots a Man.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 11.—Ald. C. A. Boyles today shot A. Spivey. Boyles surrendered to the police. The difficulty grew out of a business matter, and both men resorted to their weapons to settle it. Spivey will probably recover.

SPEAKS FOUR TIMES.

MAYOR SWIFT ENLIGHTENS VOTERS ON MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

To Workingmen in Bricklayers' Hall He Relates the Measures of Relief for the Unemployed Decided on by the Council—At a Great Meeting in His Own Ward He Presents the Need of Conducting the City on Careful Business Principles—Addresses 15,000 People.

Mayor Swift was in great demand last night. Besides attending the Council meeting he spoke at four widely separated points on the West Side. Each of the halls in which he spoke was crowded to its fullest capacity, and in all probably 15,000 persons heard him speak. A noticeable feature was the large number of women present, especially at the Princess Opera-House and the old wigwam.

The Mayor went directly from the Council Chamber to Bricklayers' Hall, Peoria and Monroe streets. This hall was filled with workingmen and their friends. They were enthusiastic and cheered many of Mayor Swift's statements, especially his plans for putting the city government on a sound business basis. From here he went to the Princess Opera-House, No. 560 West Madison street. This meeting was in charge of the Eleventh Ward Republican club, and the ward is the Mayor's own. Fully 3,500 people were in the building, and every inch of room was taken. The immense floor space of the old wigwam, Van Buren street and Oakley avenue, was hardly large enough to accommodate hose who wished to get in, about one-quarter being women. It was nearly 11 o'clock when the Mayor left for Fasking's Hall, No. 3012 Archer avenue, but late as the hour was a large crowd had waited for Mr. Swift, and he was well rewarded for the long trip.

Bricklayers' Hall was uncomfortably crowded when Mayor Swift arrived. Many were workingmen, and not a few workingmen out of a job. They gave Mr. Swift a great reception when he entered and listened attentively to what he had to say. At many points they applauded vigorously. Upon the platform were John M. Smyth, Charles R. Temple, Capt. D. F. Gleason, C. S. Coggswell, Thomas Randall, A. P. Russell, A. G. Dickson, William H. Kleiver, Com. McNichols. Mr. Swift, being introduced, said:

I have just come from a meeting of the City Council, where I am happy to say the members of that body for once acted as a unit and made arrangements for the shelter of the homeless men who, the Chief of Police tells me, have, to the number of 1,500, slept on the cold floors of the City Hall. I am happy to say that we received our first check for the help of these men from a charitable woman, who sent $100 to pay the rent of two lofts on Wabash avenue. A committee from the Council was appointed to confer with the Chicago Civic Confederation and to care for the 100,000 men out of employment.

Think of these men out of employment and men drawing salaries from the city for nothing whatsoever. Pay-rolls stuffed! There was a pay-roll on my desk this evening that, if I were to tell you how bad it was, you would think I was talking to gain votes, and of all things I hate a demagogue. But do you think a bill for $18,000 for street inspectors' salaries for one month is an honest bill? I don't.

Deficit in the Treasury.

I found when I was chosen as Mayor ad interim that, unknown to the taxpayers, there was a large deficit in the Treasury. One of my first acts upon assuming the duties of Mayor was to order the police to clear the city of the toughs and thugs with which it was infected. The police complained that they were handicapped by the work of the Justices. Then I called these men to meet the police, and after a two hours' session the matter was settled. If I am elected Mayor I shall insist that the police shall not do partisan duty. The police have done partisan duty under Republicans as well as under the Democrats and they have been pulled this way and that. But if I am elected I will see to it that they do police work and nothing else.

I want the citizens to have the protection that they have a right to demand. I want it so that my wife and daughters, and your wife and daughters can go along the streets without insult from a lot of ruffians who hang about the streets and corners. You will find these same loafers banded solidly together against your candidate. But the respectable people are in the majority in Chicago and it lies with you to say whether decency and law and order or ruffianism shall prevail. If you come out and do your duty we will have, I promise you, two years of a business administration. The Democrats say we have no platform upon which your candidate can stand. But they haven't the decency to tell the people why. During the convention Charles Kozminski, as good and charitable a man as ever lived, dropped dead. To do honor to him the convention adjourned before the committee reported. The Democrats do not say anything about this.

No platform! I don't need any platform. I stand upon my record as a public officer and any one who wishes can find out what I have done. I don't need a platform. What do promises amount to? We want men who will act.

The Democrats promise in their platform several things. Among these to publish the pay-rolls, to clean the streets, to care for the garbage, to divorce the police from politics. What did they ever do in these directions? Let him answer who can.

Were the pay-rolls published before I took up the office? Were the police doing their duty? Who built the crematory that is burning 100 tons of garbage every day? The Democrats also say they will elevate the grade crossings. Did they do it when in power? I tell you promises are all very well, but they don't accomplish many reforms.

It is in your hands, gentlemen, to say what sort of an administration you will have.

Greeting in His Home Ward.

The meeting at the Princess Opera-House was presided over by Senator Barney Eckhart. Congressman "Billy" Mason was the first speaker and his humor put the crowd in good spirits and his thrusts at Democracy were heartily cheered. He was followed by ex-Assistant State's-Attorney Neely. While Mr. Neely was talking Mayor Swift entered. Some one near the door cried: "Here comes our next Mayor!" And for several minutes pandemonium reigned. Even the women became infected by the enthusiasm and stood up and waved their handkerchiefs. Mr. Neely quickly finished his speech and Mr. Swift was introduced. He said in substance:

Friends and Neighbors: I feel flattered by such a reception, and I would not be human if I did not. I have lived in this vicinity, as man and boy, for thirty years, and such testimony at the hands of my old friends and neighbors is testimony indeed. This is the third meeting I have attended tonight, besides attending a meeting of the Council. I have always believed that a Mayor's duty is to first do his duty to his constituents and the taxpayers of the city, and when I took the oath of office I determined to act upon this principle and you will always find the door to my office open, for fear that some deserving person may be turned away. So when I talk of the duties of the campaign at night I am pretty well tired out. But I have a duty as a candidate, and this also I try to do. I come to you tonight in a dual rôle—as a candidate and as acting Mayor, and somehow the two offices do not fit well. When our neighbor was removed by the hand of a foul assassin, and it was decided that I should be Mayor ad interim it placed me in a position that is not pleasant to me. When I took up the duties of Mayor I found things in a pretty state. Your late Mayor was busy during his term doing a duty you expected of him—attending to visitors to the World's Fair and representing Chicago at our great Exposition. Thus he was not able to look as closely after the city's affairs as was needed. At the beginning of last year there was $3,600,000 to the city's credit. One month ago there was a deficit of $184,000. Where has it gone? It has been expended for most everything except for what it was intended. I have shown you where some of it went when I published some of the city pay-rolls. Money being paid to men who never did a day's work for what they were being paid to do! Money paid to the names of men who have been dead for six weeks! I shall publish some more pay-rolls before I get through and you will see some things that are as bad as in those already published.

Will Be Mayor Himself.

It has been said that if I am elected some one else will be Mayor. Don't you believe it. I think if you will look into my record as Commissioner of Public Works you will find I, and I alone, was the Commissioner. Some people have good cause to remember it.

It has been said that George B. Swift is not a broad-minded man. They say he is a deacon. Now, in the church to which I have the honor to belong, there are no deacons. I don't know how I came to be dubbed deacon. If by it they mean that I am or try to be a Christian, then I plead guilty. That is the worst they can find to say against me. Nothing against my record as a public officer, only that I am a deacon. What do the Democrats promise? many things, but it is all stolen thunder. They promise to clean the streets. They were given at the beginning of the year $1,000,000, and it would seem as if this should have cleaned them. Are the streets cleaned? Does this not sound like a platitude that rings in your ears and dies away in echoes? Everything that the Republicans have done that is good the Democrats promise to do. That is the difference between the two parties—one performs; the other promises. The Democrats are like a man riding backward, always seeing what has been accomplished.

One plank in the Democratic platform strikes me as ridiculous in the extreme. They say we are the party of the masses. They are in control of the country at present. What is the condition of the masses? Men out of work everywhere. Does that look as if it was the party of the masses?

At the wigwam the speakers besides Mayor Swift were: Stephen A. Douglas, Theodore Gestefeld, Daniel Munn, Ald. Campbell, and C. G. Neely. As it was late when he arrived and there was still another meeting on his list the Mayor cut his speech shorter than he had intended. He spoke in much the same vein as at the two previous meetings.

At Fasking's Hall, No. 3012 Archer avenue, Mr. Swift spoke briefly. He confined his remarks to the existing condition of municipal affairs.

Mayor Swift talked to several hundred molders yesterday during the noon hour. He had been invited by the men employed by Cribben & Sexton to talk to them and their friends upon local issues. So, yesterday noon, he and ex-Congressman "Billy" Mason went to the shop and for half an hour talked of municipal affairs. The men in their jumpers and overalls sat and stood about the room while Swift told them of what he proposed to do in purifying the city's affairs.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS TONIGHT.

Addresses by Prominent Men in Different Parts of the City.

Republican meetings will be held this evening as follows:

Arcade Hall, Sixty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue—Speakers: Mayor George B. Swift, William E. Mason, Ald. William R. Kerr, Ald. E. J. Noble, John S. Cooper.

Rosalie Hall, Fifty-seventh street and Lake avenue—Speakers: Mayor George B. Swift, W. E. Mason, John A. Henry, John A. Roche.

Zeneshek's Hall, California avenue and North avenue—Speakers: Dorsey Patton, John F. Scanlan, William Vocke, Oscar Raab, Charles A. Williams.

Apollo Hall, No. 256 Blue Island avenue—Speakers: Col. Wagner, William Vocke, William H. Tatge, Charles G. Neeley, John F. Finerty.

Meisner's Hall, Albany avenue and Twelfth street—Speakers: E. P. Eastman, Samuel Parker, James Straus, M. Bruggemeyer, F. Carter, and others.

Ranwolf's Hall, Thirty-first and Locke streets—Speakers: Charles R. Tempel, M. E. Dickson, E. S. Metcalf, P. L. O'Meara.

Plaisance Republican Club.

The Plaisance Republican club was organized last night in the Second Precinct of the Thirty-fourth Ward. It was an enthusiastic meeting. J. J. Semple was elected President of the club and J. W. Cook Secretary. It was decided to hold a rally next Friday night at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Fifty-fifth street with good music and big speakers. An effort will be made to get Mr. Swift there.

Colored Republicans Indorse Swift.

A largely attended meeting was held last night by the Thirteenth Ward Colored Republican club, at No. 819 Austin avenue. George B. Swift was indorsed for Mayor by a rising vote. Speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Hillman of Providence Church, T. B. Ralis, John Maxwell, Sanford Harris, Seward French, and other influential colored men of the West Side.

Polish Republicans to Organize.

The Polish Republicans of Cook County will hold a convention for the purpose of organizing a central organization to take active interest in city and county elections. The body will be known as the Polish Republican League of Cook County. The convention will meet tonight at 8 o'clock in the club-room of the Briggs House.

Republican Campaign Items.

A mass-meeting of Republicans was held Sunday afternoon in the Lutheran church hall, Thirty-third and Laurel streets, at which George B. Swift was heartily indorsed.

Three hundred German Republicans met last night at West Fortieth and Madison streets. Messrs. Hailey, Dixon, and Metcalfe addressed the meeting and did good work for Swift.

The Polish people of the Stock-Yards held a meeting Sunday afternoon at No. 4458 Wood street, under the auspices of the Polish Independent club, chartered. Joseph Lane, Michael Cahill, James L. Carey, Zigmund Shmidt, J. Rickoff, and the Chairman addressed the meeting.

At a meeting yesterday of the Kosciusko Republican Polish club of the Ninth Ward Mr. Swift received hearty indorsement for Mayor and promise of loyal support by its Secretary, Valentine Zwierzynski; President, John Manna; Treasurer, Stanislaus Butzbanowski, and many other prominent Polish citizens of the ward.

Eighth Ward Republicans met last night in Curran's Hall, No. 350 Blue Island avenue, and were adddressed by Judge Woodman, County Commissioner Kalisch, and Richard Powers, President of the Sailors' Union. The Democrats of the ward heard of the meeting and hired Apollo Hall, a block away, but failed in their attempt to attract the Republicans to their meeting.

KITTSON HEIRS ARE OVERJOYED.

By a Supreme Court Decision They Secure a Large Amount of Money.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 11.—The heirs to the vast estate of the late Norman W. Kittson are holding a family reunion and jubilee tonight over the decision today by the United States Supreme Court awarding them between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. The case is the most famous in the history of the Northwest and has been in the courts since 1879. About 1876 the St. Paul and Pacific railway (now known as the Great Northern), went into the hands of Jesse P. Farley as receiver. After a few years most of the bonds of the company, which had been previously owned by capitalists in Holland, found their way into the hands of James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern road, Norman W. Kittson, and two well-known capitalists of Montreal. When the deal had been turned Farley brought suit against Hill and Kittson, demanding an accounting, alleging in his complaint that he had arranged with them and the receiver to depress the property of the road to such a degree that Hill and Kittson could purchase the property for a song. After over fourteen years of litigation the case ends in the complete defeat of Farley. Norman W. Kittson died on a Chicago and Northwestern train near Howard, Ill., May 12, 1888, and the estate was turned over to the St. Paul Trust company for settlement, but owing to the Farley suit no money could be paid to the heirs. The latter are eleven in number, and each will receive over $400,000. Six of them live in St. Paul. The others are James S. Kittson and Louis Kittson, the well-known Erdenheim horseman; Mrs. Charles Weaver of Chicago, Mrs. Charles Heath of New York, and George Kittson of Montreal. The trust company will begin turning over the estate of the heirs at once, about $1,000,000 of it being in money.

ITS CABLE SLOWER THAN THE MAILS.

An Associated Press Item Which Had Been Known from Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Saturday afternoon, Dec. 9, the Associated Press sent out to the papers which take its report an item dated London to the effect that the Royal Geographical Society had received news that the African exploration expedition headed by the American explorer, William Astor Chanler, was stranded near Mount Kenia; that the animals carrying the stores had perished; that Mr. Chanler was waiting for succor from the coast, and that it was doubtful if the necessary supplies would ever reach him. All the facts therein stated had been published in foreign periodicals which had arrived in New York by mail before the alleged cablegram had been sent out by the Associated Press. Commenting on these facts the New York *Sun* said editorially this morning:

These evening papers of this city which depend upon Associated Press for news published an alleged cable dispatch Saturday which purported to have been sent from London on that day. The dispatch related to the African expedition of Mr. W. Astor Chanler, and the news, which ostensibly was flashed under the ocean by electric cable, in fact had reached the Western world by the slower but dryer medium known as the trans-atlantic mail. When the information was printed it was already in every newspaper office in New York that numbers *Nature* and the *Athenæum* on its list of foreign periodicals.

Blythe's Millions Again in Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 11.—The contest over the millions left by the late Thomas H. Blythe resulted in a decision in favor of his daughter Florence, now Mrs. Hinckley. Today a fight was inaugurated over the administration of the estate. Mrs. Hinckly petitioned for the appointment of a special administrator. The present value of the estate is over $3,000,000.

Olympia to Steam for a Bonus.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 11.—The United States cruiser Olympia started for Santa Barbara Channel this afternoon. Chief Engineer Morris predicted that the cruiser will make twenty-two and a half knots on her official trial. This means a bonus of $500,000 from the government to the Union iron works. If the weather is satisfactory the run will be made Wednesday morning.

Reprieve for a Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Gov. Stone has granted murderer Sam Wilson, who was to have been hung next Friday, a reprieve until Jan. 12.

NOLLE FOR JENKINS.

CASE AGAINST THE FEDERAL JUDGE IS DISMISSED.

District-Attorney Hammel at Milwaukee Declines to Prosecute the Plankinton Bank Indictments Against Him, Saying He Could Not Secure a Conviction—Ex-Senator Spooner for the Defendant Pleads for a Trial of the Case, but the Prosecutor Is Obdurate.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Against the vigorous objections of Judge Jenkins District-Attorney Hammel today entered a nolle prosequi as to all indictments found by the grand jury against him. This means he is no longer a defendant in the proceedings against the directors of the Plankinton Bank, of which he is a member.

The matter came up this morning before Judge D. H. Johnson of the Circuit Court on a motion made by Judge Jenkins through his counsel, ex-Senator John C. Spooner, for a



JUDGE J. G. JENKINS.

separate and early trial. The motion was granted and District-Attorney Hammel said he was not willing to try Judge Jenkins alone, as he was certain that by a separate trial he could not convict him, and therefore he would nolle the proceedings. Mr. Spooner objected to this action on the part of the District-Attorney and besought him not to nolle the proceedings, but to give Judge Jenkins a chance to vindicate himself and his name before the people by a trial of the case on its merits. District-Attorney Hammel said he could not comply with ex-Senator Spooner's request and added that he thought Judge Jenkins had the best defense of any of those indicted.

As a basis for his motion ex-Senator Spooner submitted the following points:

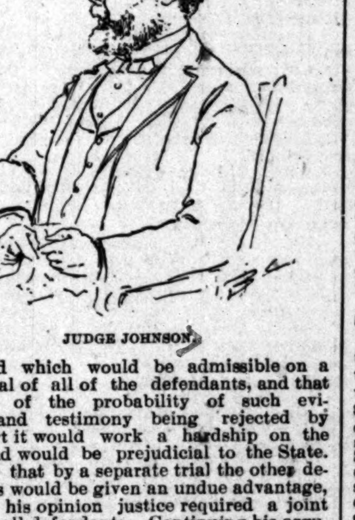
1. That Judge Jenkins, as a Judge of the United States Circuit Court, endeavoring to discharge his duty in the State and out, the uncertainty as to the time of the trial would be of constant embarrassment.

2. That his codefendants had raised or intended to raise objections to the validity of the indictments, and they would challenge the jurisdiction of the court, while Judge Jenkins had instructed his counsel from the beginning of the proceedings to do neither, but to insist upon an early trial of the proceedings on the merits, and to take no advantage of any technicalities which might result in his favor; that unless a separate trial was granted he would be in no position to waive the alleged defects in the indictments.

3. That Judge Jenkins was absent from the city and from the State when the deposits set forth in the indictment were received at the bank and accepted by the bank and was innocent of the offenses charged or of any offense whatever.

4. That the testimony that he expected to introduce in his defense would differ in many respects from the testimony which would be introduced in the defense of his codefendants.

District-Attorney Hammel opened the proceedings by the reading of an affidavit made by himself. In that affidavit he said the defendant, Judge Jenkins, had not shown sufficient reasons to entitle him to a separate trial. He said he was informed and believed that Judge Jenkins had been in attendance at all of the meetings of the directors of the Plankinton Bank which were held between Jan. 1, 1893, and the date of the closing of the bank; that at a meeting held May 16, 1893, he was informed, and he believed, that Judge Jenkins was present, took part in the proceedings of the directors, and discussed the proceedings of the directors, as a member of that body, and had moved that William Plankinton, Vice-President of the bank, be instructed to act as a committee to call upon and negotiate with other banks of the city the assets of the Plankinton Bank, with reference to the transfer of the assets and the assumption of the obligations of the bank. He said in his affidavit that if a separate trial should be granted important evidence and testimony might be



JUDGE JOHNSON.

excluded which would be admissible on a joint trial of all of the defendants, and that because of the probability of such evidence and testimony being rejected by the court it would work a hardship on the State and would be prejudicial to the State. He said that by a separate trial the other defendants would be given an undue advantage, and in his opinion justice required a joint trial of all defendants. Continuing his argument, District-Attorney Hammel cited cases to show that the only reason for granting a separate trial was because of antagonism among the defendants, but was sat down on by Judge Johnson, who remarked that, while the citations were of great benefit to him, they had no bearing on the point at issue, but if he had cases which were to the point he would be glad to hear them.

Spooner's Plea for a Trial.

Ex-Senator Spooner made but a brief argument. He was glad, he said, that the power for granting a new trial lay in the discretion of the court and was not at the discretion of the District-Attorney. He thought the District-Attorney had conducted the case by his allegations in his affidavit more in the manner of persecution than prosecution. He dwelt upon the fact that his client did not wish to take advantage of any technicality, but simply wished a fair and impartial trial by jury of the proceedings upon their merits, and that he would waive any such advantage. He eulogized Judge Jenkins.

"Many years ago," he said, "Judge Jenkins was the nominee for Governor of this State. There was a bitter contest, and while his opponent vented plenty of spleen against his party throughout the length and breadth of the State, not one word could be said against Judge Jenkins as a man of honor."

At the conclusion of the argument the court granted the motion of Judge Jenkins, and ordered the trial set for the next day of the jury term, the first Tuesday in January, and that the trial be upon the merits of the case. Then the District-Attorney asked leave to nolle all the indictments as to Judge Jenkins, stating, among other things, that on a separate trial he could not convict him. When District-Attorney Hammel made this motion Judge Jenkins was visibly affected. He jumped from his seat, his face turned pale, and while his counsel begged the District-Attorney not to nolle the proceedings, but to give Judge Jenkins an opportunity to set himself right before the public by a fair jury trial, he looked in a pleading manner at the Judge and at the District-Attorney.

But it was of no avail. The District-Attorney refused and again said he was confident he could not convict him on a separate trial. Ex-Senator Spooner appealed to the court in an earnest manner. The court said that a nolle prosequi could be entered at the discretion of the District-Attorney in the absence of any corrupt purposes, which did not exist in this case, and that he must be controlled by the discretion of the District-Attorney, and he therefore ordered that all the indictments against Judge Jenkins be nolled. He said further that Judge Jenkins by the action of the District-Attorney was now in the same condition as he would be if no indictment had been returned against him.

The indictments which were returned by the grand jury against Judge Jenkins grew out of the Plankinton Bank failure, which occurred the 31st of last May. The grand jury, in the indictment, found that the firm of Reichardt & Davitt the 15th of May, 1893, deposited $204 in the Plankinton Bank; that the directors, among whom was Judge James G. Jenkins, received the deposit knowing that the bank was insolvent, and thereby fraudulently accepted the money. Two of the directors, Eugene S. Elliott and Francis W. Noyes, submitted to arrest and were imprisoned. They then instituted habeas corpus proceedings, and on the hearing of those proceedings Judge Johnson released the defendants and dismissed the indictments against them on the ground that the grand jury had no jurisdiction over the defendants as it remained in session over its term, and the indictments were returned by the grand jury after its legal term. The matter was taken by the District-Attorney to the Supreme Court by writ of certiorari. The matter is still undisposed of by the Supreme Court.

The unanimous opinion among attorneys here is that the indictments against Judge Jenkins are void and that, if he wished to take advantage of the technicality above set forth, he would be discharged. They also think that if the State could not convict Judge Jenkins on a separate trial it could not convict him at all. A prominent member of the bar thought a joint trial of all the defendants would have been of manifest injustice to Judge Jenkins. He said it was evidently the intention of the District-Attorney to get the jury so inflamed against Judge Jenkins by mixing him up with other people that, in the heat of the moment and without due deliberation, the jury would convict him.

Chagrined at the Outcome.

Judge Jenkins was seen this evening by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. "I have nothing to say," said he, "except that I am deeply chagrined that the District-Attorney nolled the cases. I wanted a separate trial and Judge Johnson granted me one. The proceedings were nolled. I wanted the case tried on its merits, and that is all I have to say."

Ex-Senator Spooner when asked how he regarded the outcome of the pleadings said: "I feel bad because we did not get a separate trial. As attorney for the defendant, Judge Jenkins, I can say no more."

"Do you think the indictments as they stand are valid in law?"

"No," answered the Senator. "But we did not care for that if Judge Jenkins did not want to take advantage of technicalities."

Samuel Howard, one of the pioneer lawyers of Milwaukee, speaking of the case and of the result of it said:

"The indictments should never have been returned against Judge Jenkins. I do not like to criticise the action of grand juries, but I am sure there never was proof enough before the grand jury that returned the indictments to warrant it in doing so. The question at that time of the solvency or insolvency of the bank could not be determined. Of course I cannot account for the action of the grand jury.

"I have known Judge Jenkins for many years. There is no one in this community who ever supposed or believed that Judge Jenkins would take money on deposit from an innocent party when he knew the bank was insolvent, and as a matter of fact it was known that Judge Jenkins took no active part in the management of the bank, as he was attending to his judicial duties. The actual management of the bank was in the hands of other parties. The bank was never insolvent in the meaning that it would be unable to pay its debts if time were given. It is now generally understood that the bank will pay dollar for dollar. All it required was time, and there never ought to have been a criminal prosecution under that statute until that fact was determined, and that could only be determined by the lapse of time.

Made Deposits Himself.

"I understand that during the run Judge Jenkins deposited in the bank his own money and made a deposit there of some $1,200. This fact as I understand it was shown to the grand jury. I don't think the indictment is good, anyway, for the reason that the grand jury held over its term.

"I regard Judge Jenkins as an honest, upright man and an efficient Judge, and there never has been a question as to his personal integrity. To use a slang expression, the grand jury was too previous in finding indictments. The District Attorney could never have secured a conviction against him, no matter whether he tried him jointly or separately. I think it was an outrage. The law should never be so administered as to perpetrate an injustice.

"One of the peculiarities of this indictment is one charge of illegal banking. There is another count charging embezzlement. Judge Jenkins was a hundred miles from the bank when the act of embezzlement was supposed to have been perpetrated. The jury might just as well have returned indictments against citizens of this city indiscriminately."

CUTS HER THROAT WITH BROKEN GLASS

Desperate Act of Mrs. Halliday, the Triple Murderess.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Had John Beecher, the Deputy Sheriff, been a few minutes later in his visit to Mrs. Halliday's cell today the triple murderess would have died by her own hand. The deputy found her covered with blood. She had broken a glass from the window of her cell and cut her throat. Several large gashes were made with the glass, the one most serious being behind her right ear. Other wounds were made about the arms and body. Dr. James A. Caruthers asked her why she had cut herself and she replied that she wanted to see if she would bleed. The Sheriff has securely handcuffed her to prevent her further doing injury to herself.

Seeks to Prevent Railway Consolidation.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11.—The suit of Kentucky against the Louisville and Nashville and the Chesapeake and Ohio and Southwestern railways to prevent the proposed consolidation on a $6,000,000 basis was filed in the Jefferson Circuit Court today. It sets forth that such consummation would be in direct conflict with the State Constitution and asks an immediate order enjoining the Louisville and Nashville from absorbing the Chesapeake and Southwestern property and restraining any of the defendants from ceasing to operate their own roads. The case will be taken up immediately and stubbornly contested on both sides.

Gasfitter Is Burned to Death.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 11.—Julius J. Smitherman was burned and smothered to death at No. 27 Willow street this afternoon. He was sent to the house where he met his death by his employers to make a gaspipe connection. While he was at work in the cellar an explosion occurred. He managed to crawl up-stairs and to the front, where the flames that enveloped him were extinguished, but not before his hands and face were so terribly burned that the skin and flesh peeled from them when touched. He had also inhaled the flames, and died before medical aid could be summoned.

Dufferin Not Going to Washington.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Lord Ava, the second son of the Marquis of Dufferin, is at Rideau Hall here, the guest of the Governor-General, Lord Aberdeen. He said today, in his opinion, there is no truth in the rumor that his father, who is now British Ambassador at Paris, is to succeed Sir Julian Pauncefote at Washington as British Ambassador to the United States. Lord Ava added, however, he was quite sure his father would be delighted to be transferred to Washington.

State Banks for Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Acting upon advices from Virginia Senators and Representatives in Congress that the bill to repeal the tax on State banks will pass a measure was today introduced in the Legislature authorizing the establishment of such institutions in this State. It fixes the minimum capital in towns and villages at $10,000 and in cities at $50,000. The bill will pass.

Won a Wager by Playing Tramp.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Edward A. Williams, who undertook to walk from New York to New Orleans in seventy-three days without spending a cent en route, arrived here at 3:30 p. m. today, five days ahead of time. The walk was undertaken on a wager of $1,500. He has certificates from parties along his road, showing that he faithfully carried out his contract.

Fatally Assaulted by Thugs.

AKRON, O., Dec. 11.—John McFarland, Superintendent of the Akron Street railway, was found with a fractured skull and a deep cut in his neck late last night. He is still unconscious and cannot live through the night. James McFeely and Abe Williams, two well-known tough characters, were seen with him early in the evening and are under arrest for being connected with the affair.

TALKS TO PARTY MEN

CANDIDATE HOPKINS ADDRESSES MEETINGS OF DEMOCRATS.

He Begins at Apollo Hall, Where He Delivers a Long Address and Pledges Himself in Accordance with the Democratic Platform—Other Meetings at Germania Hall, at Forty-third and Wallace Streets, and at Garfield Hall—Democrats Stand Up to Hear Him.

Fifteen thousand Democrats cheered themselves hoarse for John P. Hopkins last night. The Democratic candidate spoke before five meetings on the West Side, each of which was crowded to the doors. He began at Apollo Hall at Twelfth street and Blue Island avenue at 8 o'clock. On the platform were seated Washington Hesing, State's-Attorney Kern, and Frank Lawler. After being introduced as the next Mayor of Chicago, Mr. Hopkins said:

Our Republican opponents have attempted to shirk the issues of the day by devoting their time to the assault on the Democratic party by charging it with the responsibility of the present hard times. In my judgment they may as well hold the Democrats responsible for the bank failures in Australia last year or the present hard times in Germany, France, Italy, and Spain. Our present condition is due perhaps more to thirty years of Republican legislation than anything else. As the Democratic party has nominated me for Mayor of this city I propose to confine myself to local issues only. I have the utmost confidence in our President, our Senate, and the House of Representatives to remedy our present wants.

I am here to pledge my word that the liberty of no citizen shall be encroached upon so long as he obeys the laws of this country. Sunday afternoon concerts where you may take your families or picnics on the Sabbath day shall not be interfered with so long as I am Mayor of Chicago. [Applause.] And I sincerely believe I will be. I believe in freedom of thought.

As to that plank in the platform which pledges the Democratic party to the elevation of the railroad tracks I stand squarely upon that platform. I have no entanglement or alliance with any corporation. The only connection I have ever had with any was the Pullman company and that company only paid for the labor which I performed and I believe they got value received. [Applause.] Only a short time ago our late Mayor, Carter H. Harrison, pledged himself for the elevation of tracks. Mr. Kraus, the Corporation Counsel, prepared a bill and began aggressive measures against the railroad companies. Can any man in this room tell me what has become of that movement? [Voice in the audience: "It is dead."]

Yes, I believe it is, for today I believe you cannot find a trace of it even with the aid of the Yerkes telescope if you had it to use.

My opponents have used the argument that I am too young to be a Mayor. I believe this is true as far as holding an office is concerned. Up to the present time I have never held an office or sought one. But I believe that my experience in business, because for twenty-five years I have hustled for myself, will prove a benefit to the taxpayers and they will be able to find out what has become of their money when they want to know.

Mr. Hopkins then told of how he was not too young to manage a Democratic campaign in November, 1892, which gave his party 37,000 majority. He said he believed as a Democratic Mayor the offices belong to the Democrats, but he would see to it that each Democrat did an honest day's work for the money he received. As to the pay-rolls he declared that he would have copies made of them accessible to every citizen.

He was in favor of divorcing the police from politics and accused Mayor Swift, whom he referred to as "the good deacon," of having only recently appointed a man who had been discharged for cause by the Democrats because he belonged to an order which may be beneficial to him. [Cries of "Shippy, the deputy."]

At Germania Turner Hall, Thirty-fourth and Halsted streets, 2,000 persons were present. Apart from Mr. Hopkins, ex-Judge Moran, Jacob Richards, M. H. Madden, and L. P. Boyle spoke. Hopkins spoke next at Allen's Hall at Forty-third and Wallace streets. There were no chairs there and 4,000 persons were standing up. Ex-Judge Richard Prendergast, C. Porter Johnson, and Michael McInerny were the other speakers.

Garfield Hall was crowded with 2,000 persons. W. O. Budd presided. N. T. Nearney, F. D. Phillips, Francis S. Burton were the speakers. Mr. Hopkins closed by addressing 800 men in Barker's Hall at Archer and Western avenues.

O'Connor Is Discharged.

Bridewell Clerk Michael O'Connor, one of the Mayor's private secretary staff, was discharged yesterday by Mayor Swift. His offense is said to have been the use of the Acting Mayor's stationery in sending out campaign material for Hopkins.

Indorsed Hopkins.

Bohemian Democrats of the Seventh Ward under the auspices of the Bohemian Democratic club of the Seventh Ward held a meeting Sunday at Schwerdt's Hall, indorsed John P. Hopkins for Mayor, and appointed a campaign committee of twenty.

POLITICS IN MIDWINTER.

Opposition to the Wilson Bill, State Banks, and Iowa's Official Returns.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—At the quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce today resolutions were adopted protesting against the passage of the Wilson bill. They concluded:

Resolved, That we discourage by every means in our power the passage of this proposed act, which is not in fact a bill for tariff reform but in the interests of free trade and a restriction of revenues necessary for the country's needs; that we call upon all commercial bodies in the United States to fight this bill which threatens destruction to our American system of protection under which the Nation achieved a success that commends the respect of the whole world.

Morrison Foster, a Democrat whose money is invested in bonds, excused himself from voting.

A meeting of the Petroleum, Metal, and Stock Exchange was held today to protest against placing oil on the free list.

Iowa's Official Figures.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The official canvass of the votes cast at the election for State officers was finished today. The following are the totals: For Governor—Jackson, 207,089; Boies, 174,879; Joseph, 23,888; Mitchell, 10,332; Jackson's plurality over Boies, 32,210, lacking 2,010 votes of being a majority. Gov. Boies led the Democratic ticket, going fully 3,000 more votes than any of his associates. The Republican candidates all have a larger plurality than at any former election since 1881.

Breckinridge Will Have to Fight.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11.—Indications are plain that the Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge is going to have the fight of his life to succeed himself as a member of Congress from the Seventh Kentucky District. Two opposing candidates are announced and one more is expected. Perhaps the most formidable of these is W. C. Owens, who was Temporary Chairman of the last Democratic National convention.

Democratic Bodies Unite.

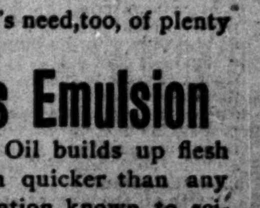
BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Home rule and Cleveland Democracies have joined forces and the two bodies are now united with a new constitution under the general name of "The Cleveland Democracy."

Soldiers on Snowshoes.

Russian troops are to be equipped with snowshoes.

Fresh Air and Exercise.

Get all that's possible of both, if in need of flesh strength and nerve force. There's need, too, of plenty of fat-food.



Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil builds up flesh and strength quicker than any other preparation known to science.

Scott's Emulsion is constantly effecting Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and kindred diseases where other methods FAIL.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

FINDING OF THE BODY

COUGHLIN LOOKS ON GHASTLY RELICS OF THE CRONIN MURDER.

First of the Testimony Heard Is from Men Who Discovered the Remains in the Lake View Sewer—The Bloodstained Trunk Is Introduced in Evidence—New Witness Said to Be in Readiness to Go on the Stand—Alleged Plot to Lay the Killing to Deputies.

For the first time since a jury found him guilty four years ago Dan Coughlin yesterday looked upon the bloodstained trunk which held the body of Dr. Cronin and all the other ghastly relics of the great crime. In the face of this silent testimony the ex-detective held his splendid nerve. Only the big veins on his neck grew swollen, and his breathing became deep and stertorous. He watched with keenest interest the unwrapping of the carefully guarded relics, and listened intently as each was identified by T. T. Conklin, in whose



FINNEGAR SHOWS HOW THE BODY WAS FOUND.

custody they have been since ex-State's-Attorney Longeencker went out of office.

Yesterday was the first day of actual testimony since the trial began. Half a dozen witnesses were examined. Some of them testified to the finding of the nude body of the doctor in the catch-basin at Fifty-ninth street and Evanston avenue, while others swore to the identification of the remains. The court-room was packed during both sessions, the large number of ladies present being especially noticeable. The trunk and other material reminders of the tragedy were objects of particular scrutiny. Today Prosecutor Bottum will put the following witnesses on the stand:

Officer Phillips, James F. Boland, Stephen Conelly, William Mickel, D. P. Ahern, Joseph O'Byrne, Henry Wisch, James P. Holland, Morris Morris, Nicholas Walleburn, Joseph C. O'Keefe, Jacob Spargler, Charles Knop, Herman Theile, and Herman Pausee.

The testimony of the late Dr. C. W. Lewis, the dentist who identified the false teeth as those he made for Dr. Cronin, will also be read, as will that of the late Capt. Wing.

Name of the Liveryman Found.

Two important pieces of information came to the ears of the prosecution yesterday. One of them was the name of the liveryman from whom it is alleged the horse and buggy were hired which took Dan Coughlin and Andrew Foy to the Carlson cottage on the night of the murder. The identity of the liveryman will not be made public until the time comes to call him to the stand. From another source was obtained a partial confirmation of the sensational story of Mrs. Andrew Foy. Over the admission of her evidence one of the bitterest legal fights of the case is assured. The prosecution announces that Andrew Foy himself will also be put on the stand. There is a probability that he will tell more when he goes on the witness stand than has ever been told before.

Members of the Cronin committee were busy yesterday looking up witnesses regarding a meeting attended by the murdered doctor a few days before the butchery. They believe that in the light of recent developments that meeting and a list of those who attended it may prove of importance.

To Charge the Murder to Deputies.

"The defense," said a prominent friend of Dr. Cronin yesterday, "complains that some law-abiding Irish citizens have aided the State to the best of their ability in bringing the murderers to justice. That theory of the murder which they advanced shows conclusively that the brain which planned the crime and the propaganda of falsehood which for a time misled the public regarding it is directing the defense of Coughlin. Most of these devices were exposed at the time, but there was another which has never been described in public. It was to place the murder of Cronin at the door of the United Order of Deputies."

The plan adopted by the men who already had made all their preparations for the slaughter of their victim to throw suspicion for their work on the "deputies," according to this friend of Cronin, was this: "A meeting of Irishmen was called by private notification for the ostensible purpose of starting an organization to counteract the anti-Catholic and anti-Irish tendencies of the nativist organization. A raid had been made a short time before on the locker in which the books of one of the "deputy" lodges were kept and the books stolen. A lawyer who has no connection with the Clan-na-Gael was carrying on a crusade against the new Know-Nothing movement and many Irishmen were greatly worked up over the subject. It seemed to Cronin, therefore, when he was asked about a week or ten days before the murder to go to a meeting for such an object, that it was perfectly natural. He and a few friends attended, and on entering the room found that trianglers were in the majority among those present. In fact, there were only outsiders enough to give a color of generality to the meeting. A cut and dried plan of organization was ready, and one of the men, afterwards most ruffianly in his denunciations of Cronin before the finding of the body, proposed that Cronin be elected President. Another triangler seconded the proposition, and it was about to be rushed through, when Cronin



LIFTING UP THE BLOOD-STAINED CRONIN TRUNK.

protested. This gave his friends time to foil the scheme, which they suspected contained some kind of a snare that they could not plainly see.

"John F. Scanlan then made a speech, insisting that if such an organization were to come into existence it should be at least officered by native American Protestants, instead of Catholics and Irishmen. Others followed in the same strain and the meeting finally broke up without taking any action.

After the meeting the man who had proposed to make Cronin President went to him and asked him to become custodian of the stolen books of the United Order of Deputies, saying that the person at that time holding them was suspected and the books were not safe. He coupled the proposition with many professions of confidence in the doctor's integrity and courage. Cronin refused to have anything to do with the stolen books and the interview ended.

"One of the first explanations offered by the friends of the men since convicted of the murder of Cronin was, 'Maybe the "deputies" did it.' Cronin's friends believe that the intention of the meeting and of the propositions made to Cronin about the Presidency and the books was to make an excuse for throwing suspicion for the murder on the 'deputies.'"

The Coughlin jurymen, who have now been isolated from home and friends for over five weeks, will be given a treat tonight. They will be taken to see Corinne in "Hendrick Hudson" at the Clark Street Theater. The jury will occupy three boxes and be in charge of Bailiff Newland and six deputies.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Ex-Captain of Police Villiers of Lake View Is First on the Stand.

It was ten minutes after the hour for opening court when Judge Tuthill ascended the bench. Six witnesses were called and sworn by the court, and then it was agreed that all witnesses for both sides should be excluded from the court-room.

Francisco Villiers, a witness called for the State, was examined by Mr. Bottum and testified that he is now Superintendent of the Chicago Polyclinic. In May, 1889, he was Captain of Police of the City of Lake View. He knew Dr. Cronin for about three or four years.

Q.—How often during the three years of your acquaintance with him did you see him? A.—I could not positively say.

Q.—What is your best recollection? A.—I presume nine or ten times.

Q.—When was the last time you saw him alive? A.—I could not positively remember.

Q.—How long prior to the 1st of May, 1889; have you any recollection at all? A.—Probably a year.

Q.—You say the last time you saw him alive was a year prior to May, 1889? A.—Probably so; yes, sir.

Q.—Where did you next see him? A.—In the patrol wagon on Evanston avenue, coming south.

Q.—Was he alive or dead? A.—He was dead.

Q.—Where is this place that you speak of? A.—It was then in the City of Lake View, County of Cook, and State of Illinois.

Q.—What time in the day did you see him? A.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q.—How came you to go there? A.—There was a telephone message came to me from the city hall.

Q.—And you responded to that telephone message? A.—I responded to the telephone message.

Q.—And you made that examination at the city hall in Lake View. A.—The city hall in Lake View.

Q.—Did you go alone? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—By what means? A.—Horse and buggy; my own horse and buggy.

Q.—Who was with the body in the patrol wagon? A.—Capt. Wing and Officers Mahlia and Phillips and a citizen. I do not know what his name was.

Q.—Was the patrol wagon moving when you first saw it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Which way was it moving? A.—South.

Q.—Toward the station? A.—Toward the police station.

Q.—When you got there what did you do? A.—I got from my buggy, stopped the patrol wagon, got into the patrol wagon, removed the blanket which covered the body and found a nude body in the wagon. I stood over the body and saw that it was that of Dr. Cronin.

Condition of the Body.

Q.—Now, what was the condition of the body? You spoke of its being nude. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—There were no clothes upon it at all? A.—No clothing whatever.

Q.—Did you see anything upon the body at all? A.—Yes, sir.

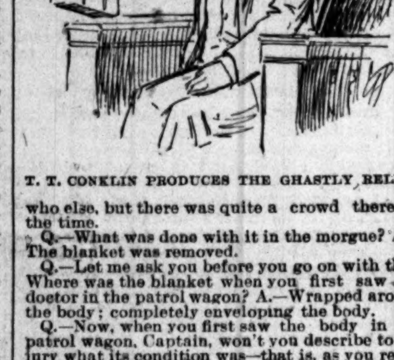
Q.—What was it? A.—Something dark around the neck and an Agnus Dei.

Q.—What was that thing you called something dark around his neck? A.—At the time I could not recognize it. After going to the station and having it washed I discovered it to be a towel.

Q.—What time was it you reached the station? A.—Probably 5 or shortly after.

Q.—What was done with the body then? A.—It was taken down-stairs to the morgue.

Q.—By whom? A.—By the officers, Capt. Wing and Officer Mahlia, and I do not remember now



T. T. CONKLIN PRODUCES THE GHASTLY RELICS.

who else, but there was quite a crowd there at the time.

Q.—What was done with it in the morgue? A.—The blanket was removed.

Q.—Let me ask you before you go on with that: Where was the blanket when you first saw the doctor in the patrol wagon? A.—Wrapped around the body; completely enveloping the body.

Q.—Now, when you first saw the body in the patrol wagon, Captain, won't you describe to the jury what its condition was—that is, as you recollect it? A.—The body was somewhat decomposed. The eyes were blue and somewhat protruding. The lips were blue and in removing—the decomposition had set in so much—the blanket I removed a portion of the mustache and a portion of the hair of the head. I then covered the blanket over the body again and proceeded to the police station.

Q.—Now, will you, as near as you can, locate to the jury the wounds, if there were wounds, upon the body or any part of it? A.—There were wounds over the frontal bone; over the front of the head and back of the head and side of the head. Their exact locality I won't positively state.

The cross-examination by Attorney Wing developed no new points.

Testimony of Henry Rosch.

Henry Rosch, being examined by Mr. Bottum, testified that he now lived at Cedar Lake, Ind.

Q.—Where were you living in May, 1889? A.—At No. 2973 North Paulina street, Ravenswood.

Q.—What was your business at that time? A.—I was working for the City of Lake View in the sewer department cleaning catch-basins and ditches—anything that belonged to the sewer business. I was foreman of the gang.

Q.—Where were you working May 22, 1889? A.—We worked at Edgewater all the forenoon and until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when we went down to Fifty-ninth street and Evanston avenue.

Q.—Who came down with you? A.—John Finnegar and William Mickles.

Q.—What time do think you got down to Fifty-ninth street and Evanston avenue? A.—A little after 3.

Q.—What happened over there? A.—We started to clean up there, and I was standing in the ditch, and I smelled something, and I looked down and I said, "There must be a dog in this basin." Finnegar says, "No, it cannot be a dog; it must be something else." And we took the lid off and we saw it was the body of a man.

Q.—What was in the catch-basin besides the body, if anything? A.—Cotton batting.

Q.—How much? A.—I should judge a bushel basketful.

Q.—What did you do personally? A.—I ran down to Argyle and telephoned for the patrol wagon and Capt. Wing, Central Police Station, Lake View.

Q.—Did the wagon come promptly? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Who came with it? A.—Capt. Wing, Officers Malia and Joe Phillips.

Q.—Then when you met the patrol wagon what did you do? A.—When Wing came up there he looked at the body first, and he saw the only way we could get the body out was to take the woodwork off, and we took the woodwork off, and then they put a horse blanket under the body and pulled it out.

Q.—What was the condition of the body when it came up first? A.—It was all swollen, bloated up.

Q.—Anything besides that that you saw? A.—Yes, sir. It had a towel around the neck.

Q.—You did not accompany Wing in the patrol wagon with the body to the morgue? A.—No, sir.

Q.—What was the condition of the body with reference to its being dirty or not when you saw it at the morgue? A.—It was dirty.

Q.—When you took the body out of the catch-basin did you observe any wounds on the body or on the head? A.—I only saw one hole, in the temple.

The object of a close cross-examination by Attorney Wing was evidently to show that the wounds on Dr. Cronin's head might have been caused by striking against the bottom of the basin when the body slipped from the blanket at the first attempt to raise it. Nothing important was developed.

Examination of McGarry.

Patrick McGarry, a witness called by the State, was examined by Mr. Bottum and testified that he lived at No. 442 Seminary avenue.

Q.—Did you know Dr. Patrick Henry Cronin, mentioned in this indictment as the deceased? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How long had you known him prior to his death? A.—Very near six years.

Q.—Describe him to the jury. A.—He was a man about five feet eleven and a half high, as near as I would judge, about my own height. He weighed about 185 or 190 pounds. Straight, well built, dark hair and dark mustache, and a little tuft on the under lip.

Q.—When did you last see Dr. Cronin alive? A.—About half-past 2 o'clock on the evening of the 4th of May, 1889.

Q.—Where? A.—I left him at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets to take a car to go to his home on the North Side.

Q.—Where did you next see the doctor? A.—I saw his remains laid in the Lake View morgue.

Q.—What day of the month? A.—It was on a Wednesday evening in the month of May, 1889. I think it was the 22d.

Q.—Did you make an examination of the body? A.—I did.

Q.—And what was it that enabled you to identify him? A.—Different features of the body.

Q.—Describe them to the jury. A.—The appearance of the body, the height, the build, the hair on the hands and on the arms, the part of the mustache, and that little tuft that still remained on the lower lip.

Q.—Did you observe anything upon the body at all—clothes or ornaments or anything of that kind? A.—An Angus Dei.

Q.—Describe that to the jury. A.—It is an emblem given in the Roman Catholic Church. It is in the shape of a heart, a heart made of wax, and it is covered over with cloth and there is a ribbon or tape or something put in that to hang around the neck.

Q.—Did you when you saw the doctor lying dead there in the morgue observe any wounds or contusions around his body? A.—Yes, sir, one on the back of the head and one as near as I can say on the left temple.

Q.—Were there any other wounds on the head? A.—Yes, sir, there were a number, five or six, all over the back of the head.

Q.—What was the condition of the body when you first saw it? Had decomposition set in? A.—



WITNESS SCANLAN IDENTIFIES HIS FRIEND'S BODY

I cannot say that decomposition had set in; it was badly bloated.

Q.—You staid there all night and watched the body? A.—Yes, sir, back and forth. I left there about 6 o'clock in the morning.

Testifies to the Wounds.

Frank T. Scanlan, a witness called by the State, was examined by Mr. Bottum, and testified as follows:

Q.—What is your business? A.—Cigar dealer at No. 171 Fifth avenue.

Q.—Did you know Dr. Patrick Henry Cronin, the deceased mentioned in this indictment here as having been killed and murdered? A.—Yes, sir. I knew him very well; knew him from 1884.

Q.—When did you last see the doctor at his residence and office at the Windsor Theater? A.—I saw him there the night of May 4, 1889, about half-past 7 or a quarter of 8.

Q.—Where did you next see him? A.—In the morgue in Lake View on the 22d of May, I believe.

Q.—Now I will ask you to state who the body was that you saw in the morgue in Lake View? A.—Dr. P. H. Cronin.

Q.—Did you observe anything upon it? A.—I noticed the cuts on it, the wounds on the different parts of the head, the back of the head and on top.

Attorney Wing cross-examined Mr. Scanlan at considerable length, but did not succeed in eliciting anything important.

Finnegar Makes a Discovery.

John Finnegar, a witness called by the State, was examined by Mr. Bottum and testified:

Q.—Mr. Finnegar, what is your occupation? A.—I am a laborer.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—I live in Lake View, No. 1043 Seminary avenue, and I have lived there over twenty years.

Q.—What business were you engaged in during May, 1889? A.—Well, we were grading Evanston avenue by H. Wadleigh. Henry Rosch was the oreman at that time and William Mickles was my partner.

Q.—What time in the day were you at Edgewater or did you leave Edgewater that day? A.—About 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q.—What did you do after you had cleaned that catch-basin out? A.—Henry Rosch went across Evanston avenue, and he says, "Phew, phew (indicating with the nose), boys when you get that job done come across here." He was on the southwest corner and we went over there.

Q.—That was on Evanston avenue and Fifty-ninth street, south of the catch-basin? A.—Yes, about fifteen or twenty feet from the catch-basin. I commenced to work and I was on this side (indicating), and then I went on the other and was pretty nearly two feet from the catch-basin. And then when Henry Rosch came across from the bushes there he did this way—phew, phew (indicating with the nose). And I stepped with my pick over to the catch-basin, and he was standing on the bank eight or ten feet away. And then he peeked in from the basin and smelled, and he says, "There is a dead dog in there." I was standing two feet from the catch-basin, and so soon as he says "dead dog" I come around and pushed my nose in just like this (indicating). I peeked in and says, "No, Henry, that could not be a dog; that is too big." "Why?" he says, and I said "No," and I put my nose in again and again, and I said, "Henry, I know it is a body."

Q.—Did you see the body in there? A.—Yes, I saw the body.

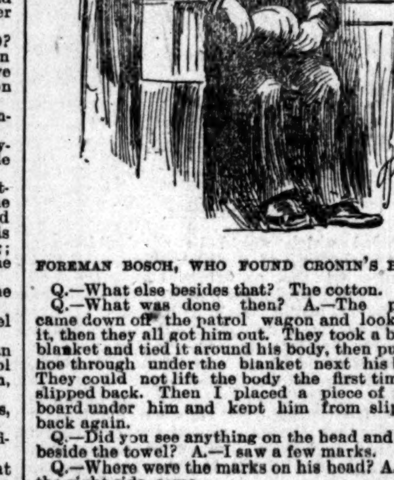
Q.—Of a man? A.—I could not tell if it was a man or woman. I says, "It is a body." Well he would not believe that. He never got down and looked in there neither. So Mickles was standing on top of the catch-basin at that time, and I called to Mickles and says, "Mickles come down and look in." So Mickles come down and peeked in and looked around, and he says, "Finnegar, it is a man; it is a dead bady." So soon as he says that I say, "Come, and we take the cover off, and so we did, us three men picked the cover off, the lid of the catch-basin."

EVIDENCE IN AFTERNOON SESSION.

Witness Finnegar's Testimony Is Continued and Scanlan Is Recalled.

At 2 o'clock the State's-Attorney resumed the direct examination of the witness Finnegar.

Q.—When you took the cover off the catch-basin what did you see? A.—We saw the body.



FOREMAN BOSCH, WHO FOUND CRONIN'S BODY.

Q.—What else besides that? The cotton.

Q.—What was done then? A.—The police came down off the patrol wagon and looked at it, then they all got him out. They took a brown blanket and tied it around his body, then put the hoe through under the blanket next his body. They could not lift the body the first time, it slipped back. Then I placed a piece of fence board under him and kept him from slipping back again.

Q.—Did you see anything on the head and neck beside the towel? A.—I saw a few marks.

Q.—Where were the marks on his head? A.—On the right side, some.

Q.—What was the condition of the body as to being covered with dirt or not—was there any dirt on it? A.—Certainly.

Q.—How much? A.—I could not tell you that; his head was in the mud and water.

Q.—In the bottom of the catch-basin? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—After he was taken out of the catch-basin what was done with him. A.—Put in the patrol wagon.

Q.—When was it you went down to the morgue or police station? A.—It was the next morning, the 23d, about 9 or 10 o'clock.

Q.—Did you see the body there? A.—Certainly.

Q.—The same body you had seen taken out of the catch-basin? A.—Certainly.

The cross-examination was directed toward showing that there was a projecting pipe or pipes in the bottom of the catch basin against which the body might have struck.

Scanlan Is Recalled.

Frank P. Scanlan was recalled by the State and, in answer to Mr. Bottum, testified:

Q.—Did Dr. Cronin have any peculiarity about his teeth? A.—Yes, I think he did.

Q.—Now, did you observe anything at the morgue in regard to the doctor's teeth? A.—Yes; I noticed that his upper teeth were very large and his lower teeth very small and that his eye-tooth, or the next one to the two large ones, was out.

Q.—Did you see any of his teeth there, or what purported to be his teeth, at the morgue? A.—Yes; I asked to see them.

At this point the witness, Theodore T. Conklin, a particular friend of Dr. Cronin, who had charge of the teeth, the hair, and cotton and the exhibits used on the former trial, was called to produce these remnants of the great tragedy. In answer to Mr. Bottum he testified as follows:

Q.—What is your business? A.—Wines and liquor at Nos. 81 and 83 North Clark street, No. 124 North Clark street, No. 479 North Clark street, and on Fifth avenue.

Q.—Did you receive the exhibits that were used on this last trial from any person? A.—Yes, I received them from the State's-Attorney, Joel Longenecker.

State's Exhibit in Evidence.

On the call of the State's-Attorney the witness produced the knives, hair, teeth, and other articles which he had kept in a safety deposit company's vault, and the State's-Attorney offered in evidence the trunk, lock and key, and stained cloth or cotton, P. O'Sullivan's business card, Burke's railroad ticket, Burke's telegram from Winnipeg, the saloon opening card, Simonds' signature, letter to Carlson, being the same exhibits which were used in the former trial, and the same were marked in evidence as exhibits for the State.

The box containing the trunk was then opened and the contents of the trunk, consisting of Dr. Cronin's clothing, surgical instruments, and the remnants of a sachel, also a piece of the floor of the Carlson cottage and a shutter or blind from the Carlson cottage, were marked in evidence as exhibits for the State. Mr. Conklin stated that he had received them from George Baker, the late Assistant State's-Attorney, some weeks prior to Judge Longenecker's retirement from the position of State's-Attorney.

The witness checked up the articles as produced with the list copied from the receipt he gave ex-State's-Attorney Longenecker. Nothing was missing, and then Attorney Wing began his cross examination. He developed that the trunk and its contents were received from ex-Assistant State's-Attorney Baker. It was stored in the basement of Mr. Conklin's main place of business and the witness was practically certain that nobody had tampered with it.

Frank Scanlan was then recalled and identified the false teeth taken from the mouth of the dead body as those of Dr. Cronin.

Testifies to Close Acquaintance.

Mr. Conklin was then recalled, and in answer to Mr. Bottum testified as follows:

Q.—You knew Dr. Patrick Henry Cronin, mentioned in this indictment, in his lifetime? A.—I did.

Q.—How long had you known him? A.—About ten years.

Q.—Where did you become acquainted with him? A.—In St. Louis.

Q.—And how long did you know him in St. Louis? A.—A little over a year.

Q.—Was he a member of your family in St. Louis? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was he a member of your family in Chicago? A.—Yes, sir, he was for about nine years.

Q.—Your family in St. Louis consisted of yourself and wife? A.—Yes, sir, and Dr. Cronin.

Q.—And your family in Chicago consisted of the same persons? A.—The same.

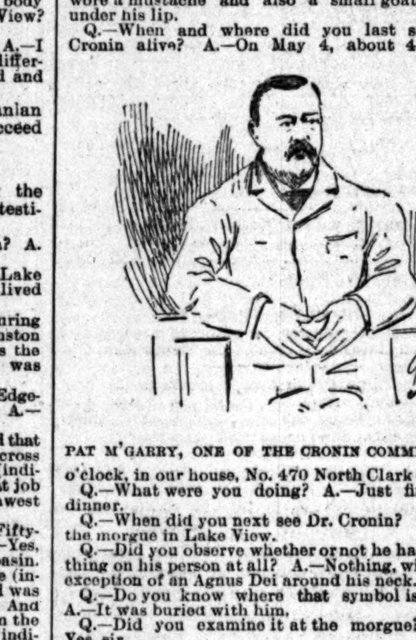
Q.—Now, you knew Dr. Cronin intimately? A.—Intimately.

Q.—You saw him almost every day during the ten years? A.—Yes, sir, every day.

Q.—So that you saw him just the same as any one would see a member of his family who was living at home? A.—Closer than any brother or any member of my family.

Q.—What kind of a looking man was the doctor in his lifetime? A.—He was a very large, fine looking, well-formed man. He stood about 5 feet 11 inches and was proportionately large. His hair was very dark, might be considered black, but there was a brownish tinge to it. He wore a mustache and also a small goatee just under his lip.

Q.—When and where did you last see Dr. Cronin alive? A.—On May 4, about 4 or 5



PAT M'GARRY, ONE OF THE CRONIN COMMITTEE.

o'clock, in our house, No. 470 North Clark street.

Q.—What were you doing? A.—Just finished dinner.

Q.—When did you next see Dr. Cronin? A.—At the morgue in Lake View.

Q.—Did you observe whether or not he had anything on his person at all? A.—Nothing, with the exception of an Agnus Dei around his neck.

Q.—Do you know where that symbol is now? A.—It was buried with him.

Q.—Did you examine it at the morgue? A.—Yes, sir.

David P. Ahern, who was engaged with Dr. Cronin at the time of his death in the publication of a paper called the *Celto-American*, was called as a witness and corroborated the statements of the preceding witnesses as to Dr. Cronin's apparent good health at the time of decease and also testified to having seen and identified the body of Dr. Cronin at the morgue in the Sheffield Avenue Police Station. Mr. Ahern's testimony was brief and he was not cross-examined by Judge Wing.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

MAN IN A BOX HELD FOR TRESPASS.

Herman Zeitung Discovered in a Large Express Package at Philadelphia.

One of the two men who made a brave attempt at achieving greatness by being sent to the Fair nailed up in a box and forwarded "C. O. D." has been heard from again. He is in the same business, and will probably be treated more harshly this time. Herman Zeitung is the man's name, and it will be remembered he managed to be delivered into Old Vienna, on Midway, when he was hauled from his box and arrested by a Columbian Guard. Now he is in Philadelphia, whence comes the following story of his latest exploit:

Muffled cries of "Help" coming from a dry-goods box four feet high by five feet wide alarmed the Adams Express employés at the Pennsylvania railroad Broad street station today. The box had arrived on a train from Chicago, and was marked, "C. O. D. $64. Philadelphia, Pa." Agent Town was sent for and he ordered the box turned over, when a voice from the interior yelled: "Here, what are you fellows trying to do?"

The box was broken open and within was found in a cramped position and badly bruised from the rough handling of the box a man apparently 30 years of age. He was taken beforge Magistrate Clement, where he gave the name of Herman Zeitung. He claimed he had been nailed in the box in Chicago and intended to be taken to New York. He intimated that he was attempting to travel around the world in this strange manner to win a wager. He said he had traveled in the same manner from New York to Chicago a few months ago.

It was found that the box had been especially prepared for these strange trips. Inside was a seat, and as long as the box remained upright the room was comparatively comfortable, but when turned upside down the man was consequently standing on his head. From the story told by the accused he has swindled various railroads out of fare by this dangerous method of curtailing traveling expenses. The fellow was held on the charge of trespass.

CARDINAL GIBBONS SCENTS DANGER.

Not in Favor of Giving Public Funds to Parochial Schools.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Nearly all the Methodist ministers in Baltimore attended a meeting held today to protest against State aid to parochial schools. Resolutions were adopted calling the State Legislature and the National Congress to forbid by constitutional enactments all appropriations of public money to sectarian or church usages, whether by donation, contract, or otherwise. It was reported today that Cardinal Gibbons had requested the Catholic laymen having in charge the proposed memorial to the Legislature asking for State aid for the schools to drop the matter. The Cardinal does not think it advisable or politic to agitate the question further. Several Catholic members of the Legislature say that no bill will be introduced for a division of school funds, as the opposition to the project has been too pronounced. It is said that Cardinal Gibbons now regrets that the circular was ever issued. It was inspired by Mgr. Satolli, but it is said that the Cardinal anticipated the storm it has raised. When asked by the President of a college for a copy of the circular the day after its publication the Cardinal said he had not seen the original and knew nothing about it.

Will Not Decide on Takamine.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A prominent trust distiller this afternoon stated it was not likely the trust would take any action whatever on the Takamine process at the meeting of directors to be held Wednesday. The experiments had not as yet proven that the process was practicable. The Manhattan distillery has been run at a capacity of 2,000 bushels a day, one-third of which was by the Takamine process. The yield had not been a great deal larger than by the old way and there had been no reduction in the cost.

Tax Commissioners for Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Mayor Koch today appointed ex-Mayor Thomas H. Brown to succeed Tax Commissioner Bodden for a term of three years.

Rare Woods of All Countries.

Artistic holiday pianos in the rare woods of all countries, at W. W. Kimball Co.'s, Wabash avenue, near Jackson.

GIVE THEIR SALARIES

CHICAGO'S ALDERMEN ACT IN RELIEVING THE DESTITUTE.

Money Raised by Taxation Cannot Be Appropriated and the City Fathers Go Down in Their Pockets—Many Persons Offer Liberal Aid—Plans for Immediate Work Rapidly Crystallizing—Another Despondent Man Commits Suicide—Notes of the Unemployed.

Mayor Swift in opening the Council meeting last night read a number of letters setting forth the necessity for some action for the relief of the homeless and hungry. He spoke of those who have been sleeping in the City Hall and announced the opening of quarters at Nos. 346 and 348 Wabash avenue in which those who have been sleeping in the City Hall may find a lodging place.

Siegel, Cooper & Co. offered to supply daily 2,000 loaves of bread, 100 pounds of coffee, 100 pounds of sugar, and ten gallons of condensed milk for the relief of the needy. H. N. Higinbotham announced in a communication that a part of the building at the foot of Randolph street is being fitted up for a place to give out food. George S. Hess offered a part of the "Water Palace" as a place of lodgment. Ada C. Sweet announced that she was Chairman of a committee of the Civic Federation Relief committee and asked that a committee of the Council be appointed to confer with them.

Ald. Hepburn suggested that there are many poor who would go to their homes if they could and that the railroad companies should be conferred with to get them aid. Ald. Kent said the railroad companies are ready to help and that many business-men are also willing to help. Ald. Mann said something should be done at once. He said Chicago is further behind in matters of charity than any other city of its size in the world. It is his opinion that the Council committee should have power to call to its aid all the charitable organizations of the city that some system may be followed.

"The Council can do nothing," said Ald. O'Neill. "We haven't power to appropriate $1 for charity. I am sorry to say it, but it is true. We haven't a dollar for the purpose; we are $1,500,000 in debt. When I came into the City Hall I found posted in the lower corridor a sign saying No lodging here. All will be well cared for at No. 346 Wabash avenue. I am glad to say that I had the courage to tear it down. It said too much."

"The Chief of Police is not responsible for the sign," said the Mayor. "I take issue with the Alderman. The Council can do much. It may be impossible to give money, but each Alderman can lend his moral and physical support and that will do much."

The Mayor then read the call for the meeting at the Auditorium Hotel Tuesday evening in which is asked the appointment of a committee of three Aldermen to attend that meeting. The chair appointed as such committee Ald. McGillen, Reddick, and Stuckart. On Ald. Kent's motion the proffers of assistance made in communications were accepted with the Council's thanks.

The following were chosen as General Committee on Relief: Ald. Madden, Bidwill, O'Neill (Thirty-fourth Ward), Kent, Swigart, Horan, Martin, Keats, Wadsworth, McGillen, Powers, and Carey. This is the Council Finance committee.

"Ald. O'Neill says we can not do anything. I say we can," said Ald. Hepburn. "I move you, sir, that the committee be instructed to hire a loft on the West Side for a lodging-place, and that the Aldermen give their month's salary." The motion was carried.

"I move each Alderman give $5," said Ald. Ryan.

"I understand that each Alderman is pledged to pay to the Finance committee $50. Any Alderman who objects will rise."

No Alderman rose.

Ald. Kent introduced a resolution authorizing the Finance committee to use for relief work any funds outside those collected by taxation.

Ald. McGillen objected, and a wordy warfare ensued between him and the Mayor. Ald. Ellert raised the point that unless the rules were suspended there could be no discussion of the question at that time. The rules were not suspended and the resolution went to the Judiciary committee.

CONGREGATIONALISTS AND THE POOR.

Editor Stead Tells Them Chicagoans Are Not Frugal.

At a meeting held yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel by the Congregational ministers the conditions and needs of the poor of Chicago were discussed. Editor W. T. Stead had been invited to be present and the attendance was large.

The first address was by Dr. E. F. Williams, Chairman of the committee to investigate the subject under discussion and the actual work in progress among the charities of the city. He was followed by Z. S. Holbrook, at the close of whose address Prof. Graham Taylor of the Chicago Theological Seminary spoke earnestly in behalf of those who were destitute. He thought that the men in unfortunate circumstances were receiving an undue proportion of the attention of those who were anxious to relieve the existing suffering, and recommended that since the condition of unemployed women was as serious as that of the men it would be well to devote more energy toward looking into their case. E. A. Waldo of the Hull House read statistics gathered by representatives of the various ministers' unions of the city, who formed a committee for the purpose of ascertaining the needs of the unemployed.

Mr. Stead said that the churches were the proper agencies for giving out aid. The Relief and Aid Society is, he asserted, already taxed beyond its resources. Mr. Stead's opinion of Chicagoans in the abstract is that the latter are not a frugal and economical people. A little self-sacrifice on the part of those comfortably off and fairly liberal contributions from the rich would, he says, accomplish wonders.

Comprehensive Plan to Aid in the Work.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The most difficult thing for a business-man to do at this time is to pay money outside of the needs of his legitimate business. I was at the Gougar-Stead meeting Sunday night in Central Music Hall, heard an eloquent, successful exhorter of national fame and repute ask for bread and get a stone. Hall crowded to standing room. Collection less than $500. But the starving people must be fed. The women, the good wives, and loving mothers, can and will feed the hungry of Chicago. The professional tramp does not go to the man's office to get a meal; he goes to the kind-hearted woman at the kitchen door. Relief committees, learn a lesson. You can more quickly, more easily, and at less cost get from the women of this city 2,000,000 sandwiches than you can 1,000,000 pennies from the men. Here is the plan, and it is entirely practicable if indorsed by and aided by the newspapers: There is enough food wasted every day in this city to feed every hungry mouth. The man cannot give money, but the wife can give food, and the man will gladly, cheerfully, consent.

I know what hunger is. I have endured two kinds. I have been hungry because I had not a cent to buy the cakes which appeared to beckon me from the shop-windows. I have stood and looked at them till they seemed to mock me, and I ran away to keep from smashing the window. I have been hungry when I had so much money I had to have a mule to carry it, but there was nothing to be had to eat. The first hunger is the worst. A man suffering with starvation will not linger long over a bill of fare. Food to him means meat and bread, not truffles and cream puffs. Thousands of the loving mothers of Chicago will give a loaf of bread, a half dozen sandwiches, the remains of a roast or a pie. They may have a wandering boy. The vicissitudes of life are many and startling.

Now for the plan of getting the food. Let the Relief committees provide little flags. I suggest white, with blue cornucopia in the center, and give them to the women of the city. When they have anything to give, let them hang these flags at the door. A wagon can be driven along the street, and wherever a flag hangs out, there is food. One flag will inspire another. A wagon will start up one of our streets empty and return loaded. How can the flags be distributed? Let the teachers of the schools this afternoon tell their pupils to ask their parents if they can give something for the hungry to eat and wear, be it ever so little. The next day the teachers can give out the flags to those who will use them. Thousands and thousands of Chicago's deserving hungry people can be fed in this way. When Chicago's greatest affliction made rich and poor alike cry out for food and clothing an affluent, great-hearted magnate of New York hitched his four priceless horses to a wagon and himself drove from door to door, gathering life and warmth for our people. Jim Fisk's trainload of supplies was manna—a miracle performed by a business-man in a business way. O. W. CRAWFORD.

One Day for the Needy.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—While many ways are talked of for the general relief of the needy of the city none seem to be large enough in their scope to bring about the good intended, and I would therefore suggest that one day—say the 20th of December—be set apart for all to do something. That day every newspaper, place of amusement, street railway, and business houses of all kinds should give a certain percentage of their receipts or profits, as each may prefer, to a committee composed of the Presidents of our leading clubs and the Citizens' Association, for such distribution as the committee should deem best. If the united press of the city will take the lead in this matter and all the various business interests of the city will send their names to the papers, saying what percentage of their day's work they will give, it will be the greatest day's business Chicago has ever yet known. The employés of the city, county, State, and the United States located in the city can and no doubt would contribute 10 per cent of their earnings for that day. Capitalists can do the same, and all in employ can give their mite that day. While it is a pleasure to give—being constantly begged shatters the nervous system—so let one day be named to give for the relief of the needy of the city, and $1,000,000 will be raised. J. H. McVICKER.

Good Places for Free Lodging Houses.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There are in this city a number of large brick buildings which were erected last summer but not completed. The owners might be glad to meet taxes and other assessments by leasing them to the County Commissioners as lodging houses during the next three or four months. There is a large unfinished structure at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Indiana avenue. By putting in windows and a temporary roof it would accommodate a thousand people. On Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, there is another roofed in, with windows in the four or five upper stories. These or similar buildings could be heated by large stoves and kitchens extemporized from which soup and simply cooked food could be served. It is impossible for the County Commissioners to erect buildings to meet the present pressing demand, but if those already up could be secured and made habitable thousands could be made comfortable. A. R. J.

Shelter for West Side Sufferers.

The Warren Avenue Congregational Church has purchased the bedding and taken a lease of the Garfield Park Dormitory, to be used as a shelter for homeless men. This building, situated at the corner of Lake and Francisco streets, can be made to accommodate about 150 lodgers. The committee which has the matter in charge consists of the pastor, the Rev. J. A. Adams, O. N. Carter, F. E. Page, E. A. Osbornson, and W. A. Bowron. The Central Park Presbyterian Church, the Garfield Park Baptist Church, and the Walnut Street M. E. Church will also join in the movement.

Women Who Want Work.

An erroneous publication setting forth that a free soup kitchen would be opened at the St. Elizabeth Day Nursery at No. 237 North Franklin street yesterday caused a number of men to apply there for food. They were not sent away hungry. The soup kitchen has not yet been established. Mrs. E. F. Agnew, the matron, said yesterday that if such a place is opened it will be under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Mrs. Agnew has applications for work from thirty women, and can furnish cooks, chambermaids, nurse girls, or scrub women to any one desiring them.

Good Use for the "Water Palace."

George H. Hess, who built the "water palace" on the Lake-Front, suggests that the demolition of this structure be delayed until spring. He has written to Mayor Swift offering the "palace" free of cost to the city as a shelter for the destitute. Mr. Hess said: "If secured in time enough room can be saved to feed and shelter four or five thousand people. It will cost no rent and for a trifling sum it can be made warm and comfortable."

Good Sunday Breakfast Assured.

The report that Arthur Sipka, proprietor of the Lion Laundry at No. 93 Wells street, served 400 cups of coffee with bread and butter to 400 City Hall sleepers Sunday morning was not accurate. Mr. Sipka did a great deal more than that. He gave out 1,500 cups of coffee, 300 loaves of bread, fifteen dozen rolls, and fifty pounds of butter. Between 800 and 900 of the hungry enjoyed the benefit of his liberality. Mr. Sipka will probably repeat the act every Sunday morning.

Where Two Thousand May Be Fed.

The old American express depot at the Randolph street viaduct has been secured as a soup kitchen, the Mayor and Controller Wetherell having agreed to its use as such. Robert Greer, No. 104 Washington street, will arrange the kitchen and expects to be ready in a few days. Contributions and letters concerning them may be sent to Mr. Greer.

To Establish a Charity Clearing-House.

The meeting in the interest of the charity clearing-house proposed by the Civic Federation will be held in the parlors of the Auditorium Hotel this evening at 8 o'clock. The tabulation of the statistics of the unemployed undertaken by the Ministers' Union under direction of Prof. Graham Taylor will be presented to the meeting.

Poison Allays Hunger.

Poverty caused Patrick Manning to commit suicide yesterday morning by taking poison. He lived with his wife and four children at No. 23 Elgin street. Manning was 38 years of age and a teamster. He had been very despondent of late on account of being unemployed.

Notes of Relief and Want.

J. W. Harrison, No. 1339 West Madison street, will gather and deliver food and clothing for the destitute free of charge.

Clothing and supplies for the destitute in Chicago are being collected at the University Congregational Chapel, Fifty-sixth street and Madison avenue, Hyde Park.

A mass-meeting of the unemployed has been called for tonight by the Association of American Patriots in their hall, the Tabernacle, northwest corner of Washington boulevard and Paulina street.

Prof. Graham Taylor will speak on the "Practical Application of the Theories of Social Science to the Present Distressful Emergency" at the Church of the Redeemer, Evanston avenue and School street, Tuesday night.

Inspector Schaack yesterday ordered plank bunks laid down in the drill-room of the Halsted Street Police Station for the homeless unemployed men. Accommodations will be provided for sixty men. A house is to be rented near the police station, where food contributed will be served.

The congregation of the Wesley M. E. Church, North Halsted street, Sunday morning subscribed nearly $500 for the aid of the deaconess work among the destitute. The Sunday-school will give an entertainment Saturday evening, Dec. 23, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of shoes for the children of the city, and for Christmas dinners for the destitute in their vicinity.

MR. KRAUS OFFERS HIS RESIGNATION.

He Asks the Mayor to Relieve Him of the Duties of Corporation Counsel.

Corporation Counsel Adolf Kraus last night presented his resignation to Mayor Swift to take effect at the pleasure of the Chief Executive. The resignation was laid on the desk of the Mayor as Mr. Kraus left the office for his home and the Mayor had no time to talk the matter over with Mr. Kraus at that time. The letter of resignation is as follows:

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The Hon. George B. Swift, Acting Mayor—Dear Sir: I accepted the position of Corporation Counsel with the understanding that I was at liberty to resign as soon as the office would be fully reorganized and the Fair was over. The duties of Mayor Harrison during the summer often called him away from the City Hall in order to act as host for the city to World's Fair visitors. It was his desire that during such time I should be at the City Hall to advise the heads of departments, and as my partners kindly gave me leave of absence I cheerfully undertook the work intrusted to me. While acting for the city work which I must perform for my clients has so accumulated that if I do not sever my connection with the City Law Department at once and devote my time to the business of my firm I am liable to suffer a greater loss than I feel able to bear at present. I therefore hereby resign my position as Corporation Counsel. If you, Mr. Mayor, the Aldermen, and the people of our city will believe that I have tried to perform my official duties according to my best ability, then I shall not feel that my time for the last eight months has been spent in vain. Very truly yours, ADOLF KRAUS.

As he left the office Mr. Kraus made known to a friend that he had presented his resignation. Asked about it later he said:

"My letter of resignation is self-explanatory and I can add nothing to it. I like the office of Corporation Counsel, and would rather hold it than sit upon any bench in Cook County. I am very sorry to leave it. To neglect my private business longer means to ruin it. That I cannot afford. Therefore I must give up this office to care for my private practice."

The circumstance which causes Judges to leave the bench to engage in private practice is understood to be the reason for Mr. Kraus' retirement from the office of Corporation Counsel. The salary paid the Corporation Counsel is much less than an able lawyer with a large practice can make in private life. Judges give up $7,000 a year for a private practice and Mr. Kraus gives up $6,000 for the same reason. He will remain until the close of Mayor Swift's temporary term.

Henry S. Cochran Is Sentenced.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 11.—Henry S. Cochran, the ex-Chief Weigher of the Philadelphia Mint, who was recently convicted of stealing $135,000 worth of gold bullion from that institution, was this morning sentenced to seven years and six months' imprisonment in the Eastern penitentiary.

Manitoba Wheat.

Manitoba devotes 1,000,000 acres to wheat.

IS AGAINST PORTER.

KRAUS SEES NO SANCTION FOR HIS LAKE-FRONT SCHEME.

Chicago, According to the City Law Department, Has No Authority to Use the Money Due It from the Fair for Placing the Manufactures Building in the Park Down-Town—Appropriation and Congressional, Legislative, and Council Action Necessary—Porter Is Hopeful.

Washington Porter's plan to move the big Manufactures Building from Jackson Park to the Lake-Front will meet with an adverse legal opinion from the City Law Department when the matter comes before the Council. The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds, to which the matter was referred several weeks ago by the Council, has taken no further action than to ask Corporation Counsel Kraus for an opinion. This course was suggested by some of the Aldermen who were familiar with the World's Fair ordinances, and thought the committee could be relieved of responsibility by shouldering on the Law Department the burden of opposition. If it is going to be a popular thing the Aldermen wish to be on the winning side, but otherwise a number of them are opposed to diverting $500,000 for the removal of the building.

Mr. Porter, it was said yesterday, had been advised of the legal obstacles in the way of his plan, and that he had requested the Corporation Counsel to refrain from giving an opinion until steps had been taken to obviate the objections. But if the City Law Department is right it will require an act of Congress and the State Legislature as well as an ordinance by the City Council making a direct appropriation before the building can be moved.

The first legal objection is against the use of the money to be returned to the city by the Exposition company for removing and reconstructing the building. This has been the foundation of Mr. Porter's plan, and the one on which the South Park Board and the World's Fair directors have been expecting to make the transfer. But some of the Aldermen looked up the bond ordinance yesterday and discovered what they considered a strong legal obstacle. This ordinance was passed Dec. 4, 1890. It provides for the sale by the city of $5,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds, the proceeds of which were paid over to the Exposition company. It is further stipulated in Sec. 3 of the ordinance that the city shall be paid back its pro rata share of the amount returned to stockholders of the company. Then the section ends with a provision that the money so returned to the city shall be devoted to the redemption of the bonds. The provision is as follows:

Provided, however, that said bonds shall be issued and the proceeds thereof are directed to be paid to the treasurer of said World's Columbian Exposition upon the express condition and agreement that the City of Chicago shall be repaid as large a proportionate amount of the proceeds of said bonds as is paid to the stockholders of said World's Columbian Exposition on the sums subscribed and paid by them, and the money so repaid to the City of Chicago shall be used in the redemption of the bonds issued as aforesaid.

This clause, the City Law Department declares, as insuperable, the money which the city receives, it is declared, can be used for but one purpose, and that is the redemption of the bonds.

A second objection set forth by the Law Department is that the Exposition company cannot place on Lake-Front Park a building after the Fair is over, and have it considered as a permanent improvement, which the city might accept in lieu of its share of the proceeds of the Exposition. The ordinance which granted the use of the Lake-Front Park stipulated that improvements made in the way of piling and filling should be so accepted. The ordinance was passed in 1890, at a time when one of the proposed plans was to fill in the lake south of Monroe street and build on this filled land the Exposition. It was understood then the land so produced should be used by the city after the Fair as a public park. When the final site of the Exposition was fixed at Jackson Park all plans for piling and filling as originally contemplated were abandoned, so the provisions of that ordinance apply to features that were never produced. Nothing is said in the ordinance about a permanent building. Then the city department holds the Exposition company cannot, after the Fair is over, construct a building on that ground and ask the city to take it in payment of its portion of the returns of the Exposition.

The foregoing applies to Lake-Front Park—that is, the land south of Monroe street. But Mr. Porter hopes, and 5,700 petitioners are with him, that the building may be reconstructed north of Monroe street between Randolph and Madison. This, the Law Department holds from a legal standpoint, to be ground on which neither the city nor the Exposition company can construct anything. It is held to be land given by the United States with the condition that no buildings were to be constructed upon it—that is, it was to remain free from all incumbrances. If that were violated the Law Department holds that the land would revert to the United States Government. In order therefore to use that property the consent of the government through Congress would be necessary, as well as an enabling act by the State Legislature. It is recited that there is now in force an injunction restraining the city from even dumping snow on that land. This injunction was issued last summer by Judge Ewing upon complaint of property-owners when the circus trouble was on.

The only legal way in which the city can take any financial interest in the removal of the building is to pass an ordinance making an outright appropriation for the purpose. This is the position of the City Law Department. Corporation Counsel Kraus declined to say any more yesterday than that the matter would be referred to the department and he did not wish to give an opinion in advance. He announced, though, from a legal standpoint, the department would have to report adversely.

Mr. Porter hopes all legal obtacles may be surmounted. He has the people with him in the wish to have the big building a permanent feature of the Lake-Front. No voice has been publicly raised against it. Everyone appears to be with Mr. Porter.

Artistic Features of the Fair.

D. H. Burnham, ex-Director of Works of the Exposition, and Frank D. Millet have in contemplation the publication of an unusually fine history of the physical and artistic features of the Fair. Mr. Burnham at one time thought the Exposition company should spend $100,000 in the publication of such a work. The directors did not feel able to expend so much, and Mr. Burnham may make the venture himself, receiving the official indorsement of the Exposition company.

World's Fair Notes.

At a lunch given yesterday to M. Frederic Mayer, correspondent of *Le Monde Illustré* of Paris, by some of the leading French exhibitors, M. Casse, on behalf of M. Leblant-Barbédienne, presented M. Mayer with a handsome statue in appreciation of his services during the World's Fair.

The foreign exhibiters at the Fair are having considerable trouble in getting cars in which to ship their goods. Saturday night when the Custom-House closed there were 1,700 entries completed on the books and the goods ready for shipment hence, but the railroads could not furnish cars. Some of the foreign exhibiters complained to the customs officers yesterday that they were delayed in getting their packing cases, which have been stored since last spring in the Fair warehouses.

Postmaster-General Bissell at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Postmaster-General Bissell arrived in Buffalo this morning and will spend a few days with his cousin, Herbert P. Bissell. He says he is here for a rest, and declines to talk politics.

A Tonic That Quiets the Nerves.

Not all the sedatives and nerve foods and narcotics, in which this age of medical discovery is so prolific, can restore quiet to the nerves permanently so long as the tranquillity of those sensitive organs is disturbed by irregular digestion. When the food is not adequately digested and assimilated a tonic or invigorating effect is not exerted upon them, they remain weak and unstrung, and nightly repose is disturbed and fitful. Beginning at the fountain head, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters reforms a disordered condition of the stomach and promotes general vigor, in which the nerves share in common with the rest of the system. A regular action of the bowels and liver, resulting from the use of the medicine, also conduces to this good effect. Malaria, rheumatism, and kidney complaint—all nerve-disturbing complaints—are removed by the Bitters.

AIMED AT THE R

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[AG]AINST PORTER.

[GIV]ES NO SANCTION FOR HIS [L]AKE-FRONT SCHEME.

According to the City Law De[partme]nt, Has No Authority to Use the [Money] Due It from the Fair for Plac[ing th]e Manufactures Building in the Down-Town—Appropriation and [Congre]ssional, Legislative, and Council [Action] Necessary—Porter Is Hopeful.

[Direc]ton Porter's plan to move the big [Manufactu]res Building from Jackson Park to [the Lake] Front will meet with an adverse [opini]on from the City Law Department [when the m]atter comes before the Council. [The Com]mittee on Wharves and Public [Grounds] to which the matter was referred [some wee]ks ago by the Council, has taken [no other] action than to ask Corporation [Couns]el for an opinion. This course [was urge]d by some of the Aldermen who [are fa]miliar with the World's Fair ordi[nance an]d thought the committee could be [relieved of] responsibility by shouldering on [the law d]epartment the burden of opposi[tion. It] is going to be a popular thing. [Every one w]ish to be on the winning side, but [a] number of them are opposed to [the use of $]500,000 for the removal of the

[...]ter, it was said yesterday, had been [...] the legal obstacles in the way of [...] and that he had requested the Cor[poration] Counsel to refrain from giving an [opinion u]ntil steps had been taken to ob[viate the] objections. But if the City Law [Departme]nt is right it will require an act of [Congress a]nd the State Legislature as well as [an ordina]nce by the City Council making a [n ap]propriation before the building can [...]

[The firs]t legal objection is against the use [of mo]ney to be returned to the city by [the Expos]ition company for removing and re[erect]ing the building. This has been the [basis] of Mr. Porter's plan, and the [...] which the South Park [Board a]nd the World's Fair directors [have be]en expecting to make the [...]. But some of the Aldermen looked [up the] ordinance yesterday and discov[ered] they considered a strong legal ob[jection. T]his ordinance was passed Dec. 4, [18... It] provides for the sale by the city of [$5,000,0]00 of 4 per cent bonds, the proceeds [of which] were paid over to the Exposition [company.] It is further stipulated in Sec. 2 [of the ord]inance that the city shall be paid [its p]ro rata share of the amount returned [to stockh]olders of the company. Then the [procee]ds with a provision that the money [returne]d to the city shall be devoted to the [redempti]on of the bonds. The provision is as

[...], however, that said bonds shall be is[sued and] the proceeds thereof are directed to be [paid to the] treasurer of said World's Columbian [Exposition] upon the express condition and agree[ment that] the City of Chicago shall be repaid as [a pr]oportionate amount of the proceeds of [the Fair] as is paid to the stockholders of said [World's C]olumbian Exposition on the sums sub[scribe]d paid by them, and the money so re[paid to th]e City of Chicago shall be used in the [redemptio]n of the bonds issued as aforesaid.

[Beca]use, the City Law Department de[clares the] insuperable, the money which the [city recei]ves, it is declared, can be used for [no other p]urpose, and that is the redemption [of the bo]nds.

[The secon]d objection set forth by the Law De[partment] is that the Exposition company can[not build] on Lake-Front Park a building [after the] Fair is over, and have it considered [a perm]anent improvement, which the city [will acc]ept in lien of its share of the pro[ceeds of] the Exposition. The ordinance [which gr]anted the use of the Lake-Front Park [provide]d that improvements made in the [way of pi]ling and filling should be so accepted. [The ordi]nance was passed in 1890, at a time [when one] of the proposed plans was to fill in [the land] south of Monroe street and build on [the fille]d land the Exposition. It was under[stood th]en the land so produced should [be use]d by the city after the [Fair as] a public park. When the [s]ite of the Exposition was [fixed at J]ackson Park all plans for piling and [filling] originally contemplated were aban[doned, s]o the provisions of that ordinance [...] features that were never produced. [It] is said in the ordinance about a per[manent b]uilding. Then the city department [holds the] Exposition company cannot, after [the Fair] is over, construct a building on that [land an]d ask the city to take it in payment [of its po]rtion of the returns of the Exposition. [The fo]regoing applies to Lake-Front Park [...] the land south of Monroe street. [Mr.] Porter hopes, and 5,700 petitioners [with] him, that the building may be recon[structed] north of Monroe street between [...]h and Madison. This, the Law De[partment] holds from a legal standpoint, to be [land] on which neither the city nor the Ex[position] company can construct anything. It [is to] be land given by the United States [on c]ondition that no buildings were to be [erec]ted upon it—that is, it was to remain [free fro]m all incumbrances. If that were vi[olated t]he Law Department holds that the [land wou]ld revert to the United States Gov[ernment.] In order therefore to use that prop[erty th]e consent of the government through [Congre]ss would be necessary, as well as an en[actmen]t by the State Legislature. It is re[called th]at there is now in force an injunction [against] the city from even dumping snow [upon th]e land. This injunction was issued last [...] by Judge Ewing upon complaint of [the pr]operty-owners when the circus trouble was [...]

[The on]ly legal way in which the city can [waive] its financial interest in the removal of [the bu]ilding is to pass an ordinance making [the ri]ght appropriation for the purpose. [In th]e position of the City Law Depart[ment, C]orporation Counsel Kraus declined [to ...]y more yesterday than that the mat[ter woul]d be referred to the department and [...]ot wish to give an opinion in advance. [It is a]nnounced, though, from a legal stand[point th]e department would have to report [adversel]y.

[Direc]rter hopes all legal obstacles may be [surmoun]ted. He has the people with him in [his ef]fort to have the big building a perma[nent fix]ture of the Lake-Front. No voice [has been] publicly raised against it. Every[one appe]ars to be with Mr. Porter.

[A]rtistic Features of the Fair.

[D. H. Bu]rnham, ex-Director of Works of the [Fair], and Frank D. Millet have in contem[plation th]e publication of an unusually fine his[tory of th]e physical and artistic features of the [Fair. Mr]. Burnham at one time thought the [Expositio]n company should spend $100,000 in [the publi]cation of such a work. The directors [did not fe]el able to expend so much, and Mr. [Burnham] may make the venture himself, receiv[ing the o]fficial indorsement of the Exposition [...]

World's Fair Notes.

[At a lu]nch given yesterday to M. Frederic [...], correspondent of *Le Monde Illustre* of [Paris,] some of the leading French exhibiters, [...] on behalf of M. Leblant-Barbedienne, [presented] M. Mayer with a handsome statuet [in appre]ciation of his services during the World's [Fair.]

[The fo]reign exhibiters at the Fair are hav[ing consid]erable trouble in getting cars in which [to ship t]heir goods. Saturday night when the [Custom H]ouse closed there were 1,700 entries [waiting] on the books and the goods ready for [shipment] hence, but the railroads could not fur[nish cars.] Some of the foreign exhibiters com[plain] to the customs officers yesterday that [they ar]e delayed in getting their packing cases, [which ha]ve been stored since last spring in the [ware]houses.

[Po]stmaster-General Bissell at Buffalo.

[BUFFAL]O, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Postmaster-General [Bissell ar]rived in Buffalo this morning and will [spend a fe]w days with his cousin, Herbert P. Bis[sell. He s]ays he is here for a rest, and declines [to talk p]olitics.

[A] Tonic That Quiets the Nerves.

[Of] all the sedatives and nerve foods [and n]arcotics, in which this age of medi[cal d]iscovery is so prolific, can restore [tone] to the nerves permanently so long [as th]e tranquillity of those sensitive or[gans i]s disturbed by irregular digestion. [If] the food is not adequately digested [and a]ssimilated a tonic or invigorating [...] is not exerted upon them, they re[main] weak and unstrung, and nightly re[pose i]s disturbed and fitful. Beginning [at th]e fountain head, Hostetter's Stom[ach B]itters reforms a disordered condi[tion o]f the stomach and promotes general [...] in which the nerves share in com[mon w]ith the rest of the system. A regu[lar a]ction of the bowels and liver, result[ing f]rom the use of the medicine, also [contribu]tes to this good effect. Malaria, [rheu]matism, and kidney complaint—all [...] disturbing complaints—are removed [by th]e Bitters.

AIMED AT THE REDS.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES PASSES A NEW BILL.

Press Laws Are Modified So As to Provide Severe Punishment for Those Who Incite to Crime—The Opposition of Socialists and Anarchists Is Overcome and the Measure, Being Made the Medium of a Vote of Confidence, Goes Through by 413 to 63.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—M. Dupuy, President of the Chamber of Deputies, addressed the House this morning on the occurrence of Saturday. He complimented the members for their attitude during the exciting moments following the explosion of Vaillant's bomb and thanked those who attended to the wounded.

M. Casimir-Perier, the Prime Minister, also made a brief address. He said the program of the government would undergo no change because of the crime that had been committed and that its policy would be continued. He added that a democratic government devoted to ameliorating the condition of the working people would not allow abominable criminal outrages to demolish liberty.

The Prime Minister laid before the House bills the Cabinet had decided upon modifying the press laws by providing for severe punishment for inciting to crime; providing against the association of evildoers, respecting explosives, and demanding 800,000 francs for police purposes. In all four bills directed against Anarchists and anarchism were submitted. The Prime Minister declared none of these bills was intended to attack the rights of citizens. He asked that the bill relative to the press laws be at once discussed by the chamber.

M. Casimir-Perier declared the government would make the vote a question of confidence. Ex-Minister Goblet opposed the immediate discussion of the question and proposed that it be deferred until tomorrow. This proposition was applauded by the Socialists.

Remounting the tribune M. Casimir-Perier was greeted with frantic cries by the Socialists. He remained calm and unmoved, and when quiet was restored he said it was the duty of the government toward the nation to ask a vote for the repression of printed incitements to crime. This declaration was greeted by ringing cheers.

M. Ramel proposed to appoint a commission to examine the bill and report at 5 o'clock this afternoon, when every friend of the country would vote for its adoption. Again the Chamber broke out in cheers.

Opposition from a Socialist.

M. Laya, Socialist, opposed interference with the liberty of the press without ripe deliberation. M. Baudry d'Asson, Royalist, said laws against press offenses and Anarchists would be fruitless until the Chamber annulled the laws suppressing religious teaching in the schools and oppressing the church. At this point there arose cries of "question" and "closure."

M. Pelletan pointed out that laws voted in view of special circumstances always had regrettable consequences. They were, he said, two-edged weapons that hurt those employing them.

M. Jullien made every effort to delay the bill. He declared at least an hour would be required to read the text, and he therefore demanded a suspension of the sitting.

M. Casimir-Perier replied that he must insist upon the necessity of the immediate adoption of the measure. He respected the principles of parliamentary liberty, but he understood the efforts of the minority to prevent what they disliked. M. Goblet suggested that the ministry was only anxious to secure a majority. This statement raised a storm of cries in favor of the absolute liberty of the press.

The proposal to subject the bill to any delay was rejected.

M. Dubost, Minister of Justice, spoke in favor of the press law and of imprisoning from one to five years the authors of articles inciting to theft, pillage, arson, and murder. He insisted that the law was essential to the uprooting of anarchy, which, he added, possessed a regular organization in France. The Socialists throughout M. Dubost's speech continued to clamor and interrupt him, applauding only when he said that no Deputy defended anarchy.

The vote on the question of immediately discussing the bill stood 389 in favor to 156 against. The bill was finally adopted by a vote of 413 to 63.

In Defense of Vaillant.

Now that Auguste Vaillant, the bomb-thrower, has fallen into the hands of the police after doing all the evil he possibly could he is not lacking defenders or papers that will publish the screeds of his sympathizers. A Socialist named Pemjean has written a letter to the *Temps* defending Vaillant and that paper publishes it. Pemjean, among other ravings, says the deed committed by Vaillant will have the approval of most Anarchists. Nobody doubts this statement, as cowardly attacks upon unsuspecting men, women, and children is the distinguishing feature of the Anarchist warfare. The fact is cynically commented upon that an Anarchist never displays any courage until he is safely locked up, and then his bravery consists of vaunting himself and his fellow-criminals, safe in the knowledge that the law he professes to hold in contempt will protect him from the popular consequences of his cowardly crimes. It is pointed out that no Anarchist has yet had the courage even to attack one man where the individual would have an opportunity to defend himself.

To say popular feeling against the Anarchists is extremely bitter is to put it mildly, and the popular demand for sternly repressive measures is certain to force the government to adopt far more stringent precautions than any that have yet marked the counter revolution against lawlessness.

The story of Vaillant's life is about the same as that of all Anarchist "heroes." His mistress is a woman named Marchal. Her husband says that after Vaillant led his wife astray he got her to sell the furniture of her home, and afterwards, in his endeavors to do away with the wrongs of society, lived on the proceeds of the sale until they were gone. Then the woman was forced to go to work, and, still meditating upon the method of righting the wrongs of the suffering people, he remained idle and lived off the money earned by the woman.

Vaillant has chosen M. Albert Cremieux as his advocate. His trial will take place during the first fortnight in January. Three other men who have been arrested are kept in cells. The police are seeking for two men named Raynal and Confeix, alias Gouffe, friends of Vaillant, who worked in the same place Vaillant did.

All the Wounded Recovering.

All persons wounded by the explosion Saturday are making fair progress toward recovery.

Reports from trustworthy sources say several dangerous Anarchists were arrested today. The police deny that they have taken any such steps toward a general Anarchist hunt; nevertheless, the reports are generally credited. The Chief of Detectives has sent to M. Raynal, Minister of the Interior, a complete list of the foreign Anarchists in Paris.

Jules Guesde, Ernest Roche, Rouanet, and several other conspicuous Socialists, whom Vaillant names as his friends, acknowledge that they know him slightly. All deny that they ever were friendly with him. About fifty detectives in varied disguises are in Choisy le Roi, Vaillant's former home, trying to discover his accomplices as well as the authors of the explosion in the Rue des Bons Enfants.

The police in Perpignan, near the Spanish frontier, are expelling all the foreign Anarchists they can find. The inhabitants are greatly excited. All fear the Anarchists are hatching dynamite plots in the town, as the officials have received recently letters threatening explosions in case Rinaldi, suspected of complicity in the Barcelona plots, should not be released from the Perpignan prison at once.

Vaillant rallied with such unexpected rapidity this morning that toward noon the police decided to move him at once. They took him in a van, doubly locked, to the Prison de la Sante. The journey to the prison was without incident. It will be necessary to treat Vaillant for some time in the prison infirmary. M. Dubost, Minister of Justice, visited Vaillant in the infirmary this afternoon and asked him his reason for throwing the bomb.

"It is useless to try to explain," said Vaillant. "You of the bourgeoisie could not understand if I told you."

Vaillant's criminal record was made public this evening. He was condemned by the courts for the first time in 1868 at Charleville. He was then sentenced to a week's imprisonment for vagrancy. Two or three months later he was sentenced in Marseilles for begging to three days' imprisonment. In Algiers, one year later, he was imprisoned three months for theft. In 1881 he received a sentence of one month for theft.

Two weeks ago Vaillant published in *La Revolte* a request that Socialist and Anarchist authors send him their books to form a popular library. A detective was sent to look up the source of the advertisement. After he had obtained from Vaillant a full statement of opinions he reported that Vaillant was a most violent Anarchist.

The police are taking every precaution for the safety of public buildings. The Palais de Justice, the Palais du Luxembourg, the bourse, and a dozen other conspicuous buildings are guarded strictly.

Letters and resolutions of sympathy have been received from almost all the legislative bodies of Europe.

Immediately after the press law was passed Premier Casimir-Perier drove to the Senate, where he was awaited by almost every member. As he rose to read the bill and after he had finished reading it he was applauded loudly. The Senate unanimously voted urgency on the bill. The commission to examine the bill will meet at 1 o'clock tomorrow. A public sitting will be held at 3 o'clock tomorrow, and the bill will be adopted probably without a dissenting voice.

VIEWS OF AN ADVANCED SOCIALIST.

Jules Guesde Declares the Victory of His Party Is Nearer at Hand.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Dec. 11.—[Copyright, 1893, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Today's proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies showed the intention of the government to make the dynamite outrage an excuse for action against Socialists as much as against Anarchists. The *Figaro* says the final object of Anarchists and Socialists may be different, but both desire the same thing and begin with the destruction of the existing order of society. Acts of Anarchists, dynamite outrages, etc., tending to this are the reforms sanctioned by socialism.

The new law on the press introduced by the government this afternoon was passed by the Chamber without being read by it. The law punishes with one to five years' imprisonment and 100 to 3,000 francs fine all who shall incite or justify crimes of violence or who shall attempt to turn soldiers from their duty. The seizure and destruction of offending journals is provided for. The Senate refused to pass the law offhand and deferred it until tomorrow.

The correspondent saw tonight Jules Guesde, leader of the advanced Socialist party in the Chamber and the most scientific exponent of socialism in France. He was in company of several Socialist Deputies. Guesde said: "An attempt is being made by the government to turn this foolish crime against the Socialists. We are not in the least afraid. On the contrary, our victory is measurably nearer. In ten days every one will have forgotten the bomb; only the stupidity of the government will be remembered. They make the Socialist party responsible for the act of the man who threw the bomb. The press law is only directed against us; Anarchist sheets will disappear at once; an active crusade of persecution is begun against us. This law will be returned even by the reactionary Senate as too great an outrage on liberty. The Premier spoke of protecting individual liberty; he has replaced it by ministerial liberty. The government is responsible for the bomb throwing. I will prove in the Paris press shortly from memoirs of Andrieux that that man, when Prefect of Police, founded the first Anarchist newspaper, *La Revolte Anarchiste*, in France and subsidized the Anarchist propaganda with secret funds. He planned the Anarchist attempt to blow up the Thiers statue at St. Germain and other outrages. Anarchy is the prevailing form of insanity, but the bourgeoisie is responsible for it."

DO NOT FEAR DYNAMITERS.

Every Precaution Taken to Prevent Bomb-Throwing in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—In the House of Commons today Sir Frederick Dixon-Hartland, Conservative, asked whether, in view of the outrage in the French Chamber of Deputies, steps would be taken to search people admitted into the galleries of the House of Commons. Herbert Asquith, the Home Secretary, said the authorities of the House, together with the police, were satisfied that every proper precaution had been made to guard against an outrage in the House of Commons. Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave notice of a motion expressing sympathy with the French Chamber of Deputies. The notice was greeted with cheers from all sides.

Infernal Machine at Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Herr Friedlaender, a timber merchant, living in apartments facing the Belle Alliance Plats, received today by mail a small tin-box, which he opened in the presence of his family. The lifting of the cover set off a cap which exploded a small metal case full of gun powder. Herr Friedlaender was not injured, but his 4-year-old boy and the family governess were badly burned and slightly lacerated about the face and hands. The affair was reported to the police at once, but nothing concerning the sender of the box has been learned.

Think the Anarchist Once Worked.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Dec. 11.—The Paris bomb fiend, Auguste Vaillant, is believed to be a French Anarchist who resided in this city several months last year, being employed at the Backus works as a galvanizer and decorator.

Explosion Kills Eight Men.

BELGRADE, Dec. 11.—Eight workmen were killed by an explosion in a powder mill at Kragujewatz Saturday.

Cloudy and Rainy at Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The sky was overcast today and some rain fell. The temperature ranged from 43.7° to 45.5°; barometer, 29.61.

BOGUS CHECKS FROM A WIDOW.

Extensive Operations of a Sharp Gang in the Northwest.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Bogus checks signed A. D. Bellah and given, it is presumed, by a dashing young woman, Mrs. Bellah, are pouring in upon the National Bank of West Chester, thirty miles from here. The bogus checks have been deposited in banks at St. Paul, Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and other points. It is presumed that three persons are concerned in the swindle. They visit a city, get acquainted with some one and then have a check cashed before the bank here can be heard from. The checks are for sums ranging from $20 to $175.

Killed by a Railroad Train.

NEWMAN, Ga., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—This evening as W. H. Parks and Mrs. North were driving across the Atlanta and West Point railroad tracks a passenger train dashed into them, killing both.

Extraordinary Success of William Waldorf Astor's Pall Mall Magazine.

The demand for the Christmas number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* has been such that the English publishers have already sold out the enormous edition, and, as no reprint of this number will be issued, it will greatly enhance the value of copies on sale in America.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

AMERICANS AT ROME AND FLORENCE HURT BY A FAILURE.

Maquay & Hooker, Bankers, Forced to the Wall—American Exporters Are Benefited by a New Commercial Treaty Between Austria-Hungary and Spain—Litigation Over the Earl of Clancarty's Estate Is Ended—Twelve Killed in Battles Between Mobs and Soldiers.

ROME, Dec. 11.—The banking house of Maquay & Hooker, No. 20 Piazza de Spagna, Rome, and No. 5 Via Tornabuno, Florence, suspended payment today. The Anglo American colonies of both cities had large dealings with the firm. The Americans in Florence will feel the failure with special keenness as they had been inconvenienced already by the suspension of Du Fresne, whose bank had been used by them for many years. There is some expectation that Maquay & Hooker will arrange with their creditors to resume business.

BENEFITS AMERICAN EXPORTERS.

Austria-Hungary Concludes a Commercial Treaty with Spain.

VIENNA, Dec. 11.—Austria-Hungary has concluded a commercial treaty with Spain. The treaty lowers several duties to the benefit of Spanish exporters. These reductions will be probably beneficial to the American export trade, as the United States has a most favored nation treaty with Austria-Hungary.

CLANCARTY LITIGATION ENDED.

Belle Bilton's Husband Gets the Furniture and Plate at Garbally.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The litigation over the will of the fourth Earl of Clancarty has been settled. By the terms of settlement the present Earl, who achieved great notoriety by his marriage in 1889 to Belle Bilton, a music hall singer, and his subsequent unsuccessful attempt to procure a divorce from her, obtains the furniture, pictures, and plate left at Garbally, the Earl's residence at Ballinsloe, County Galway, Ireland, and £6,000 from his mother, Adeliza, Dowager Lady Clancarty. The latter also pays all the costs of the litigation. The Earl and his wife are now living happily together and have twins.

Needs of the British Navy.

Ever since the visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon there has been wide and continued discussion as to the needs of the British navy. The *Graphic* this afternoon gives the opinion of an Admiralty expert, who sums up the discussion. He says Great Britain must be as strong in ironclads and twice as strong in cruisers as any two other powers. To attain this it must build within four years thirty ironclads of different types, thirty-three cruisers and eighty torpedo boats. The personnel of the navy must also be increased from 70,000 to 90,000 officers and men immediately to reinforce the Mediterranean fleet and make it equal to the combined French and Russian fleets. The estimated cost of the building program here outlined is £27,500,000.

The President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce has written to the Admiralty, urging it to accelerate the construction of adequate additions to the naval forces.

Williams-Robinson Fight a Draw.

The Australian lightweight champion Williams boxed "Cock Robin" Robinson, a Londoner, at the National Sporting club this evening for a purse of $1,500. Williams was a favorite in the betting, 6 to 4. He forced the fighting in the first two rounds, but then injured his hand so severely that he was obliged to work cautiously during the rest of the contest. At the end of the twentieth round the match was declared a draw.

Italian Cabinet Forecast.

The Rome correspondent of the *Times* says Senator Sonnine is the Minister of Finance in the new Cabinet, Senator Perzzi Minister of the Treasury, and Senator Sarocco Minister of Public Works. This arrangement, says the correspondent, is definite.

TAX ON MILK CAUSES RIOTS.

Twelve Lives Lost as a Result of Fights in Sicily.

ROME, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Giardinelli gives further details of the tax riots at Partenico, Sicily, Saturday.

The mob of peasants who had protested against the milk tax wrecked the communal building and dragged on the ground two carbineers who tried to summon military reinforcements. Several shots were fired by the rioters before the troops received orders to shoot. After the first volley the mob retreated, carrying away several killed and wounded. As soon as the troops were withdrawn, the rioters gathered again, entered the rooms of the Sheriff, and killed him and his wife. The leaders cut the heads from both bodies, stuck them on poles, and carried them thus at the head of the mob through the town. Eight persons were killed.

A fatal riot similar to that which took place Saturday at Partenico is reported from Giardinelli. An immense crowd made an attack upon the building in which the Council meetings are held and it was necessary for troops to intervene to restore order. Some soldiers fired into the mob and killed four persons and wounded several others. The rioters then dispersed.

WAR GOES MERRILY ON.

Battle Between Brazilian Rebel Ships and Loyal Forts Continues.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, via Galveston, Tex., Dec. 11.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The correspondent at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, sends word that the fighting in the bay between the rebel warships Tamandare, Guanabara, and Trojan, and the loyal forts and land batteries in Nictheroy continues at a lively pace. Even official communication between here and Rio by cable has been shut off today, and it is expected something of great importance has happened there. It has been learned the loyal gunboat Tiradentes will return to its dock here in a few days, presumably for repairs. The Federal forces in Rio Grande do Sul are preparing for another attack upon Bage. They have decided to risk everything in this fight, and if successful lay siege to Santos next.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Señor Guanabara, once member of the Brazilian Congress, in today's *Times* says:

> Those who do not support the republic could be counted easily. The accusations that the men succeeding to power after the empire collapsed were penniless adventurers is unfounded and unjust. Even the worst opponents of the republic never dared to formulate such a charge. Putting aside Barbosa all Ministers of the republic can repudiate the slightest slur upon their honor and probity.

Guanabara corrects the assertions of the *Times'* correspondent as to the motives of the revolt in Rio Grande do Sul and refers to the returns from English railways in Brazil as sufficient refutation of the statement that commerce and industry have declined under the republic. He continues:

> It is difficult to explain why the European, notably the English, press gives moral support to armed adventurers like Mello, who, without definite object or pretense of justice, are destroying the credit of the country abroad, ruining its defenseless cities, and causing needless mysery and bloodshed.

Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said today the latest advices from the British Minister at Rio Janeiro confirmed the statement that the Brazilian Admiral de Gama had joined the insurgents. The report of the defeat of the government troops at Rio Grande do Sul had not been confirmed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The Navy Department has received a cable dispatch from Rio Janeiro that indicates preparations by President Peixoto for a big battle between his forces and those of Admiral Mello. The dispatch is from Capt. Picking, commanding the United States naval forces at Rio, and in substance is as follows:

> The Brazilian Government has requested foreign Consuls to warn vessels to move from their present anchorage and has drawn a line within which it will be dangerous to venture. This will prevent the loading and unloading of cargoes.

SOLDIERS WHIP AN AMERICAN.

Mr. Gierling Given 350 Lashes and Barely Escapes Being Shot.

PANAMA, Dec. 11.—Advices from San Jacinto, Honduras, give details of an outrage committed in that town which tends to illustrate the state of affairs in that republic. The night of Sept. 29, while Mr. Gierling, an American citizen and Superintendent of the Bosoria Mining company, was walking through the Town of San Jacinto, he was suddenly surrounded by soldiers and rushed into the Cuartel and by the order of the Commandante, Gambetta Cruz, 350 lashes were given him. Had it not been for the presence of George Tying he would have been shot.

Rioters Burn a Constable.

ROME, Dec. 11.—A riot, resulting in the death of a peasant and the serious if not fatal burning of a constable, occurred yesterday at the town of Bitonto. A constable named Curci fell into the hands of a mob, the members of which had been ordered not to set off some fireworks, and somebody suggested that he be made a torch of. This suggestion was hailed with yells and cheers of delight. A quantity of petroleum was procured and poured over the constable. A match was then applied to his clothing and in an instant he was enveloped in a mass of flames. He was probably fatally burned.

Bonilla Is for Peace.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., Dec. 11.—[Copyright, 1893, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Gen. Bonilla has caused a sensation by telling the President he would rather leave Central America than to be the cause of a war between Honduras and Nicaragua. He asked to be allowed to go to the United States and live in retirement. The President has refused to accept the proposition, though he says he will use all honorable means to avoid war.

Menage Not in Honduras.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, via Galveston, Tex., Dec. 11.—[Copyright, 1893, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The government has informed the American Minister that it has no knowledge of the presence in this country of Menage. If Menage be found such action as the Minister may request will be taken.

New Mexican Loan Taken.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Tex., Dec. 11.—[Copyright, 1893, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The first part of the new Mexican loan has been taken. The remainder is not definitely settled, but will be announced in a few days.

Feast Had Under Guard.

MELILLA, Morocco, Dec. 11.—The feast of the immaculate consecration was celebrated at Fort Guairach yesterday. During the services the troops occupied strategic positions to guard against any attack that might be made by the Riffians. There was no trouble, however, during the mass and the day passed peacefully.

COAL TRAIN CREWS GO ON A STRIKE.

Doubling of Trains on the Louisville and Nashville Causes Trouble.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11.—The coal train crews on the Henderson Division of the Louisville and Nashville railroad struck this afternoon because the company has been reducing the number of trains by using two engines to each train and doubling the number of cars but carrying only one crew. The trainmen say this action cuts their wages in half. Chairmen Nabors and Dumas of the Conductors' and Brakemen's Grievance committees left tonight for Nortonville to hold a conference with the strikers. The regular passenger and freight crews are still at work. The company will fill the places of the strikers. Forty new men arrived tonight. The Grievance committee of the employés in the train service held a conference with the officials of the road today in regard to the restoration of the wage scale, which was cut 10 per cent Sept. 1. It is thought that the officials will set a certain date for the restoration if business should justify.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A general strike was inaugurated tonight on the Louisville and Nashville involving all the freight conductors, engineers, firemen, brakemen, and switchmen on the Nashville and St. Louis divisions. The strikers claim that the strike is in resistance to the demand to handle double-headed trains between Hopkinsville and Nortonville, Ky.; also that the brakemen shall remain on duty on top of the train while in motion. The trouble developed today by the discharge of seven conductors, seven engineers, seven firemen, and twenty brakemen for refusing to handle double-headed trains. The strikers claim that this demand is made to keep the force of men reduced, but that it is contrary to the State law which provides that there shall be one man to every ten cars in a train. Supt. Dickson is at Earlington tonight. Other officials of the road claim that they do not know what the men struck for, but understand it is in resistance to the order to handle double-headers. Several trains were run into Howell tonight and the engines were run into the round-house. No freight trains departed.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 11.—Engineer Edward W. Cornes and Fireman John Fulton of the Lehigh Valley road were assaulted by discharged strikers Saturday and both were badly beaten. Cornes fired five shots into the mob, wounding one man in the arm.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 11.—All the Lehigh Valley Coal company's collieries in this region started np work today. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company issued orders to their men today to work on full time hereafter. This indicates that the mines of the Wyoming region will be kept steadily at work during the winter.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 11.—The convention of the International Journeymen Barbers' Union completed its labors yesterday after being in session seven days. Following are the officers elected: President, John C. Meyers, St. Louis, Mo.; First Vice-President, H. B. Chieris, Nashville, Tenn.; Second Vice-President, Archie G. Herrick, Lincoln, Neb.; Third Vice-President, George H. Hadd, Springfield, Mass.; Fourth Vice-President, Harry N. Beath, Springfield, O.; Secretary, W. E. Klapetzky, New York; Treasurer, Oscar B. Payne, Evansville, Ind.; Delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention at Chicago, Frank Vanhorn, Des Moines, Ia. The next annual meeting will be held at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 6, 1894.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—In the trade and labor congress meeting in this city yesterday a circular letter from the organized working brewers of St. Louis was read calling attention to the trouble existing there with all the brewers except the Anheuser-Busch and Lemp Brewing company. The letter requested that all St. Louis beer be let alone except from these two breweries.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 11.—Quite a number of the old engineers on the Wheeling division of the Lehigh Valley railroad were discharged today from the service of the company. The cause assigned is that only men under the age of 45 years will be employed hereafter as engineers.

Labor Notes.

The Freeman mill, West Superior, Wis., has resumed.

The Derby Cotton mill at Shelton, Conn., has resumed on full time.

Alfred Dolge denies that he will move his felt factory from Dolgeville, N. Y., to Germany.

J. H. Reddan of the Brule Lumber company, Neilsville, Wis., will open a camp near Brule to cut 5,000,000 feet of logs.

The Omaha smelting works has reduced its force of men 25 per cent since Dec. 1, and a reduction of from 5 to 10 per cent in wages has been made. Secretary Nash says a still further reduction is likely.

The shut-down of the United States Iron and Steel plant at McKeesport, Pa., is for an indefinite period. The W. Dewees Woods company will resume when repairs are completed. The National table works furnaces will start up this week.

Beer Agent Charged with Embezzlement.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Henry Weinhold, for two years in charge of the Louisville office of the Pabst Brewing company, was arrested this afternoon on a warrant charging him with embezzling $6,000 of the firm's money. Weinhold does not deny using the company's money, but says it was spent in drumming up trade.

Time Payments.

Christmas pianos on time payments at W. W. Kimball Co.'s, Wabash, near Jackson.

IN RECEIVERS' HANDS.

C. AULTMAN & CO. OF CANTON, O., IN FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

William A. Lynch and Robert A. Miller Take Charge of the Agricultural Implement Factory to Prevent Certain Creditors from Obtaining an Unjust Advantage Over Others—Slow Collections and the Borrowing of Money Cause the Big Concern's Predicament.

CANTON, O., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—William A. Lynch and Robert A. Miller were appointed receivers today for the incorporated firm of C. Aultman & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery. Mr. Miller has been general manager of the concern and is a son of Lewis Miller of Akron, on whose application the receivership was granted. The company has a paid-in capital of $1,500,000, $288,000 of which is owned by Lewis Miller and the remainder by local capitalists. Miller is also accommodation indorser for a large sum.

The company has a large plant here, with a capacity of probably 1,000 hands. A few years ago 800 were employed, but for several seasons past only 400 have been engaged. Early in the present depression the works shut down and only an office force of twenty-five and a score of repair workers are directly affected by the present proceedings. The company has numerous branches scattered throughout the country.

The petition for a receiver recites that the company has contracted a heavy indebtedness through borrowed capital, the purchase of material, etc., and that it is now indebted to banks and individuals. Collections have been exceedingly hard and the company's obligations cannot be met. Notes have been protested and suits were threatened. The plaintiff, Lewis Miller, believes unless the court interferes certain creditors whose claims are now due or whose claims will fall due in the near future will bring suit and procure judgments against the company, and by levying on the plant and property of the corporation at its various agencies destroy its business and break up and dismember the plant. Under such conditions the assets would not realize a sufficient sum to pay the debts, and the creditors whose claims are due or soon to come due would have an unjust advantage and preference over those having claims falling due at a later date and over the stockholders of the company.

The receivers have issued the following statement:

> Liabilities, $1,600,000; assets, notes and accounts receivable, $2,750,000; twenty-five acres of land in Canton, with large shops and factories, worth $250,000; tools, machines, and product, finished or in course of construction, and material valued at $200,000.

A plan for general extension was considered and submitted to some of the larger creditors in the East and was received with favor. But some of the smaller creditors threatened suit, it is thought, supposing they would thereby secure immediate payment, and it was deemed expedient to have a receivership for the time being until the question of extension can be submitted to all the creditors, and, if acceptable, the receivership will be vacated. The receivers say the works in all probability will be run to some extent for the season of 1894, but not as fully as heretofore, particularly as the country seems to have a surplus of agricultural machinery. The amount of work to be done and the time for commencing it will depend in a considerable measure on the success in securing an extension from the creditors. The employés of the company were all paid this morning before the proceedings were commenced in court. When the receivers were placed in charge they at once released all of the office force and those engaged in repair work. Some of the office force will be reëngaged as their services become necessary.

Lewis Miller at Akron today took the same action against the Akron Iron company and had J. A. Long appointed receiver. The Union National Bank of Massillon secured service on the company in a suit on short-time notes for $2,500 before the receivership.

PROBING A FAILED BANK'S AFFAIRS.

Interesting Developments in the Western Trust and Savings Association's Case.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 11.—At the examination into the affairs of the Western Trust and Savings Association before Judge Gibson of the Circuit Court today it was shown the association was capitalized at $100,000, one-half of which was advertized to have been fully paid up. To make up the $50,000 paid-up capital Cashier Foster said President Reid turned in property at Eleventh and Vine streets at $15,000, in which the bank already owned an interest of $12,500. When the bank failed its liabilities were nearly $30,000 and its cash assets were $22,000. The deposits amounted to $16,000 and $10,000 was said to be due a bank at Leroy, Kas., owned by Reid, now in liquidation. It was shown that this bank deposited $6,000 with the Western Trust and Savings Association and soon afterward withdrew considerable more than that sum. Ex-Assignee Foster testified that President Reid took from the concern a large amount of securities, which he placed in the National Bank of Kansas City to secure an indebtedness of $1,000. This statement was in direct conflict with that made last Saturday by Reid, who said he had given the securities to the bank of Kansas City to secure an indebtedness of the Western Trust and Savings Association. When the books were turned to for light on the subject it was found the pages containing the bank's account with the National Bank of Kansas City had been torn out. Mr. Foster admitted he had torn the pages from the books and that he wanted them for his private use. Those pages, he said, contained statements of rents due the bank since the failure. He had collected these rents and had turned them over to President Reid. Judge Gibson ordered Mr. Foster to bring the missing pages into court, and he did so and explained the various accounts. His explanations developed nothing new.

W. R. Hall, Receiver for a Railroad.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 11.—W. R. Hall, General Manager, was appointed today receiver of the Raleigh Springs railroad company, a suburban line running ten miles out from Memphis to a summer resort where the company owns a large hotel. The receiver was appointed at the instigation of the company, with the purpose of protecting creditors. The assets of the company are placed at $384,000; the liabilities aggregate $138,718. The principal creditors are local banks, General Electric company, and B. L. Duke of Durham, N. C., $31,000.

Jacob Marx Fails.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Oak Hall clothing store, Jacob Marx proprietor, failed here today, the house being closed by the Sheriff under attachments amounting to $36,000. The assets are estimated at $40,000. Marx has been in business here fifteen years and is one of the most popular men in this city. His principal creditors are Cohn Bros. of Cincinnati and the American National Bank of this place.

Freund Bros. File Mortgages.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—Freund Bros., proprietors of the "Fair," have filed two chattel mortgages to Henry A. Harmon, as trustee for all their creditors. The mortgages aggregate $51,000.

Notes.

Eldridge & Co., lumber dealers of Indianapolis, assigned yesterday. Assets, $22,000; liabilities, $35,000.

The clothing establishment of M. E. Phillips at Elwood, Ind., made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities, $6,000; assets, $10,000.

Brooks & Klein, clothing merchants, made an assignment at Marshall, Mich. The liabilities are said to be large, but no statement has yet been filed.

The Duluth Drug company of Duluth, Minn., made a voluntary assignment yesterday to Thomas E. Luddington. The assets are $10,000; liabilities the same.

The millinery stock of S. J. Brittain & Co., Kansas City, Mo., has been turned over to the Metropolitan National Bank to secure a debt of $8,400. The stock is estimated by the bank's officers to be worth about $20,000; liabilities, $19,000.

The Bank of Willow City, N. D., is in the hands of J. M. Watson of Willow City as receiver. Slow collections and hard times necessitated the step. Assets are sufficient to pay the creditors in full. The bank probably will resume again when its affairs are straightened up.

Bank President Arrested.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 11.—J. L. Cowan, President of the defunct Linn County National Bank, was arrested in this city under an indictment charging him with "willfully abstracting and misappropriating moneys of the bank with intent to defraud." He was released on $1,000 bail.

From

Delmonico's Kitchen.

NEW YORK, February 11.

In my use of the Royal Baking Powder I have found it superior to all others.

I recommend it as of the first quality.

C. GORJU,

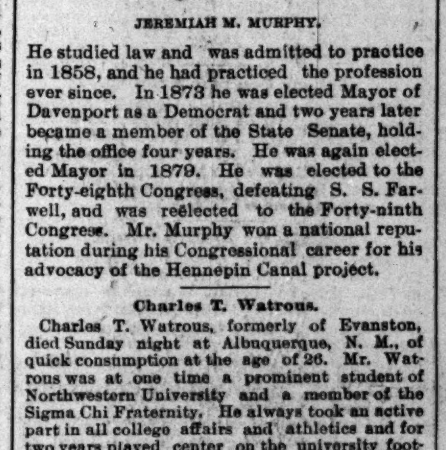
Late Chef de cuisine,

Delmonico's, N. Y.

EX-CONGRESSMAN MURPHY DIES.

Celebrated for His Work for the Hennepin Canal Project—Obituary News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Jeremiah M. Murphy of Iowa died at his residence in this city this morning. Mr. Murphy returned from a trip to Iowa four months ago, and was soon afterward taken ill. His malady was dropsy. Mr. Murphy was born at Lowell, Mass., Feb. 19, 1835. He was educated in the schools of Boston and the University of Iowa, to which State his parents moved before he had reached his majority.



JEREMIAH M. MURPHY.

He studied law and was admitted to practice in 1858, and he had practiced the profession ever since. In 1873 he was elected Mayor of Davenport as a Democrat and two years later became a member of the State Senate, holding the office four years. He was again elected Mayor in 1879. He was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress, defeating S. S. Farwell, and was reëlected to the Forty-ninth Congress. Mr. Murphy won a national reputation during his Congressional career for his advocacy of the Hennepin Canal project.

Charles T. Watrous.

Charles T. Watrous, formerly of Evanston, died Sunday night at Albuquerque, N. M., of quick consumption at the age of 26. Mr. Watrous was at one time a prominent student of Northwestern University and a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity. He always took an active part in all college affairs and athletics and for two years played center on the university football team. He also took several prizes in debate and oratory. He graduated in 1891 and went on the stage with the Augustin Daly company. He has also played prominent parts in the Hayworth company and the Daniel Frohman Lyceum company. It was while with the latter company in a tour through the South that he took a severe cold that developed into consumption. He leaves a widow and one child. The interment will be at Hampshire, Ill.

Ex-Gov. Jacob Beeson Jackson.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 11.—Jacob Beeson Jackson, Governor of West Virginia for four years from 1880, died suddenly this afternoon while sitting in his arm chair at his home here. He had felt slightly ill during the morning. He started to his office after dinner but turned back. Reaching home he sat down in his chair while his wife went for the family physician. He died before the doctor and his wife arrived. Jacob Beeson Jackson was born in 1828. He was educated in Virginia by a private tutor and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He held almost every office in the gift of the people, from Mayor of Parkersburg to Governor of the State. A notable characteristic of the ex-Governor was his simplicity of manner, jovial disposition, and good nature.

Funeral of Mrs. George Bell.

The funeral services of Mrs. George Bell, née Nellie Bennett, who died last Saturday at the residence of her parents, No. 348 Chicago avenue, were held yesterday morning at the chapel of the Holy Name Cathedral, Cass street and Chicago avenue. A solemn high requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Mooney, who officiated at her wedding a year ago. Mrs. Bell, who was a niece of William M. Boyle, leaves her husband and a daughter 2 weeks old. The remains were interred at Calvary.

Patrolman James Moore.

Patrolman James Moore of the East Chicago Avenue Police Station died at his home, Division and Chatham streets, yesterday afternoon. Christmas day, 1887, Officer Moore had a desperate fight with Franklin street toughs. He was badly injured, and since that time had not been in good health. He leaves a widow and two children. He was a member of the Policemen's Benevolent society, which will have charge of the funeral tomorrow, and also a member of the Foresters. A detail of police from Inspector Schaack's district will attend the funeral.

Simeon Schupp.

Simeon Schupp, a veteran insurance man in Chicago, died early Sunday morning. He had been General Manager for Chicago of the German Insurance company of Freeport, Ill., and the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance company of Milwaukee, Wis. During the Abraham Lincoln administration he served as Postmaster in Naperville, Ill. He leaves three children. They are O. E. Schupp and Mrs. W. E. Spangenberg of this city and Mrs. J. C. Berkshire of Marshall, Minn. Funeral services will be held at No. 4 Burton place at 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

William W. Anderson.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—William W. Anderson, President of the First National Bank of this city, died at his home this afternoon. He was born in Henderson County, Ky., in 1825, and came to this State with his parents when 5 years of age. In 1871 Mr. Anderson engaged in the banking business and was considered the second wealthiest man in the county. He was a Royal Arch Mason, which order will have charge of the funeral.

Cyrus J. Dart.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Cyrus J. Dart, senior member of the wholesale grocery house of Henry Dart's Sons, was found dead in his bed this morning, death being due to apoplexy. Mr. Dart was 58 years old and one of Rock Island's foremost business-men.

Obituary Notes.

William Quilliam, a resident of Galena, Ill., for half a century, died there yesterday, aged 75.

Mrs. Levi Sours, aged 85, and Mrs. Joseph Rhodes, aged 78, for many years residents of Huntington, Ind., are dead.

Mrs. Phœbe Burnham died at Milwaukee yesterday, aged 96. She was the widow of Andrew Burnham, with whom she went to Milwaukee in 1844.

Edgar M. Johnson of Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson died at his residence in New York Sunday night. He was ex-Gov. Hoadley's partner for a quarter of a century, and went with him to New York from Cincinnati. He was 56 years old and died of pneumonia.

MONDAY IN SOCIAL CIRCLES.

Literary and Musical Entertainment Given by Mrs. Glessner.

Today's Social Events—Mrs. William D. Ewart, Miss Ewart, No. 2801 Michigan avenue, an afternoon reception. Dr. and Mrs. L. N. Barlow, No. 3012 Vernon avenue, a reception afternoon and evening. Mrs. George A. Seaverns, No. 2718 Michigan avenue, a reception from 4 until 7 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Langhenry, No. 225 Belden avenue, a reception from 7 until 10 o'clock. Mrs. S. E. Barrett, No. 109 Lake Shore drive, a young people's dance.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Glessner, No. 1800 Prairie avenue, gave an enjoyable entertainment last evening at 9 o'clock. George Riddle of Boston read from Shakspeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and a portion of the Thomas orchestra, led by Theodore Thomas, rendered Mendelssohn's music to accompany it. One hundred guests were present.

Musical on Astor Street.

Mrs. F. Foltz, No. 47 Astor street, will give a musical next Monday. Two hundred invitations have been sent out, and Mrs. Foltz will be assisted by Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. O. W. Potter, Mrs. James W. Scott, Mrs. James McKindley, Mrs. J. Mason Loomis, Mrs. Charles Walsh, Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Mrs. J. J. P. Odell, Mrs. George B. Carpenter, and others.

South Side Women Receive.

The home department of the South Side Women's club held the first reception of the season yesterday afternoon at the Kenwood club. About 100 women were present. The program included music, a talk by Miss Lawrence on the pictures exhibited at the World's Fair, an address by Mrs. Maud Hicks Lamson, and refreshments.

Tea for Mrs. Durkee.

Mrs. McMurray, No. 85 Rush street, gave a tea yesterday afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock for Mrs. Richard Durkee. Mrs. Dudley Wilkinson and Miss Kerfoot presided at the tea table. Fifty guests were present.

Minor Events of a Social Nature.

Members of the Woodlawn club enjoyed themselves at whist last evening.

The Hyde Park club gave an informal dance last evening. A mandolin orchestra furnished music. About 200 persons were present.

Mrs. H. H. Hubbard of Jackson boulevard gave a luncheon yesterday for Mrs. George De Long of Kansas City. Covers were laid for twelve.

Montefiore Council No. 1,030, Royal Arcanum, gave its annual ball last night at the West Chicago club house on Throop street. Capt. A. G. Werner was the orator.

The first of a series of five receptions to be given during the winter season by the Midwinter Dancing Class was held last night at Bourniquo's Hall, No. 51 Twenty-third street. Fifty people were present.

The Amateur Musical club met at Kinsley's yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, a good audience being in attendance. A very pleasing program was rendered, and Mrs. O. K. Johnson sang several solos.

LOUISIANA'S NOTED BASTILE SOLD.

Slaves Flogged and Eleven Italians Slaughtered Within Its Walls.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—One of Louisiana's historic buildings was sold today at auction. It was the Orleans parish prison and the price paid was $11,000. It is a brick structure erected in 1834 in front of the neutral ground that forms a prolongation of Congo square, the ante-bellum slave dancing ground. During the days of slavery it was used as a house of correction. Obstreperous slaves there suffered solitary confinement or were flogged at the whipping post in its yards. The stocks and thumb screw still lie in the attic of the old prison. The event which gave the place a name in history was the slaughter inside its walls in March, 1890, of eleven of the Italians charged with the assassination of Chief of Police Hennessey.

Aged Woman Burned to Death.

FAYETTE, Mo., Dec. 11.—Last night, while Gus Hinch and family were at church, his dwelling-house and its contents and $50 in cash were burned up. His aunt, Delphia Brooks, over 100 years old, perished in the flames.

Steinway Pianos

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PIANOS FOR RENT. TUNING.

CARNEY'S LAST FIGHT

FIRST FULL STORY OF THE BATTLE OF DETECTIVES.

Holmes and Potter of Thiel's Agency Held for Murder by the Coroner's Jury—Efforts to Give the Men Their Freedom Frustrated by the Police, Who Swear Out Warrants Before the Inquest Is Held—Holmes Was Sorry His Aim Had Not Been More Deadly.

F. A. Holmes and James G. Potter, the alleged detectives who are implicated in the killing of City Detective Edward F. Carney, were yesterday held by a Coroner's jury to the grand jury to answer for the death of Carney.

Manager French of Thiel's Detective Agency made an attempt to bail out Holmes and Potter before Justice Glennon yesterday morning. The bonds of $5,000 and $500 for the two men were ready, but the officers of the Coroner's court prevented their release. Justice Glennon refused to surrender the men to Detectives McCarthy and Hartford, who were sent by Inspector Shea to bring them to the inquest. Their case had been continued for ten days and their friends had the bail ready. Coroner McHale sent an imperative demand for the men. Sergts. McCarthy and Hartford then went before Justice Wallace, swore out warrants for murder against Holmes and Potter, and on these they were prevented from giving bail and were at once given over to the Coroner's Court.

The inquest was held at the Fifth Precinct Station, near South Halsted and Thirty-fifth streets. Coroner McHale and Deputy Coroner Buckley conducted the investigation, and for the first time a full story of the shooting which led to Detective Carney's death was told.

How Carney Met His Death.

John E. Conway, the Central Station detective who was with Carney, testified as follows:

About 12 o'clock Thanksgiving night Carney and I started home, going west on Thirty-ninth street. About 200 feet east of Langley avenue we met three men. It had been snowing and there was but a narrow path down the sidewalk. I was in front of Carney a pace or two. As I passed the last man I looked back and Carney had him by the collar. I stepped to the other side of the man, Holmes, and took his arm. Carney explained we were officers. I told him to take the second man, who was starting across the street on a run. He did so and brought him back to the sidewalk, about thirty feet from where I stood, holding Holmes. He made a motion as for a weapon and I said: "What is the matter; have you a revolver?" And I reached around for his right hip pocket at the same time. "No, I have none," said Holmes, breaking away from my grasp. At the same instant he drew a revolver from his trousers pocket and without raising it he pointed at my waist and fired twice. I backed a few feet and tried to dodge the range. He said the minute before he was an officer, but did not say it as an officer would, nor did he act like one, and I took it for an excuse to dodge investigation. When he had fired twice at me he turned toward Carney, still thirty feet off, and shot three times rapidly. He started down the sidewalk then and I ran after him, thinking his revolver empty. He presented it and pulled the trigger, but it only snapped. I told him to put it up or I would kill him. We clinched, and then more shots proceeded from the crowd which had now collected about the other man, Potter. Holmes beat me over the head with his weapon and I struck him with mine.

Strange Actions of Police Officers.

Then Officer John Reinwand, who had run up, arrested me. I showed him my star and he took my revolver. He was told by Holmes and Potter that they were merchants who had been held up. He did not see any stars on them, but, nevertheless, did not take their weapons away or arrest them. Officer Joseph A. McCaffery also came up. The patrol wagon was called and we were taken to the station. Detective Carney could not be found anywhere, and officers were sent back to look for him, as Holmes said he had shot him in the legs. He was found to have gone home in a hack.

Officer Reinwand, Officer McCaffrey, Desk Sergeant Lawler, and Lieut. Hubbard all gave testimony which bore out this story. Holmes acknowledged several times he did the shooting and is reported by these officers to have said: "I am sorry I didn't kill them." To Lieut. Hubbard the two men then said they were Frank A. Holmes and James G. Porter, detectives of the Thiel agency. Dr. A. E. Coy, the attending physician, testified as to Detective Carney's death, and Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Hektoen told how they conducted the post-mortem examination. John P. Carney, a brother of the dead man, James C. Bailey, a friend who witnessed the operation, and James J. Siston, a saloonkeeper at No. 108 Thirty-ninth street, who saw the shots from a distance, also gave testimony.

ASSIGNEE WILL BE APPOINTED.

S. B. Barker's Transfer of Property Declared to Be an Assignment.

Judge Donnelly yesterday rendered a decision by which he declared that the transfer of $225,000 worth of property by S. B. Barker, the wealthy lumberman, to the Union National Bank shall be declared a voluntary assignment and an assignee other than the bank shall be appointed by the court when the formal order in the case is made. The case was argued before the court in June last, when the Brown-Chapin Lumber company and others, creditors of Barker, filed a petition attacking the transactions between Barker and the bank. Judge Donnelly, in his opinion, finds that the bank agreed with Barker that if he would make to it the transfer, which he did, to lend to one Dickerson the sum of $22,500 and to lend Barker the further sum of $5,000, which was done. In conclusion Judge Donnelly said the Appellate Court did not agree with him, but that he maintained his opinion was a correct one.

LIGHTNING IN DECEMBER.

Unusual Disturbance of the Elements—Colder Weather Today.

Thunder and lightning broke out last night in the Northwest. The man in the Auditorium tower discoursed last night on the peculiar occurrence.

"The cause of the thunder and lightning," he said, "is found in the fact that there is an extremely cold streak of weather up in the Northwest. It was exceedingly warm here today and the contact of the two varieties of atmosphere created the electrical disturbance."

The interesting announcement was also made that this cold streak is headed toward Chicago and will arrive some time today. The thermometer will register 20° colder weather before night. Yesterday it was 40° when at its maximum and it dropped to 35° last evening. Before dark tonight the mercury will touch the neighborhood of the 15° mark.

POSTOFFICE CLERKS NEEDED.

Holiday Business Threatens to Swamp Mr. Sexton's Force.

Postmaster Sexton was compelled to send a telegram to Washington yesterday urging the Postoffice Department to allow him at least five additional men to act as clerks in the money order department. For a week and more the number of applications for money orders has been increasing daily, and yesterday, although the whole force of men in that department was at work, the lobby of the Postoffice was hardly big enough to hold the long lines of men and women who were waiting. Col. Sexton therefore sent a telegram stating that he must have at least five more clerks. It has always been the custom heretofore to give the Chicago Postoffice fifteen or more extra clerks for the Christmas season.

Preparing for Painter's Execution.

The scaffold upon which George H. Painter is to be hanged in the County Jail is being prepared. The timbers are in good condition. Thursday night the scaffold will be put in place in the northeast corner of the jail building, on the same spot the Anarchists were executed. Sheriff Gilbert has issued seventy-five passes to the execution. Painter is still hopeful, but he is growing perceptibly nervous as the day of execution draws near.

Starving with Money in His Pockets.

Tottering with age John S. Williams was a prisoner in Justice C. J. White's court yesterday morning. He had been depriving himself of the necessaries of life though he had over $600 in his possession. He was barefooted and the only clothing he wore was a tattered coat and a pair of trousers. The old man was found in a cold room at No. 137 North Halsted street. The old man was lying on a bed made of straw which had been thrown upon the floor. He was hardly able to speak owing to his cold and starved condition. Justice White ordered the City Physician to make an examination of his mental condition.

Minor Accidents of One Day.

Thomas Robinson of No. 4322 Emerald avenue, a member of the horse commission firm of Loche & Robinson, was walking through his stables at the Stock-Yards yesterday when a horse kicked him on the left leg above the knee, breaking it. Mr. Robinson is over 60 years old and may not survive the shock.

May Fox, 3 years and 6 months old, was seriously scalded yesterday at the home of her parents, No. 6946 Elizabeth street, by being caught under a pail of scalding water which she had pulled from the stove.

Mrs. Margaret Riley of No. 115 West Jackson street fell through a sidewalk near her home last night and her left ankle and hip were dislocated.

Few New Cases of Smallpox.

Two deaths and four new cases is the smallpox record for yesterday and Sunday. The dead are Joseph Botek, 4 years of age, and Marie Caskoski, 3 years of age, of No. 1051 Albany avenue. The new cases are Dora Parker, 15 years old, No. 3155 Fox street; Gurley Collins, 15 years, No. 2268 Indiana street; Annie Swegkobke, 17 years, No. 1066 West Van Horn street; and Mabel Hansen, 3 years, No. 192 Sangamon street. There are now in the Smallpox Hospital thirty-nine patients, most of them children.

Grand Jury Will Watch Gamblers.

The December grand jury began its three weeks' session yesterday. Justice Freeman impressed on the jury the fact that the County Jail was again rapidly filling with prisoners and that crime appeared to be on the increase in Chicago. The grand jury will probably investigate charges made by Officer Tracy of the Desplaines Street Station to the last grand jury to the effect that gamblers were operating on the West Side on permits issued by commanding police officers.

Fight in a Salvation Army Meeting.

The evening meeting at the Salvation Army headquarters at Evanston Sunday broke up in a free fight. A man came into the meeting intoxicated and began to make himself disagreeable to some of the women. Refusing to keep quiet or to go out Capt. Stuyvesant attempted to eject him. The congregation took sides with the combatants, hats were smashed, clothing torn, and it was only by the timely arrival of the police that a riot was averted.

Echoes of the Dwiggins Failure.

The Northwestern Farm Investment company, an Indianapolis corporation, brought suit in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against William C. Niblack, receiver of the Columbia National Bank, to restrain him from collecting judgment notes of the plaintiff company amounting to $25,358. The suit is an outgrowth of the financial operations of Zimri Dwiggins, who was President of the Columbia National.

Fire in a Jewelry Window.

Fire broke out last evening in the State street jewelry window of the Fair, and although speedily extinguished it caused a damage of $5,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The window had been decorated with inflammable material and was stocked with gold and silver watches and other jewelry, all of which was destroyed or damaged. The fire lasted only a few minutes and was caused by the crossing of two electric light wires.

Selling Liquor at the Fair.

President Higinbotham and other Fair officials have been subpœnaed as witnesses in Justice Quinn's court Thursday to testify in liquor cases. Frank Triacoi, manager of the German restaurant, was arraigned yesterday to answer charges of illegal liquor selling and pleaded permission from Fair officers. Mrs. Ellen Smith, No. 218 Sixty-fourth street, was fined $25 on each of ten charges.

Lottery Operator Arrested.

Morris Green, charged with operating a fraudulent lottery, will be examined Dec. 15 by Justice Bradwell. He is under $600 bonds. Green had an office at No. 80 La Salle street, and in the two months that he has been doing business in Chicago it is claimed he has defrauded 500 persons, most of whom are servant girls.

Recruits for Joliet's Forces.

Sixteen convicted prisoners were taken from the Cook County Jail to the Joliet Penitentiary by Jailer Morris yesterday. Among the convicts were Thomas Williams, colored, murderer, life; Daniel Bates, murderer, thirty years; and Thomas Hennessy, murderer, twenty-five years.

City Events in Brief.

William T. Stead will speak at Willard Hall, The Temple, at 12 o'clock today.

Nat S. Jones, the former Chicago Board of Trade speculator, who failed in New York several weeks ago, is at the Wellington.

The Lincoln Park Board met yesterday and let the contract for elm trees for the improvement of Pine street from Pearson to Oak streets.

Aquila Squelia, an Italian living at No. 621 West Lake street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Death is attributed to heart trouble.

The Chicago Waiters' Alliance gave its second annual ball last night at Central Hall, Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, forty couples being present.

Max Platz, the Chicago photographer, is lying seriously ill at St. Luke's Hospital. Last night at the hospital it was said that his condition, while less favorable, was not critical.

Herman Hendergreen, 13 years old and deaf, living at No. 8005 Commercial avenue, was struck by an Illinois Central train yesterday afternoon at Eighty-first street and fatally injured.

Ten thousand sea-dampened cigars, abandoned to the customs authorities by Reid, Murdoch & Co., were sold at auction yesterday, bringing $732, of which the government keeps $540 for duties.

Keeley League No. 40 met at the Grand Pacific last night and completed arrangements for a public reception to Keeley Institute graduates at Jefferson Hall, No. 70 Adams street, Thursday night.

J. H. Blass, a milkman, charged with assaulting and intending to kill Eugene Wendnagel, will answer to the grand jury as the result of his hearing before Justice Bradwell yesterday morning.

Jennie Ford, 29 years old, killed herself yesterday morning. She had been living with Nicholas Hunt on Plymouth place, and they quarreled. She plunged a knife into her left breast and fell dead.

T. Kopp of Bavaria, Art Commissioner to the Exposition, leaves for home today. Last night he was a guest at an informal farewell dinner given at the Richelieu by his associates on the German Commission.

The Coroner's physician yesterday decided that Michael Fitzgerald, who was removed unconscious Saturday night from an opium den on Clark street, died from Bright's disease. Fitzgerald was a street faker.

During a saloon row at No. 3002 Wentworth avenue yesterday afternoon Otto Nelson, the proprietor, shot Ole Hadsland of No. 2816 La Salle street in the thigh, inflicting a flesh wound. Nelson was arrested.

The Northwestern University Choral Association will give its first concert of the year this evening at the First Congregational Church of Evanston. Gaul's sacred cantata, "Israel in the Wilderness," will be rendered by 100 voices.

The North Shore Männerchor has been organized for the winter. W. E. Church is President and the musical director is Robert Watson. For the present rehearsals will be held in the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church, Evanston.

John Basketfield while on his way to work yesterday morning was struck and killed by a Louisville, New Albany and Chicago train at the Thirty-first street crossing of the road. He was a laborer and lived with his family at No. 3216 Wallace street.

John Martin, who lives at Erie and Franklin streets, was knocked down by a wagon last evening at the corner of Rush and Indiana streets. Three of his ribs were broken. Edward Choan of No. 363 Ohio street, the driver of the wagon, was arrested.

Thomas Howard, believed to be insane, has been ordered to the Detention Hospital. Howard, a one-legged man, destroyed about $800 worth of plate glass in Strauss & Co.'s store at No. 58 West Madison street Saturday night. His excuse was that he had nothing to eat while others feasted on turkey.

Roger Taylor, alias "Puggy," 13 years old, was arrested yesterday for pocket-picking at the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. He was seen by Lieut. Shippy to seize a pocketbook from the hands of Mrs. Emma R. Stewart, No. 243 Superior street. The Lieutenant caught the boy after a short chase.

The season of the Northwestern University glee, mandolin, and banjo clubs will begin at Central Music Hall next Wednesday evening. The clubs this season are equipped with specially arranged music and the competition for membership has been so sharp that the best material in the university has been enlisted. The friends of the university in Chicago will endeavor to make the concert an event of social importance.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef. Invaluable to travelers. Easily carried. Always ready.

TO GIVE TO THE POOR.

MANY CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS WILL BE DONATION PARTIES.

Leading Churches Have Decided to Forego Their Customary Expenditures for the Decoration of Their Edifices and Give the Money to the Suffering—Others Say Custom Will Be Observed but the Poor Will Be Remembered as Well—How the Sentiment Prevails.

The determination of the Church of the Heavenly Rest in New York to dispense with costly Christmas decorations this year and to devote the $500 which would otherwise be spent thus to the relief of the suffering poor has attracted the attention of the pastors of Chicago, some of whom had independently reached the same conclusion, and some of whom are inclined to imitate the New York example. Some, however, are not able to see its wisdom.

The Rev. Dr. McGuire, pastor of St. James' Catholic Church, when asked for his opinion said: "I am not sure that the New York church is right. If people are inclined to practice self-denial it seems to me that the house of God and the worship of God should be the last things to retrench, and not the first. If, for instance, a person who contributes to Christmas church decorations also chews tobacco and drinks whisky, I should think that he ought to give up these vices before he stops his contribution to church decoration. I shall not dispense with the usual decorations in my church this year; neither shall I forget the poor. Some people are having a spasm of charity just now; but if they would visit my parish they would discover that what is a spasm with them is a habit with us. Every Catholic church has its St. Vincent de Paul Society, and nothing in the way of destitution and suffering escapes it."

Where the People Give to All.

The Rev. Dr. John Rouse, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, said: "I certainly admire the course of the vestry and rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. If the $500 for Christmas decorations was paid out of a given fund and would reduce by so much the contribution to the poor there can be no doubt that they have done the right thing. It is not always true, however, that if a certain amount is not spent on Christmas decorations it will be spent on the relief of the poor. Many people contribute to decorations who will not contribute to the poor, and many contribute to the decorations who will not on that account contribute any less to the poor. In the case of my own church this is hardly a practical question, as I do not suppose our Christmas decorations cost over $40, and I am sure that this outlay does not reduce our contribution to the poor. If we were in the habit of spending $500 this way I would of course be in favor of reducing the amount. About Christmas gifts also I am conservative. It looks inappropriate to lavish large sums, in times like these, on Christmas gifts to persons who do not need them, and I think it is so. But at the same time it is important that human affection should have an expression, even if the gifts this year be more modest that the benefactions may be larger. I am, nevertheless, deeply impressed with the prevalent destitution and suffering, and believe that we should lay large and liberal plans to succor every one who is in want."

The Rev. Dr. S. J. McPherson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, said: "I heartily approve of the action of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Whether my church will take the same course depends on the different committees having Christmas exercises on hand, and whom I have not consulted. I think, though, that we never spend more than $150 in this way. That the spirit of the New York church exists in our church also is shown by the action of our Sunday-school, which will not only have a holly fair next Friday night for the benefit of the poor, but has decided that at its Christmas festivities each scholar, instead of receiving a present as in former years, will bring a present for the suffering poor. The church, too, is actively at work in the same direction. Although we always employ two lady missionaries, we are at present making a special canvass to discover cases of destitution. I think that there is room for a needed reform also in the matter of Christmas gifts. The expensiveness of these gifts has increased immensely, to my certain knowledge, in the last fifteen years. There must come a reaction before long, and I think the present an excellent time to inaugurate the reform. It would be a splendid thing if all the money that is absolutely wasted on Christmas gifts every year could be this year turned into the channels of charity."

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Bolton of Centenary Methodist Church said: "I think the Church of the Heavenly Rest has done right, but it was not, I think, the first nor the only church to do it. The people of my church came to the same conclusion some time ago. We would probably have spent $250 on the merely ornamental features of our Christmas celebration. But we have made up our minds to dispense with the decorations and add $250 to our charity fund. These are no times to squander money on luxuries and vanities, even in connection with religion. Our first duty is to the suffering poor of Chicago."

Its Entire Celebration a Charity.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Martin of Grace Episcopal Church said: "I suppose every one will applaud the example of the Church of the Heavenly Rest; certainly I do. But my church will imitate it only in the spirit. We are not given to extravagant decorations at Christmas, and as they are almost entirely for the delight of the children, many of whom are poor, we have not thought it best to dispense with those decorations. On the contrary, we have decided to increase them. But we have also decided to make the entire celebration a charity. We expect to give every needy child something really valuable to take home with him. If our decorations were not a necessary part of this charitable scheme we would be only too glad to dispense with them, for the good of the poor."

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Caldwell of the South Park Avenue Methodist Church said: "My church never spends much on useless Christmas decorations, but we have, without knowing of the case in New York, already decided to dispense with them in favor of charitable objects. We have gone further than this. There is quite an inclination, not to say an agreement, among my people to omit this year their usual Christmas gifts and to devote the money usually spent in this way to the relief of human suffering. These Christmas gifts are almost never articles of utility and still less articles that are needed, and I think it a shame that millions of dollars should be lavished on them this winter when so many people right before our eyes are suffering for food, clothing, and lodging."

The Rev. Dr. N. H. Axtell of the Ravenswood Methodist Church said: "We Methodists are not much given to vain and costly Christmas displays. There is never any money wasted on these displays in my church. If you will visit us Christmas you will find that our decorations consist of pyramids of bread, festoons of sausages, circles of canned fruits, strings of turkeys, and piles of every kind of food, and all for the poor. We have no occasion to imitate the Church of the Heavenly Rest."

The Rev. C. E. Mandeville of the Englewood First Methodist church said: "Owing to the recent fire in our house of worship, which has crippled us somewhat, my people would not, under any circumstances, have spent much this year on Christmas decorations. But in view of the prevalent destitution and suffering among the poor we shall spend nothing at all that way. We were not aware, however, that the Church of the Heavenly Rest had determined on this course."

Chinese Gamblers Attack an Officer.

There were 200 Chinamen assembled in an alleged gambling house and opium den kept by Hop Lee at No. 315 Clark street at 11 o'clock last night. Thirty-five of those present were engaged in a game of chance when a dispute arose and the whole place was soon in an uproar. Blows were dealt promiscuously and blood was flowing freely. On the appearance of Officer McCarthy of the Desplaines Street Station the Chinese set upon him. McCarthy backed into a corner and used his club with good effect. He arrested Loy Ching and Lee Sing, who are said to have been the principals in the initiatory contest. Lee Sing had received two knife wounds, one just below the left ear and the other on the left shoulder. Neither of them is regarded as serious.

The Silver Question

Is a small one, so far as Old Dominion Cigarettes are concerned. It takes the smallest silver coin we have to buy a pack. Photograph in each.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa retains the nutritious cocoa butter; unique as a flesh producer.

RIDE ON A LIFE LINE.

(Continued from first page.)

be the first passenger ashore," said Mr. Youie, and he continued, "the Captain simply asked who would be first and I volunteered. As to the sensation of being suspended in midair supported by a hawser overhead and with yawning breakers below was of course not as pleasant as traveling in a Pullman palace car, but I was not scared."

It was ten minutes later when the next man was brought ashore. He was B. B. Dounad, a Milwaukee traveling man, whose home is at No. 407 Van Buren street. "Farewell to Lake Michigan," said Mr. Dounad as soon as he struck terra firma. "I have traveled seven years and once before I declared that I would never again cross the lake in winter. This is positively the last time. I am mighty glad my wife did not know I was on that boat today. Climbing that rigging for me, a man of 200 pounds, was much harder work than holding on to that thing I came ashore on."

Mr. Dounad also received a soaking, and the big fire on the beach was most inviting for a time to him.

Life-Saving After Dark.

It was now dark, nearly 5 o'clock, and the work of rescue became more hazardous. Many of those who had assisted on shore had gone home and the life-saving crew was becoming exhausted. "Lively, boys, lively; he is down in the breakers!" shouted Capt. Peterson, as the third man neared the shore. The men pulled with all their might, and upon the ice bank landed Salmon W. Dalberg, a Milwaukee attorney who had been in Manistee on business. Mr. Dalberg received a soaking. At intervals of ten minutes for the next hour the life-car landed one and sometimes two together. It was 6 o'clock when the last passenger was brought ashore.

Capt. Stewart did not think there was any immediate danger of the vessel going to pieces. The sea had gone down considerably and the steamer was resting easily, apparently between two bowlders. The pumps were keeping the boat free and its cargo of merchandise had not been damaged. If the weather permits the cargo will be lightered tomorrow and an attempt made to get the steamer off. It is doubtful, though, if the steamer can be saved on account of the dangerous position.

SCHOONER SOUTH SIDE A WRECK.

It Springs a Leak with a Cargo of Cedar Posts and Is a Loss.

AHNAPEE, Wis., Dec. 11.—The schooner South Side, bound to Milwaukee with a cargo of cedar posts, sprang a leak last night when off Bailey's Harbor. Despite the efforts of the crew at the pumps the boat soon filled, but, being loaded with wood, did not sink. The crew took to the yawl boat and rowed for the harbor, but encountered an ice pack and were unable to proceed farther. They were rescued finally by a tug from the port when their boat was half filled with water and the men almost exhausted. The tug will tow the South Side to Milwaukee as soon as the weather permits. The South Side is owned by Sturgeon Bay people and Capt. Morbach, who sailed it. The cargo is owned by Theodore Plathner of Milwaukee. Both boat and cargo will be a total loss.

KINGSVILLE, Ont., Dec. 11.—The steamers bound down Lake Erie are fast in the ice five miles off this port. They have been flying signals of distress and blowing whistles for some time. The ice is very strong and is making fast. The ice-pack is even worse tonight than when the Harlem and other large steamers were detained so long.

LUNENBURG, N. S., Dec. 11.—The American schooner Eliza R., Capt. Merchant of Gloucester, from La Have Banks, went ashore at Hounds Cross Islands at 11 o'clock last night. The crew of thirteen barely escaped with their lives. The vessel is lying in a dangerous position.

LOUISBURG, N. S., Dec. 11.—The American schooner Senator Lodge, Capt. Mills, from Gloucester, Mass., bound for Newfoundland, ran ashore near Port Nova Sunday morning at 5 o'clock. The vessel is on the breakers with heavy seas washing over it. It will be a total loss.

TO MAKE WOODEN HOUSES FIREPROOF.

Nicholas T. Nilsson of Chicago Says He Has a Preparation.

Inventors have searched in vain for something that could be used on wooden building material which would make it fireproof. Nicholas T. Nilsson, a young Chicago chemist, thinks he has discovered the secret, and in a few days he says he will offer it to the world. His invention is a chemical preparation that can be soaked into wood and, it is said, render it absolutely impervious to fire. It may be used both in solution and gaseous form, and he says a frame house built of timber thus treated will be just as safe as one built of brick. A long continued and hot fire would char the wood but never burn it. There is naturally a great deal of gas in the stuff, and in case of fire, should the timbers become heated to any considerable extent, this gas would explode and put the fire out. It is said to be just as good for preparing material used in the construction of railroad cars as houses or barns, and railroad men as well as building contractors will have their attention called to it. The preparation can be made in quantities at a cost of not to exceed four cents a gallon, and it would not add more than 100 pounds to the weight of an ordinary passenger coach. Mr. Nilsson made a small test of the invention yesterday to demonstrate that it will do everything he claims. Several pieces of pine wood, soaked in the preparation, were held, first in a flame, then dipped in coal-oil, and set on fire. The only result was a blackening of the wood. It did not burn.

CANNOT USE GAS MOTORS.

Decision Against the North Chicago Street Railway Company.

The Judges of the Appellate Court yesterday denied the request of counsel for the North Chicago Street railroad company to continue the injunction restraining the city from interfering with the use of gas motors on the North Side pending a final decision of that court on the question taken up from Judge McConnell. As soon as the decision was announced Corporation Counsel Kraus instructed Chief Brennan to prevent the taking of any of the motors from the car barns. The Chief forwarded the order to Inspector Schaack, instructing him to make a detail of sufficient size to prevent the running of the motors and to keep the men on duty until the Appellate Court should finally settle the question. No attempt was made last night to use the motors. Counsel for the road have declared they would carry the question no higher than this court.

Almost Asphyxiated by Escaping Gas.

Robert Porter and his daughter Lillian live in apartments over Mr. Porter's office at his livery stable, No. 6420 Wentworth avenue. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning Porter was awakened by a feeling of suffocation. He attempted to leave his bed, but fell almost unconscious to the floor. Nerving himself he reached his daughter's room to find her unconscious from escaping gas. Stable hands removed them from the place. They have almost entirely recovered from the effects of the gas.

Think She Committed Suicide.

Dena Wilson, colored, was found dead in a room in Mrs. Anna Benedict's boarding-house, No. 118 West Washington street, last night. It is thought she committed suicide, as an empty bottle which had contained carbolic acid was found on the dresser.

Superb Train Service to California.

Tuesday, Dec. 19, and every two weeks thereafter a handsome new vestibuled limited train, including dining car, will leave Chicago, via Chicago and Alton railroad, for Los Angeles, via San Antonio. The entire train runs through without change and it is the only one hauling a dining car from Chicago to Los Angeles, and the only one that goes by a strictly southern route, avoiding cold weather and high altitudes. The number of passengers are strictly limited and entire service is first-class. For particulars and map of route apply to J. J. Grafton, No. 195 Clark street.

On a Trip to California.

Mr. Edward Bain and family of Kenosha, Wis., left the city yesterday afternoon on the Illinois Central New Orleans limited in a special Pullman sleeper for California via New Orleans and the Southern Pacific.

TO PURGE THE CITY.

MINISTERS DECIDE THAT EVILDOERS MUST BE SUPPRESSED.

Gambling-Houses and Resorts of Vice to Be Closed and the Liquor Traffic Regulated—Earnest Urging by Editor Stead Results in These Laudable Resolutions—Praise for the Toilers—Churches Derelict in Their Duty in Not Making Closer Alliances with Them.

Next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock the clergymen of the city will meet at Willard Hall for the purpose of forming a central union religious body for aggressive work in municipal affairs. The city will be divided into districts and an effort made to bring about enforcement of the laws for the suppression of gambling, the liquor traffic, and other municipal evils which are now upon the statute books. This morning a committee of prominent clergymen will present themselves before the American Federation of Labor to assure them that the clergy is in hearty sympathy with their efforts to elevate the moral and social condition of the laboring man. The committee will be as follows: Dr. H. W. Thomas, Dr. O. P. Gifford, Bishop Samuel Fallows, Dr. Arthur Edwards, Dr. Gilbert, the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, the Rev. M. L. Williston, Dr. Graham Taylor, Dr. T. C. Hall, Rabbi Brown, Brig.-Gen. Fielding, the Rev. Floyd Tomkins, and the Rev. R. A. White.

These two decisions were the outcome of Reformer Stead's conference with the clergymen of Chicago at Willard Hall yesterday afternoon. Nearly 300 heads of representative churches were preesnt, and nearly all the larger religious sects were represented. Mr. Stead was Chairman of the meeting, and for an hour and a half arraigned the churches for their failure to draw the workingmen to them or to exert a proper influence in political and municipal affairs.

Stead Makes a Statement.

Mr. Stead said:

Workingmen of Chicago tell me they are not welcome at the churches and that the house of God is no longer a common meeting place for rich and poor. They say the ministers are all right, but that the pewholders, who in fact control the situation, make it too hot for the preacher who tries to make the church a place for the poor as well as the rich. I have been told that an Episcopal clergyman named Osborne endeavored a few years ago to make his church a common meeting place for rich and poor, and was compelled by his rich pewholders to quit. I asked a minister why he allowed himself to be dictated to by his pewholders, and he replied he had his wife and children to provide for. Another, when asked why ministers did not preach upon common topics, said they did not care to do so. Thus your churches are degraded from organizations for the dissemination of the gospel for all to mere social clubs for the delectation of the rich, who don't wish to be reminded of the common brotherhood of man.

Mr. Stead then told of a woman who was instrumental in reclaiming four young women from a life of shame. The young women joined a church. One of the officers of the church learned of it and objected to their presence and they were forced to leave. The speaker then spoke of the church organization and how effective it might become if properly administered. The speaker urged his hearers to be a unit in the practical work of life, and advised them to form a central body as was done in several cities in England. He referred to the work of Tammany Hall, which he called the most distinctive and business-like of American institutions—an organization with its work always well in hand. "Do for Christ," he exclaimed, "what Tammany Hall does for boodle. When the Church of Christ lives up to the level of Tammany Hall there will be a great change in the administration of the affairs of American cities."

Unite the Church and the Masses.

Practical means to bring together the masses and the church were then discussed by the speaker. He continued:

Purify your politics. Your politics stink. Upon the outcome of your Mayoralty election hangs about as many moral issues as ever depended upon the results of one election before. If the church was doing its duty you wouldn't be here today to hear me. You'd be working for the election. But your churches have lost their influence. Politics stink, and you are responsible for it. This present crisis may be the greatest blessing that has yet come to you since the first log hut was built on the shores of Lake Michigan. It gives you an opportunity to show that the churches of Christ are one—one heart, one church, which is ready to say we will no longer differ as to original sin or a future state, but we will work hand in hand for the redemption of our fellow-men.

The second practical suggestion was a house-to-house canvass of the city. He then lauded the American Federation, and next proposed a scheme by which the churches could raise money for relief of the distress among the poor. "Get 100,000 Christians to give five cents a day," he said. "The machinery of your churches, which has been brought to such a high state of perfection, can well be used in raising money." He urged the appointment of a fast day in each month, the value of the food abstained from to be turned into the treasury of the church.

Temperance Issues Discussed.

In touching upon the temperance question Mr. Stead said:

I would have no objection if you were to run a first-class saloon, but you won't, and the saloonkeeper has it all his own way. You ought to wield the sword of the Lord and of Gideon, but you are all cowards, you people.

This accusation was received for a moment by the audience in comparative silence. One minister responded with a faint, "That's right," while another said "Amen," and then there was some applause, which encouraged the speaker, who continued:

A few weeks ago a dance was given in one of your dime museums so obscene that it would not be tolerated in a Mohammedan country. I went to the proprietor and asked him if he was not afraid to give such an exhibition. He replied: "Well, it is the toughest thing we've ever put on the boards, but everything goes in Chicago. Nobody interferes." The same thing was given in New York and was promptly suppressed. In Chicago nobody raises his hand to put the law in operation against such things. Complaints are of no account. You must take off your coats and go to work.

President F. W. Fisk of the Chicago Theological Seminary replied to some of the accusations of Mr. Stead, denying that the church was divorced from the workingman and contending there was scarcely a church in the city where any well-behaved workingman would not be received with outstretched arms.

Dr. O. P. Gifford said:

I have been told by the Chief of Detectives of a large railroad corporation that there is a law upon the statute books giving the power to any ten men to call upon the police for aid in suppressing these dens of infamy. I move that when we adjourn it be until next Monday, and that our aim then be organization for active work. Let us shut these hells or die on their doorsteps.

Dr. Johnson of the New England Congregational Church seconded Dr. Gifford's motion in an earnest speech, in which he said if such a law existed it ought to be made operative at once.

After a speech by Rabbi Brown the motion of Dr. Gifford was carried and the meeting adjourned.

A rumor gained currency yesterday that W. T. Stead had arranged to purchase the Chicago *Courier*, and intended to establish a humanitarian and reform journal to assist in his philanthropic work. But to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE who sought a confirmation of the rumor he made the most positive denial. He expressed the greatest mortification that he should have been suspected of entertaining such intentions.

Life is so short. Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne will help you to enjoy it. It aids digestion and will prolong it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

How vain the loving darts that fly
From e'en the most bewitching eye,
Unless the teeth are pure and bright
And ever kept a snowy white.
If you would save your teeth from harm,
In SOZODONT you'll find the charm.

A cough or a sore throat should not be neglected. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple remedy and give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes.

Brown's Household Panacea, "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds—all pain. 25c bottle.

Neglect of the hair brings baldness. Use PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM and your hair will always retain its youthful color and life.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Delicious. 25 cents a jar.

Add twenty drops of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to every glass of water you drink.

SCHEIG BLAMES FLOYD'S FAMILY.

Minneapolis' Defaulting Cashier Says He Was Conspired Against.

Philip Scheig, the defaulting paying cashier of the Bank of Minneapolis, who, after years of peculation, left that city last September, and the discovery of whose thefts followed closely afterward, passed through the city last night in company with his pal, Frank Floyd, in charge of Detective Sergeants Hoy and Lawrence of Minneapolis. It is stated that Scheig has made a confession and that he said he took money when he felt himself in need of it, the average amount taken at one time being about $300, but that the day he left in company with Floyd he took about $15,000. The man, it is stated, has said that the whole sum so taken will probably amount to about $22,000. Floyd was not an employé of the bank, but was a friend of Scheig, and the latter, it is said, gave to the family of the former quite an amount of money. Scheig claims, it is said, to have been the victim of machinations of the Floyd family, and to them, it is declared, he attributes his downfall. Scheig broke down when he met his former employer, Mr. Cluft, who accompanied the party on the trip to the North last evening.

Butts' Bromo-Lithia cures headache where all other bromos fail. Price 10 cents.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Forecast for Tuesday:

For Illinois and Indiana, generally fair, cold wave, northwest winds.

For Wisconsin, snow or rain tonight and in the early morning, fair in the afternoon, northwest winds, cold wave.

For Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, fair, colder, high northwest winds.

For Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan, snow flurries, decidedly colder, winds becoming northwest.

For Iowa and Nebraska, fair, cold wave, north or northwest winds.

For Missouri and Kansas, generally fair, cold wave, north winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Maxim'm temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitat'n 24 hours.
Abilene	29.94	64	74	S. W.	Clear	......
Bismarck, N. D.	30.44	−8	4	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Boston, Mass.	30.32	18	26	W.	Clear	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.06	18	20	E.	Snow	.10
Cairo, Ill.	30.00	62	66	S.	Fair	......
Charleston, S.C.	30.32	54	60	S.	Clear	......
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.12	26	50	N. E.	Clear	......
Chicago	29.82	38	42	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Cincinnati, O.	29.96	54	58	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Cleveland, O.	29.88	36	38	S. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Davenport, Ia.	30.00	26	42	W.	Cl'udy	......
Denver, Colo.	30.04	48	60	S. E.	Clear	......
Des Moines, Ia.	30.16	22	26	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Detroit, Mich.	29.86	30	30	E.	Clear	.30
Dodge City, Kas.	29.98	52	64	N. E.	Clear	......
Duluth, Minn.	30.02	14	18	S. E.	Cl'udy	.18
El Paso, Tex.	30.12	62	68	W.	Clear	......
Erie, Pa.	29.94	32	36	S.	Cl'udy	.08
Galveston, Tex.	30.12	64	70	S. E.	Fair	......
G'd Haven, Mich	29.82	22	22	E.	Cl'udy	.26
Green Bay, Wis.	29.94	20	20	N.	Snow	.32
Helena, Mont.	30.26	6	36	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Huron, S. D.	30.34	2	12	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Indianapolis	29.88	54	58	S.	Clear	......
Jacksonville	30.32	56	68	N. E.	Clear	......
Kansas City, Mo.	30.10	20	60	N.	Clear	......
Knoxville	30.18	54	62	S. W.	Clear	......
La Crosse, Wis.	30.04	18	20	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Little Rock, Ark.	30.02	64	68	S. E.	Clear	......
Louisville, Ky.	29.98	56	64	S.	Cl'udy	......
Marquette, Mich	30.04	14	16	S.	Snow	.16
Memphis, Tenn.	30.08	62	68	S. E.	Clear	......
Miles City	30.56	−16	4	W.	Clear	......
Milwaukee	29.82	32	34	E.	Rain	.06
Minnedosa	30.54	−18	−8	N.	Fair	.10
Montreal	30.34	−6	8	W.	Clear	......
Moorhead	30.36	−6	8	N. W.	Clear	.10
New Orleans, La	30.18	64	74	S.	Clear	......
New York City	30.30	28	30	E.	Clear	......
Omaha, Neb.	30.26	18	26	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Oswego, N. Y.	30.24	12	14	S. E.	Snow	Trace
Palestine						
Pierre, S. D.	30.40	6	16	N. W.	Clear	......
Pittsburg	29.96	44	44	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Port Huron	29.90	22	22	S. E.	Cl'udy	.10
Pueblo	30.02	48	64	N. W.	Clear	......
Rapid City	30.32	8	32	N. W.	Fair	Trace
St. Louis	29.92	60	66	S. E.	Clear	......
St. Paul	30.14	10	14	W.	Cl'udy	.04
Salt Lake City	30.08	40	48	Calm	Clear	......
Santa Fe	30.16	40	50	Calm	Clear	......
Sioux City	30.28	10	20	N. W.	Clear	......
Springfield, Ill.	29.92	46	60	N. W.	Clear	......
Springfield, Mo.	29.96	58	64	S. W.	Clear	......
Toledo	29.84	32	32	E.	Cl'udy	.12

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 30 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 31; 10 a. m., 32; 11 a. m., 34; 12 m., 37; 1 p. m., 37; 3 p. m., 40; 6 p. m., 44. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.45; 6 p. m., 29.40.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Arrived—Amsterdam, from Rotterdam. Sailed—Werkendam for Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Bovic for Liverpool.

Arrived out—Saale, Bromerhaven; Columbia, Genoa; Bohemia, Gothenburg; Burgundia, Marseilles; Norwegian, Glasgow.

Sailed from foreign ports—Neustria, Naples for New York.

Sighted—Maasdam, New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard; Moravian, New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following licenses yesterday:

Carl Marguardt, 2-story frame flats, 111 Roscoe-st.	$ 2,500
Gus Lain, 2-story and basement frame flats, 502 Melrose-av.	3,500
Mrs. Mary Braylor, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 1120 Early-av.	3,500
Olsen and Madnar, 2-story frame flats, 1807 Sheridan-av.	2,300
Barney Goererus, 2-story and basement brick flats, 2098 W. Monroe-st.	4,000
Maxwell Bros., 6-story and basement brick addition, 778-782 Loomis-st.	3,000
John Otto, 2-story and basement flats, 50 Richmond-st.	2,000
Thomas Lamereux, 2-story and basement frame flats, 7349 Rhodes-av.	2,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., DEC. 11.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued licenses to the following new corporations:

Velderoof company, Pekin, to do a general mercantile business; capital stock, $40,000; incorporators, Jacob A. Roelfs, John Velde, and Dietrich Velde.

Calumet Remedy company, Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; incorporators, M. M. Dowler, F. H. Spring, and F. M. Dowler.

Polish Independent Political club of the Town of Lake, Chicago; incorporators, Bykaw, Sygmund, Schmidtt, Martin Zander, and others.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Donald Stewart, Effie Stephens	24—21
Jacob Hammermann, Annie April	23—19
Roland Irish, Mary Stupp	23—21
Abel Nagel, Becki Rabennowich	26—24
Nils Gustaf Nicklason, Ellen Carlson	50—19
Henry Kirchen, Katie Burkhart	23—20
Johan Fusstrom, Annie Erikson	26—23
John Johnson, Henrietta Halvarsen	32—27
Donimino Delisio, Anminzata Serpe	31—26
Geove Newhart, Francis Kurtz	27—21
Nathan Vidover, Nellie Bunnell	20—26
Paul Olling, Hansini Christensen	26—26
Frederick Story, Kate Brazier	29—22
Dan Campion, Maggie Butler	23—20
John Bough, Mary Bough	25—25
Juluis Schumohal, Anna Linke	27—26
George Brown, Minnie Gram	26—19
August Lundgren, Betsy Johnson	33—32
James Hagerty, Marie Lawrence	62—43
Henry Lange, Weihdmine Hagenow	32—26
William Young, Hannah Abraham	23—20
Peter Sherry, Margaret Powers	28—35
George Andrews, Anna Wygant	27—28
Otto Carlson, Mary Erikson	23—21
John Koch, Lena Maddick	36—27
Thomas Conlisk, Mary Khoe	22—20
A. Lincoln Batdor, Lula Hedington	32—32
Thomas Coppy, Kittie Tyndall	35—25
Leon Apstein, Berdie Keller	24—20
Alfred Britton, Jane Davidson	32—28
John Dobbins, Mary Casey	30—30
Frank Grattan, Gertrude Dunning	24—20
Ludwik Wasnierwski, Mary Gorszkowski	22—22
Henry Ellis, Myra Turner	25—26
Frank Holut, Anna Lyonnais	21—19
Louis Deutsch, Nina Kaufman	24—20
Dall Marler, Tenny Lorbinke	22—19
Charles Jones, Elizabeth Burrow	34—32
Philip Cutler, Florence Murray	33—22
Walter Thomas, D. M. Morris	21—21
Isaac Adler, Anna Koenigsberg	23—20
Emil Heise, Marganna Jadzkoroska	38—34
Fritz Keyel, Henrietta Schultz	46—34
Edward Bishop, Margaret Ferrin	32—30
Adam Hipelios, Josephine Schloger	23—20
Gamuel Voistad, Louise Olinger	25—27
George Bowers, Minnie Cannon	23—18
James Duffy, Margaret Grimley	27—22
John O'Leary, Dora Leurence	27—26
John Bednor, Mary Speroacels	24—23
Isidor Heilig, May Robinson	32—32
Julius Huntinghouse, Hattie Hall	22—18
Gustav Stahls, Annie Neher	28—22
Fritz Kind, Hermine Hirsch	38—28

DEATHS.

BASKETFIELD—Dec. 11, 1893, John Basketfield, aged 75 years, beloved husband of Mary Basketfield and father of Daniel Basketfield and Mrs. Frank Garran. Funeral from his late residence, 3216 Wallace-st., Wednesday, Dec. 13, 9:30 a. m., to Nativity Church, thence to Calvary by carriages.

CROW—At his home Monday, Dec. 11, of heart failure, James Crow, aged 75 years. Funeral Wednesday at 12 o'clock from his late residence to Crystal Lake, Ill. Trains leave Northwestern depot at 9 a. m.

GOODNO—Dec. 10, Abbie B., beloved wife of George W. R. Goodno, aged 42. Funeral from late residence, 5628 Drexel-blvd., Tuesday, Dec. 12, 2 o'clock sharp, to Oakwoods.

GRUBER—Dec. 11, J. F. Gruber, aged 77 years. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 13, at 1 p. m., from late residence, 276 North Ashland-av., by carriages to Rosehill.

HOADLEY—Dec. 11, Annie E., wife of Dr. A. E. Hoadley, aged 40 years. Funeral Wednesday at 1 p. m. from her late residence, 683 Washington-blvd. Burial private.

O'DAY—Sunday, Dec. 10, Michael, beloved husband of Bridget O'Day, at his residence, 491 Kedzie-av., corner Fillmore-st., aged 64 years. Funeral Wednesday, at 9 a. m., to Our Lady of Sorrows Church for high mass, thence by carriages to Calvary.

PRATY—Killed, Joseph Praty, on I. C. R. R. Sunday morning at 4:25, aged 20 years and 3 days. Funeral notice hereafter.

SHIVELIN—At her residence, 161 W. Polk-st., Sunday evening, Dec. 10, Mary Shivelin (nee O'Donnell), aged 60 years, native of Kilcar, County Donegal, Ireland, beloved wife of Edward Shivelin, deceased, and mother of James E. and Mary Ann Shivelin. Funeral from her late residence Wednesday at 10 a. m. to St. Patrick's Church, where solemn high mass will be celebrated, thence by cars from C., M. and St. P. Depot to Calvary Cemetery.

WOOD—Dec. 11, at her residence, 240 Oak-st., Sarah E., wife of James Wood, after a brief illness of typhoid pneumonia, aged 49 years. New York, Brooklyn, and Memphis, Tenn., papers please copy.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress; Scotch; best references. Call at 540 37th-st., up-stairs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHATTERTON HARP RECITAL THIS evening at S. Richelieu Hotel. Tickets $1. LYON & POTTER, 147 Wabash-av., and at the Richelieu.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Fireproof. Mr. DAVID HENDERSON ....Sole Manager. Every Night at 8. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. LAST WEEK STUART ROBSON Direction of W. R. Hayden, In a Magnificent Production of A Comedy of Errors. Sunday, Dec. 17—Carleton Opera Co. in Repertoire.

EXTRA
Friday Afternoon, Dec. 15,
Joseph Jefferson AND Stuart Robson
WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF EVERY LEADING ATTRACTION,
WILL GIVE A BENEFIT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE
STARVING POOR
OF THE CITY.
MR. ROBSON AND COMPANY. LEAP YEAR—Or the Ladies' Privilege. Dionycius Dimple ....Mr. Robson
MR. JEFFERSON AND COMPANY. LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. Golightly ....Mr. Jefferson
MARION MANOLA and JOHN MASON In a Musical Sketch.
THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE and COMPANY THE ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE. King Pommery Sec ....Mr. Seabrooke
MISS JENNIE YEAMANS.
MR. PETER F. DAILY and Company. A COUNTRY SPORT. The Sport ....Mr. Daily
AND 200 VOLUNTEERS.
Prices, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 & $2.
THE AUDITORIUM.

THE LITERARY EVENT OF THE SEASON! The Great Editor-Orator. HENRY WATTERSON Editor Louisville Courier-Journal. THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 14th, '93, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "The Compromises of Life." Don't Miss It. Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, $1. Boxes, $7.50. Now on Sale at Box Office, or Branch Office, Lyon & Healy's.

HOOLEY'S THEATER. TONIGHT—350th Performance. GOLD ENAMELED SWORD PINS PRESENTED TO LADIES. FRIEND FRITZ. By the Famous MANOLA MASON COMPANY. MUSIC AND COMEDY. CHARMING ARTISTS. First Matinee Tomorrow at 2 P. M.

THE AUDITORIUM. APOLLO MUSICAL CLUB. 22ND SEASON. 4 CONCERTS. December 28th, "THE MESSIAH." Season tickets at 174 Wabash-av. Prices $7.50, $6, $5, $3, $1.50, and $1.00

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn. Peter F. Dailey IN A Country Sport. PETER OWNS THE TOWN.

THE AUDITORIUM. CHICAGO ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THEODORE THOMAS NEXT FRIDAY AFTEROON AT 2:30. NEXT SATURDAY EVENING at 8:15. SECOND POPULAR PROGRAM.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. HARRY L. HAMLIN ....Manager. TONIGHT—LAST WEEK. THOS. Q. Seabrooke ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Next Week—HOYT'S "A TEXAS STEER."

M'VICKER'S THEATER—21 Exits. LAST WEEK. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY. JOSEPH JEFFERSON—RIP VAN WINKLE. Next Sunday, Dec. 17—"THE BLACK CROOK."

SAVOY MUSIC HALL. Michigan-av. and Madison-st. "THE HIT OF THE SEASON." TONIGHT—ENTIRE CHANGE—TONIGHT. America's Greatest Soubrette, MERRY BONNIE THORNTON. THE PHENOMENAL ACROBATS 6—ACHMETS—6 Del-Melys, Knis-Ners, Sheffer & Blakely, etc., etc. THE GREAT JAMES THORNTON.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis. West Madison and Halsted-sts. Every Night—Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. KATIE EMMETT In the Beautiful Play, KILLARNEY. Next Sunday—Eugene O'Rourke in the Wicklow Postman.

EMPIRE THEATER—W. Madison and Union-sts. Madison-st. Cable Passes the Door. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Milton AND Dollie Nobles IN "THE PHŒNIX."

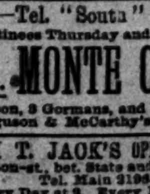
SCHILLER THEATER. LAST FIVE NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES WED. AND SATURDAY. JENNIE YEAMANS' New Characterization of THE NEW JANE. Next Monday—THE CRUST OF SOCIETY.

THE ALHAMBRA—State-st. & Archer-av. H. R. JACOBS ....Sole Manager. ALL THIS WEEK. THE STOWAWAY. Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, and Saturday. Next Sunday—THE WAIFS OF NEW YORK.

DREXEL CAFE AND RESTAURANT, Cottage Grove-av. and 39th-st. Tuesday and Saturday Evenings, Complimentary Concert. Tomaso's Mandolin Orchestra.

WEST SIDE ARMORY. Washington-blvd. and Curtis-st. DOG SHOW 4 days, beginning Wednesday, Dec. 13. DOG CIRCUS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. ADMISSION 50c. CHILDREN 25c.

HAVLIN'S—Tel. "South" 127. THIS WEEK—Matinees Thursday and Saturday. PRIMROSE & WEST'S.... MONTE CARLO. With Geo. Wilson, 3 Gormans, and Big Co. Next Sunday—Ferguson & McCarthy's MISHAPS.



SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE, Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn. Tel. Main 2196. Every Day at 2. Every Night at 8. RICE AND BARTON'S COMEDIANS In the Great Fun Picture, —o— RAZZLE —o— DAZZLE —o— Prices—Mats. 25c, 50c. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

MORELLO AS A WRE[CK]

THE GREAT COLT IS SO CLASSE[D] [BY] BEST TURFMEN.

Frank Van Ness' Declaration Is Not [Borne] Out by the Appearance of the [Horse]—The Trouble Is in the Right Fo[refoot] Muscles—Grannan's Offer to [Match] Charmion Against Don Fulano—[McCle]lland to Train the First-Na[med]—Other Turf Events.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Frank Van Ness' declaration about Mo[rello's] condition is not borne out by the hor[se's] appearance. The best judgment [of] track classes the great colt as a wreck[; the] trouble is in the right forefoot muscl[es, and] as yet Morello cannot put his foot [to the] ground.

Bookmaker Walters arrived from C[hicago] today with eight horses, headed by P[...] which he bought of Winder & Year[...] $2,000. Ed. Corrigan wires that thi[...] horses leave Hawthorne Thursday fo[r San] Francisco.

The Grannan-Williams dispute de[...] Grannan has wired Byron McClelland t[o come] here to train Charmion if he match[es] against Don Fulano, and McClellan[d has] agreed to come. Grannan offers to [back] Charmion, 102, against Fulano, 114, for [...] or $10,000 a side or to back Don Fulan[o] against Charmion, 119, for the same a[...]. As yet Tom Williams has said nothing [...] suspension of Miller Grannan has not bee[n ...]

Racine was given sharp work today a[nd will] start before he reverts to Palo Alto Jan. [...] track has been covered with a foot of sa[nd and] will be slower from this on.

Entries for tomorrow are: [...]

HOT FINISHES AT EAST ST. LO[UIS].

Two Favorites, a Second Choice, an[d] Short Horses Win.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—A large cro[wd wit]nessed some hotly-contested finishes toda[y] favorites, one second choice, and two [long] chances came in winners. The summari[es] follows: [...]

THREE FAVORITES WIN AT MA[DISON].

Erace, a 7 to 1 Chance, Takes the [...] Event.

MADISON, Ill., Dec. 11.—The clear, spring-like weather drew a good crowd [...] track today. The going was in fairly g[ood con]dition and the sport entertaining. The [summa]ries follow: [...]

LONG SHOTS WIN AT NEW OR[LEANS].

Jim Hogg and Joe Hardy, Rank O[utsiders,] Land Two Good Races.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A large crowd took advantage of the d[elightful] weather this afternoon to visit the rac[es,] and all who were out simply to witness [...] must have felt that they had their money['s worth,] as spirited contests were the o[rder of] the day, the only exception [was] in the second race, in which [...] so far outclassed her field that the open[ing price] against her, 6 to 5, was really a false one [...] 9 to 5 at post time, owing to a plunge [on] Kinney, which cut his odds from 7 to 2. [...] [tak]ing the lead in the first fifty yards Brow[n ...] simply galloped away from the others, [...] in a canter. The feature of th[e day] was the handicap. Nannie Lo[...] by from one to two leng[ths ...] the last sixteenth, when by hard ridin[g ...] got up with Strathmeath and won in [...] Lord swerved under the whip when c[...] and thus lost the race. Each of the ot[her races] was won only after a desperate drive. [...] press stand Lucasta appeared to have [...] opening dash, but the verdict was give[n ...] Hogg, doubtless properly so. Green [...] rived from Chicago yesterday. The su[mmaries] follow: [...]

LATE TO CLASSIFY.
WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK ...: Scotch; best references. Call at ...stairs.
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...TERTON HARP RECITAL THIS ...at 8, Richelieu Hotel. Tickets $1. ...ER, 147 Wabash-av., and at the Riche-
...OPERA HOUSE—Fireproof. ...ENDERSON ....Sole Manager ...8. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
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Direction of W. R. Hayden,
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...E CO-OPERATION OF EVERY ...EADING ATTRACTION,
...IVE A BENEFIT FOR THE ...RELIEF OF THE
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OF THE CITY.
...OBSON AND COMPANY.
...AR—Or the Ladies' Privilege. ...imple.............Mr. Robson
...FERSON AND COMPANY. ...O ME FIVE SHILLINGS. ......Mr. Jefferson
...MANOLA and JOHN MASON ...n a Musical Sketch.
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...ER F. DAILY and Company. ...A COUNTRY SPORT. ....Mr. Daily
...D 200 VOLUNTEERS.
...0c, 75c, $1, $1.50 & $2.
...HE AUDITORIUM.
...ARY EVENT OF THE SEASON!
...HENRY WATTERSON
Editor Louisville Courier-Journal.
...THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 14th, '93, at 8 o'clock
Subject: "The Compromises of Life."
Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, $1. Boxes, $7.50. Now on Sale at Box Office, or Branch Office, Lyon & Healy's.
...OOLEY'S THEATER.
...GHT—350th Performance. ...ENAMELED SWORD PINS ...ESENTED TO LADIES.
...END ...TZ. | MUSIC AND COMEDY.
...Famous ...NOLA ...SON | CHARMING ARTISTS.
First Matinee Tomorrow at 2 P. M.
...HE AUDITORIUM.
...LO MUSICAL CLUB.
...D SEASON. 4 CONCERTS.
"THE MESSIAH."
...on tickets at 174 Wabash-av. ...$7.50, $6, $5, $3, $1.50, and $1.00
...UMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
...F. Dailey IN ...ountry Sport.
...NS THE TOWN.
...TH ...DITORIUM.
...ORCHESTRA
...E DIRECTION OF
...DORE THOMAS
...AFTERNOON AT 2:30. ...AY EVENING at 8:15. ...ULAR PROGRAM.
...PERA HOUSE. ......Manager
...—LAST WEEK.
THOS. Q.
...eabrooke
...ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE
...nesday and Saturday. "A TEXAS STEER."
...HEATER—21 Exits.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON—
...VAN WINKLE.
...7—"THE BLACK CROOK."
...USIC HALL. ...and Madison-st.
...E HIT OF THE SEASON." ...—ENTIRE CHANGE—TONIGHT. ...erica's Greatest Soubrette, ...Y BONNIE THORNTON. ...OMENAL 6—ACHMETS—6 ...nis-Ners, Sheffer & Blakely, etc., etc. ...GREAT JAMES THORNTON.
...AYMARKET—Will J. Davis. ...t Madison and Halsted-sts.
...—Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. In the Beautiful Play, ...CTT | KILLARNEY ...y—Eugene O'Rourke in the Wicklow
...HEATER—W. Madison and Union-sts. ...on-st. Cable Passes the Door.
...Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. ...AND Dollie Nobles ...HE PHŒNIX."
...HILLER THEATER. JENNIE YEAMANS' New Characterization of THE NEW JANE
...AY. ...ay—THE CRUST OF SOCIETY.
...AMBRA—State-st. & Archer-av. ...Sole Manager
...ESTOWAWAY | Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, and Saturday.
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...CAFE AND RESTAURANT, ...tage Grove-av. and 39th-st.
...y and Saturday Evenings, ...mentary Concert. ...so's Mandolin Orchestra.
...EST SIDE ARMORY. ...ington-blvd. and Curtis-st.
...SHOW 4 days, beginning Wednesday, Dec. 13. ...US AFTERNOON AND NIGHT. ...en from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. ...50c. CHILDREN 25c.
...N'S—Tel. "South" 127. ...—Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
...OSE ...'S.... MONTE CARLO. ...Wilson, 3 Gormans, and Big Co. ...—Ferguson & McCarthy's MISHAPS.
...SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE. ...Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn. Tel. Main 2193. Every Day at 2. Every Night at 8. ...RICE AND BARTON'S COMEDIANS In the Great Fun Picture, —o— RAZZLE —o— DAZZLE —o— Prices—Mats. 25c, 50c. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

MORELLO AS A WRECK.

THE GREAT COLT IS SO CLASSED BY BEST TURFMEN.

Frank Van Ness' Declaration Is Not Borne Out by the Appearance of the Horse—The Trouble Is in the Right Forefoot Muscles—Grannan's Offer to Match Charmion Against Don Fulano—McClelland to Train the First-Named—Other Turf Events.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Frank Van Ness' declaration about Morello's condition is not borne out by the horse and his appearance. The best judgment at the track classes the great colt as a wreck. The trouble is in the right forefoot muscles and as yet Morello cannot put his foot to the ground.

Bookmaker Walters arrived from Chicago today with eight horses, headed by Piccolo, which he bought of Winder & Yeardle for $2,000. Ed. Corrigan wires that thirty-five horses leave Hawthorne Thursday for San Francisco.

The Grannan-Williams dispute deepens. Grannan has wired Byron McClelland to come here to train Charmion if he matches her against Don Fulano, and McClelland has agreed to come. Grannan offers to match Charmion, 102, against Fulano, 114, for $5,000 or $10,000 a side or to back Don Fulano, 122, against Charmion, 119, for the same amount. As yet Tom Williams has said nothing and the suspension of Miller Grannan has not been lifted.

Racine was given sharp work today and will start before he reverts to Palo Alto Jan. 1. The track has been covered with a foot of sand and will be slower from this out.

Entries for tomorrow are:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Vivace, 89 pounds; Bill Howard, 116; Lulu Dowell, 96; Stoneman, 115; Hal Fisher, 125; North, 104; Addie Chipman, 100; Clara White, 96; Dr. Ross, 108; Kathleen, 115; Brownwood, 110; Oregon Raindrop, 109; Conde, 110.

Second race, handicap, one mile—Stromboli, 110 pounds; Hot Spur, 87; Donahue, 100; Nellie J., 100; Morton, 105; Centella, 107; Zaragoza, 92; Forerunner, 118; Bridal Veil, 96; Irish Jonny, 95; Crawford, 100; Ariel, 90.

Third race, selling, seven and one-half furlongs—Revolver, 113 pounds; Zampost, 106; St. Croix, 109; Sympathetic's Last, 97; Broadhead, 91; Prize, 108.

Fourth race, selling, one mile—Taragoza, 105 pounds; Forerunner, 111; Ryland, 102; Pennyroyal, 105; Ichi Ban, 90; Wild Oats, 102; Happy Band, 79; Claquer, 99; Adolph, 111; Carter B., 108; Castro, 99; Duke Stevens, 105; Huguenot, 90; Esperance, 70.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Annie R., 115 pounds; Ravine, 115; Lovedale, 113; Soda Cracker, 115; Le Manna, 115; Expense, 118; Mutineer, 118; Amida, 115; Leo, 110; Remus, 113; De La Guerra, 110; Gordius, 118.

HOT FINISHES AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

Two Favorites, a Second Choice, and Two Short Horses Win.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—A large crowd witnessed some hotly-contested finishes today. Two favorites, one second choice, and two 5 to 1 chances came in winners. The summaries are as follows:

First race, handicap, four and one-half furlongs—Zender, 114 pounds (Van Camp), 8 to 1, won; Russell Gray, 110 (Channess), 4 to 1, second; Frankie D., 110 (McIntyre) 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¼. Captain D., William T. Ellis, Monk Overton, Virginia II., Electricity, Coroner, and Keenanna also ran.

Second race, six furlongs, selling—Ulster, 113 pounds (P. Jackson), 5 to 1, won; Lizzie V., 110 (Van Camp), 2 to 1, second; Pluto, 108 (J. Steppe), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:28¾. Mollie Gray, Parson Crook, Vol Farrow, Ramer, Greenmound, and Hoodoo also ran.

Third race, five furlongs, selling—No Remarks, 107 pounds (J Smith), 7 to 2, won; Jim Head, 108 (Bradshaw), 7 to 1, second; Bevis, 107 (Gorman), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:09. Flora B., Belle M., The Major, Dolly Brown, High Tariff, Mascot, Jim Cassidy, and Barthol also ran.

Fourth race, five furlongs, selling—My Partner, 111 pounds (Gorman), 8 to 5, won; Ethel Fortune, 101 (Van Camp), 8 to 1, second; imp. Asben, 110 (Channess), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:08¾. Connemara, Ellison, Bob Miller, Bud Hardy, John R., Min. Mitchell, Dan Mathews, and Harry R. also ran.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs, selling—Frank Fuller 109 pounds (Mooney), 8 to 5, won; Flavilla, 109 (C. McDonald), 8 to 1, second; Luke Richards, 108 (Bradshaw), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾. Merge, Royal V., Jester, and Bugle also ran.

Entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, five furlongs, selling—Maritime, 114 pounds; Monk Overton, Bold Hardy, Mike Flynn, Robespierre, 122; Humming Bird, 119; Dan Farrell, John R., by Gloster, King Faro III., Exey Tee, 122 each.

Second race, selling, one mile—Ollie Kinney, 97 pounds; Paul Dombey, 100; Livingston, 103; Izell, 106; Larkin, 100; Dyer, 100; Leporine, 100; Ulster, 103; Bansach, 106.

Third race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Pearlie Mills, 90 pounds; Southernest, 96; Sarah C., 102; Ethel Fortune, 104; Brown Low, 107; Eunice, 107; Bootee, 96; Montana Belle, 99; Bob Farrell, 102; George W., 105; Judge Hughes, 107; Emblem, 110.

Fourth race, selling, five furlongs—Lena Leoto, 97 pounds; Conductor McSweeney, 104; Oakview, 105; Bevis, 105; Barthol, 107, Judge Cardwell, 108; Little George, 102; Harry R., 105; Mollie B., 105; Censor, 107; Roy, 107; May Bird, 110.

Fifth race, selling, six furlongs—Montella, 105 pounds; Pebble Rock, 108; Podiga, 110; Van Dyke, 112; Langtry, 107; Davezac, 108; Crimson, 110; My Partner, 116.

THREE FAVORITES WIN AT MADISON.

Erace, a 7 to 1 Chance, Takes the Second Event.

MADISON, Ill., Dec. 11.—The clear, warm, spring-like weather drew a good crowd to this track today. The going was in fairly good condition and the sport entertaining. The summaries follow:

First race, five furlongs—Outlook, 110 pounds (McAuliffe), 8 to 5, won; Chicago, 110 (McCormack), 8 to 1, second; Hubert, 110 (P. Rogers), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¾. Gen. Mitchell, Haymaker, Granny White, Capt. King, St. Mark, Miss Ruth, Hallie Vic also ran.

Second race, five furlongs—Erace, 97 pounds (Berger), 7 to 1, won; Harry M., 100 (Arnold), 3 to 5, second; Viola C., 104 (Cochran), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾. Percentage, James Chinn, Tommy Tucker, and Doubtless also ran.

Third race, five and one-half furlongs—Larue, 95 pounds (Berger), 5 to 2, won; Extra, 112 (P. Rogers), 4 to 1, second; Straightout, 110 (Feeney), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:28. Dan Honig, Little Midget L., Captain Jack, Johnnie Weber, Jim Lee, King Faro III., and Charley Mansur also ran. Vulcan left at post.

Fourth race, seven and one-half furlongs—Billy Sunderland, 112 pounds (H. Penny), even, won; Uncle John, 105 (Elliott), 10 to 1, second; Progression, 105 (Berger), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:58¾. Bonnie B., Dr. Wilcox, Aeronaut, Oliver Twist, and Diamond Dick also ran.

Entries for tomorrow follow:

First race, five furlongs, selling—Footlight, 104 pounds; Marvin Jr., 100; Labrador, 100; Stover, 104; Thorns, 101; John Windisch, 104; Piccadilly, 100; Texas Kid, 104; Guess, 100; Weisiger, 100; Sonoma Boy, 104.

Second race, four and one-half-furlongs, selling—Prince William III., 112 pounds; Petticoat, 109; Mamie B., 109; Red Cloud, 112; Virginian, 94; Bob Toombs, 112; Corbett, 107; Pug, 94; Beeswing, 112; Quail, 109; Nellie F., 109; Gipsy King, 112; John J. Keith Jr., 107; Chicago, 112.

Third race, five furlongs, selling—K. of P., 108 pounds; Venture, 108; Bud Brooks, 112; Bruiser, 108; Bangum, 108, Earl, 104; Willie G., 108; Pisano, 104; Audiphone, 108; Fan King, 108; Cactus, 108; Blossom, 100; Grey Minnie, 101.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Gen. Miles (by Astral) 101 pounds; May Belle, 106; Ceverton, 111; Annie Brown, 103; Frank Farmer, 83; Mirabeau, 111; Mamie S., Irene H., 106 each.

Fifth race, six and one-half furlongs, selling—Somerset, 114 pounds; McGinty (Faustus), 116; Henry Jenkins, 116; La Rue, 103; Pearl, 94; Sewanee, 116; Claremont, 102; Granny White, 95; Dan Meek, 99; Jack Mullins, 100; Pigeon, 104.

LONG SHOTS WIN AT NEW ORLEANS.

Jim Hogg and Joe Hardy, Rank Outsiders, Land Two Good Races.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A large crowd took advantage of the delightful weather this afternoon to visit the race track, and all who were out simply to witness the sport must have felt that they had their money's worth, as spirited contests were the order of the day, the only exception being in the second race, in which Borealis so far outclassed her field that the opening price against her, 6 to 5, was really a false one. It was 9 to 5 at post time, owing to a plunge on Con Kinney, which cut his odds from 7 to 2½. Taking the lead in the first fifty yards Brown's mare simply galloped away from the others, winning in a canter. The feature of the card was the handicap. Nannie Lord led by from one to two lengths to the last sixteenth, when by hard riding Magee got up with Strathmeath and won in a drive. Lord swerved under the whip when challenged and thus lost the race. Each of the other races was won only after a desperate drive. From the press stand Lucasta appeared to have won the opening dash, but the verdict was given to Jim Hogg, doubtless properly so. Green Morris arrived from Chicago yesterday. The summaries follow:

First race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds—Jim Hogg, 103 pounds (Wade), 20 to 1, won; Lucasta, 105 (Lilly), 4 to 1, second; Brisco, 108 (Gilman), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¾. Lita B., Belle Boyd, Bodily, Vagrant, Tippecanoe, Balgal, Billy Hartigan also ran.

Second race, six furlongs, selling—Borealis, 110 pounds (Stenman), 3 to 2, won; Uncle Jim, 105 (Cottrell), 8 to 1, second; Importance, 107 (N. Davis), 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¾. Senate, Incommode, Oak Forest, Hero, Con Kinney also ran.

Third race, five furlongs, selling—Joe Hardy, 107 pounds (L. Jones), 50 to 1, won; Green Pruitt, 104 (J. Davis), 50 to 1, second; Shiloh, 104 (Coleman), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¾. Moses Solomon, Ad, Ethel W., Morning Glory, Ike S., Beecher, Loftin Jr., Carmen, Kitty Cherry also ran.

Fourth race, seven and one-half furlongs, selling—Marie Lovell, 96 pounds (Williams), 2 to 1, won; Tenny Jr., 105 (J. Hill), 12 to 1, second; Boro, 102 (N. Hill), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:41¾. Hattie Grant, Harry Weldon, Lank, and Judge Morrow also ran.

Fifth race, six furlongs, handicap—Strathmeath, 120 pounds (Magee), even, won; Nannie Lord, 101 (N. Hill), 8 to 1, second; Stella M., 90 (L. Jones), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¾. Wedgefield, Michel, Bitton, Wallace, and Keno also ran.

Entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, six and a half furlongs, selling—Rosemont, 99 pounds; Rustic, 100; Le Grande, 101; Outcry, 101; Rouser, 101; Dud Hughes, 102; Top Gallant, 104; Silver Prince, 104; Con Kinney, 105; Anna, 105; Silverado, 106; Rally, 106; The Judge, 108.

Second race, five furlongs, selling, 2-year-olds—...lia, 95 pounds; Hermenia, 95; Ethel W., 98; Newsboy, 98; Atelier, 101; Lewin, 101; Gov. Hill, 101; Jim Henry, 101; Alroy, 101.

Third race, five and a half furlongs, selling—Billy Duncan, 98 pounds; Spaulding, 98; Beecher, 98; Red John, 101; Bangtail, 102; A. C. Tucker, 102; Angeres, 103; Carmen, 111; Little Ell, 111; Rally (Bruce), 114.

Fourth race, five and a half furlongs, selling—Zingara, 99 pounds; Bryan, 101; Tom Daly, 102; Fannie Williams, 102; Sam Farmer, 102; Longbroeck, 106; Leta L., 107; Winnie Davis, 111; St. Pancras, 114.

Fifth race, seven and a half furlongs, handicap—Wedgefield, 102 pounds; Strathmeath, 120; Coronet, 90; Stella M., 90; Bret Harte, 105; Keno, 105; Jack Lovell, 110.

TALENT SUFFERS AT BENNINGS.

Three Heavily Played Horses Lose—Three Favorites Win.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Racing was continued at Bennings this afternoon with a big crowd in attendance and lively betting. The weather was pleasant, but the track heavy. The meeting at this track will close Wednesday and the following day the Ivy City track will open. Three favorites were successful today, but two of these were at less than even money, so the books quit good winners on the day, as Addie, She filly, and W. B. were all heavily played and as they lost the talent suffered severely. In the opening event Addie closed favorite at odds-on, but could do no better than finish second to Sonora, who was 5 to 1. The second race resulted in a victory for Fatality, who opened at 8 to 5 and was backed down to even. McCafferty bet considerable money on the winner.

Scratches reduced the third event to three horses, and Pekin was an overwhelming favorite and won easily. She filly and McIntyre carried the money in the fourth, but King Sock led his field from end to end, with Blue Mass second.

Sullross and W. B. were the favorites in the long-distance race at one and one-quarter miles, but Philora beat the choices very cleverly. Dalsyrian was the favorite for the last event, and after indulging Syracuse with the lead the favorite went to the front and in the stretch won hands down from Top Gallant. The summaries follow:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Sonora, 104 pounds (J. Lambley), 6 to 1, won; Addie, 113 (Simms), 7 to 10, second; Miss Bess, 101½ (H. Jones), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:03. Rosa H., Azrael, Capt. Wagner, Uncertainty, Plebeian, Out of Sight, and Blackwood also ran.

Second race, 2-year-olds, six furlongs—Fatality, 97 pounds (Reiff), even, won; Rama, 100 (Cox), 10 to 1, second; Aurelian, 117 (W. Midgley), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:17. Westport, Ixion, Traitor, and Springtime also ran.

Third race, one mile—Pekin, 109 pounds (Simms), 3 to 10, won; Miracle, 115 (H. Jones), 7 to 2, second; Prince Otto, 108 (Ballard), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:46. No other starters.

Fourth race, maiden 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Kingstock, 100 pounds (Burrell), 5 to 1, won; Blue Mass, 100 (W Fisher), 10 to 1, second; McIntyre, 109 (Simms), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:05. She filly, Traymore, Rebecca, Golden Valley, Postmaid, Tiger, Flannigan, Parthian, and Hollywood also ran.

Fifth race, beaten horses, ten furlongs—Philora, 102 pounds (Burrell), 6 to 1, won; Sullross, 105 (Reiff), 9 to 5, second; W. B., 109½ (Bender), 6 to 5, third. Time, 2:13½. Bolero, Doncaster, Freezer, and Ely also ran.

Sixth race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Dalsyrian, 112 pounds (Ballard), 7 to 10, won; Top Gallant, 115 (Simms), 4 to 1, second; Syracuse, 115 (W. Midgley), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:10. Lorimer, Elmstone, Recherche, Remorse, and Morrissey also ran.

Tomorrow's entries are as follows:

First race, one mile—Lester, 95 pounds; Confederate, 86; Bayard, Prince, Otto, 95 each; Gettysburg, Arab, 104 each; Kingstock, 105; Lismore, 102; Captain T., Marguerite, 102 each; Milt Young, 112; Philora, 101; Shadow, 96; Sir George, 117; Jim Bryant, 107.

Second race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Fort Worth, Tom Harding, 116 pounds; Captain Wagner, Benjamin, Jim Dunn, 112 each; Grand Prix, Lady Superior, Out of Sight, 108 each; Berwyn, Red Dick, Charley Wilson, 104 each; Azrael, Woodban, Trump, 100 each; Jim Dunn, 112; Verbena, 105.

Third race, handicap, five furlongs—Maj. Joe, 110 pounds; Chiswick, 100; Torchbearer, 98; Capt. Brown, 122; Artillery, Miracle, Roche, Tartarian, 112 each; Fatality, 95; Uncertainty, 107; Terrifier, 118; Dalsyrian, 114; Factotum, 96; Annie C. filly, 96; Caprice colt, 94.

Fourth race, handicap steeplechase—Capt. Manning, Fredricka, each 140 pounds; Garwood, 134; Baronet, 130; Elphin, 130; Geronimo, 137; St. John, 155; Gettysburg, 145; Mars, 138; Oaklawn, 135; Aspen Leaf, 125.

Fifth race, 2-year-olds, selling, five and a half furlongs—Rebecca Rowett filly, Hartford, Florence, Clarus, 100 pounds each; Brooklet filly, 95; Yucatan, 105; Johnny McDonald, 104; Lady Kelly, 91; West Park, 109; Caprice colt, Little Mat, 101 each; Alanthracite, 94; Fiction, 107; Ontario, 108; Emma D. colt, 107.

Sixth race, 3-year-olds, one mile—Dillon J., Col. S., Robin Hood, Ingot, Willie McAuliffe, 102 pounds each; Blue Blood, 110; Aubusta Belle, 111; Queen Enid, 99.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11.—Pools on tomorrow's races at Washington sold at the Turf Exchange tonight as follows:

First race—Arab, $20; Capt. T., $8; Marguerite, $10; Philora, $8; Milt Young, $10; Shadow, $15; Lester, Bayard, Prince Otto, Confederate, Gettysburg, Kingstock, Lismore, Sir George II., Sam Bryant (field), $8.

Second race—Tom Harding, $15; Capt. Wagner, $5; Verbena, $10; Charlie Wilson, $10; Woodban, $8; Worth, Benjamin, Jim Dunn, Grand Prix, Lady Superior, Out-of-Sight, Berwyn, Red Dick, Azrael, Trump (field), $9.

Third race—Fatality, $10; Artillery, $15; Roche, $20; Tartarian, $20; Terrifier, $20; Dalsyrian, $8; Maj. Joe, Chiswick, Torchbearer, Capt. Brown, Miracle, Uncertainty, Factotum, Annie C. filly, Caprice colt, field, $15.

Fourth race—No pooling.

Fifth race—Florence, $10; Yucatan, $6; Johnny, $6; West Park, $10; Little Matt, $6; Fiction, $6; Ontario, $10; Emma D. colt, $6; Rebecca Rowett filly, Hartford, Clarus, Brook filly, McDonald, Lady Kelly, Caprice colt, Alanthracite—field, $10.

Sixth race—Dillon J., $10; Robin Hood, $5; Augusta Belle, $15; Queen Enid, $5; Col. S., Ingot Willie McAuliffe, Blue Blood—field, $15.

IS NOW SCHEDULED FOR DEC. 23.

Roby, It Is Said, Will Throw Open Its Gates, and Perhaps It Will.

Dec. 23 is now the date given for the opening of the Roby race track.

It is said that the managers wish to wait until after election before offering purses for the horsemen to race for.

They probably hope that the new administration will close up all the pool-rooms and thus force the gambling element to go to the track to play the races.

It is now stated positively that the track will open. By Dec. 23 Madison will probably have run its course and in that event there will be plenty of horses.

Roby has been opened so often on paper that the local racegoers will believe that there is to be racing there only when they see the red flag in the starter's hand fall for the opening dash.

REGULAR PERIODS IN WEATHER.

An Observer Since 1872 Finds That Three and a Half Days Is the Unit.

Boston *Transcript:* At the meeting of the Boston Scientific Society last evening the principal paper was entitled "Six and Seven Day Periods in the Weather," the speaker being Mr. H. Helm Clayton of Blue Hill Observatory. Popular sayings have for a long time associated weather changes with a seven-day period, and evidence of some relationship of this nature has been noted for many years. Prof. Henry in 1856 made some observations on this fact, and noted the recurrence of storms in one instance through a series of six successive weeks. Butler, in his treatise of the atmosphere, calls attention to the same fact, and considers that the widespread notion that the weather is dependent on the phases of the moon is in all probability due to the close relation agreement of the lunar period and four weekly periods. Although these suggestions were made some time ago there seems to have been no investigation into the actual facts until this, which has been only recently undertaken by Mr. Clayton. The material upon which to work was in the first place the observations taken since 1885 at Blue Hill Observatory. From these Mr. Clayton finds that the readings of the barometer give evidence of distinct periods of minimum pressure, and that these may be divided into two classes, those which recur at intervals of seven days almost exactly, and those which have a period of six days and four hours. These two kinds of periods are separated by an interval of twenty-seven days or some multiple of that number.

The Blue Hill observations having yielded this result, Mr. Clayton reviewed next the observations of the weather service since 1872, the result being practically the same—periods in which the barometric minima recurred at intervals of seven days and other recurrences of six days' period, with intermediate times of twenty-seven days, a time which accords very nearly with that of the solar rotations. Observations of other particulars, the temperature and the rainfall, for example, covering a series of years, were also considered by Mr. Clayton, each of which yielded independently the same result. "There is evidence," said he, "which tends to show that the period of a week is perhaps composed of two periods, and that the true length is not seven days, but three or three and a half days. The cause of this periodicity is not clear, but the fact of its definite length suggests a connection with some one or more astronomical phenomena."

Dr. S. C. Chandler, in consideration of the subject, expressed his approval of this method of investigating the matter, and did not doubt that the advance of meteorology in its theoretical departments must come from investigations of precisely this nature.

The Lamp Rock of Asia.

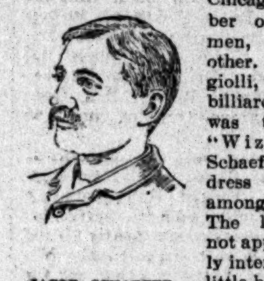
On the shores of Lake Rangkul, in the Cashgar Mountains, in Central Asia, stands the famous "Lamp Rock of Asia," which is so called from a cave in its side from which a constant stream of pale, greenish light is emitted. Ney Elias, the English adventurer who passed it in 1885, thinks it possible that the light is due to some phosphorescent mineral in the sides of the cavern near its opening. The natives of that section have never attempted to investigate the matter, each seeming content with the story told by his father, which is this: "The cave is the dwelling place of a demon who guards vast treasures stored there, and the light is from a diamond worn in a band around his forehead." Elias' explanation of the mystery is probably the true one.—*St. Louis Republic.*

IVES BEATS SLOSSON.

FIRST GAME IN THE SIX-DAY BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Good Playing by Both Men—Fine Draw Shots and Carroms Loudly Applauded by the Many Lovers of Billiards at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall—The Score at the End of Play Stands: Ives 600, Slosson 500—The Highest Run Is 164.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Lovers of scientific billiards to the number of 600 or 700 assembled in the Madison Square Garden concert hall tonight to see the opening game of the six-day tournament between Ives, Slosson, and Schaefer. Tonight's game was between Slosson and Ives, and both men played well. Betting was two to one on Ives. In point of numbers the crowd was not as great as the management had hoped to see, but in quality it was all that could be desired. Mayor Gilroy, with a party of friends, occupied a box, and M. Bensinger of Chicago, with a number of women and men, occupied another. Frank Maggiolli, the ex-champion billiardist of the South, was there, and the "Wizard," Jake Schaefer, in a full dress suit, was also among the spectators. The last named did not appear to be greatly interested and paid little heed to the game.



JACOB SCHAEFER.

Maurice Daly, who is managing the tourney, introduced the players, "Billy" Sexton is the referee, and Budd Scofield the marker. Slosson wore a dress suit while his opponent wore a black Jersey.

It was 8:20 when the game began. Slosson won the bank and took the white ball. After making ten points he missed an ordinary shot while playing for position. Ives took the balls and "nursed" them cleverly for 39 points



FRANK IVES.

when he made a pretty stroke which was loudly applauded. He played fine on the white ball to the bank and carromed on the red. He played on until the 44th point was made, missing on the 45th.

Slosson then came up, but this time in a well-worn brown jersey instead of a dress coat. It was an old-time garment, in which he has won many a battle and lost a few. On the seventeenth shot he made a difficult massé which was loudly applauded. The twentieth shot was made when the marker said the ball was "out." Ives doubted it and Referee Sexton was called upon to decide the question, which he did, promptly agreeing with the marker. Slosson continued to play with great energy. At the ortieth shot he got the balls in splendid nursing position and in a short time had run his score up to 80, when he made a beautiful concussion shot, bringing the balls well together. On the 85th stroke he played a pretty round table shot, but missed.

Ives Runs 117.

Ives had a difficult shot to begin the first half of his second inning, but he made it with such accuracy that he gathered the balls together in the right end jaw of the table. By careful playing he kept the balls in hand until he had made 54 points and then the balls separated. He hesitated on the 55th shot, going from one side of the table to the other several times, and at last decided on a bank shot, which brought the balls into fine position and a round of applause from the house. On the 86th stroke he had to play from the bank, his ball being directly between the other two. He made the shot and was given another hearty applause. He missed the 118th shot, which was an easy bank.

Slosson took the cue and missed his first shot. Ives followed his example and scored a "goose egg." Slosson came to the front and tried a difficult shot, but missed again. Ives then stepped up and in a marvelously short time had increased his score by 60 points. On his sixtieth shot the balls were in such a position that Slosson called upon the referee to say whether Ives should continue. He decided in Ives' favor. His sixty-seventh stroke was a beautiful screw shot, which won him loud applause. He tried the same shot again, but missed. This ended the fourth inning, and the score stood: Ives 228, to Slosson 95.

Slosson nursed the balls in the beginning of the fifth inning until he had increased his score by twenty-five points, when he made a handsome massé shot. The spectators were quick to appreciate and applaud it. He was again loudly applauded on the seventy-third shot, when he sent both balls around the table and when they settled left him in fine position. He made good time until the eighty-third stroke, when he missed while playing for position. Ives came forward and during this inning made several handsome screw shots. He continued with careful nursing and missed on the sixty-seventh stroke, which was an easy draw shot.



GEORGE SLOSSON.

In opening the first half of the sixth inning Slosson got the balls well together and nursed them with such skill that he soon had scored forty points. Here the balls broke away, but with two extremely difficult strokes he brought them together on the forty-third point. Slosson continued in excellent play, and it was remarked around the room what seemed clear to all, "his excellent form." On his hundredth stroke he made a marvelous draw, and again and again did he repeat it. He still kept on scoring, and at his 112th count he had equaled Ives' score. Then the audience gave him a round of applause. He gave room to Ives on his 117th shot, when he missed an easy shot, but left the balls safe, and Ives missed. Then Slosson spoke to Ives, but it was not audible.

Slosson in Favor.

Slosson seemed to have entirely gained favor with the audience, and on his twenty-seventh stroke drew his ball nearly the length of the table and succeeded in counting. He continued playing carefully and missed after his thirty-fifth shot, again leaving the balls in safe position, and again Ives failed to score. Slosson could only manage to make one. Ives then faced a difficult shot and was not successful. Slosson failed to score. Ives then got a good start and by careful play managed to keep the balls fairly within reach, and with several pretty plays succeeded in getting his score up to 52. On his 74th shot the house went wild on a brilliant shot which brought the balls together on the right end jaw. He now did his "nursing act," when he missed a difficult play, making his total for the run 96. Slosson waited awhile considering how to play, but it was no use, as he missed. Ives seemed determined to keep the lead, and with continued brilliant strokes he managed to run 141. The score now stood: Ives, 582; Slosson, 336.

Slosson kept his nerve and continued his excellent playing and after he had made his 73d shot the tip of his cue wanted filing. He asked Ives for the use of his file and he granted the loan of the rough little instrument with pleasure. After the operation Slosson made an excellent draw shot and Ives looked as if he had loaned him "one of his weapons." He continued scoring, playing with more care than ever until he made 164, when he failed to get them out of balk. The score now stood: Slosson, 500; Ives, 582. Ives immediately went for his weapon, "the file," and gave his tip a touch of the magic wand, which from all appearances answered the purpose, for he did not allow Slosson another chance, making a run of 68, completing the 600 which was agreed on. The game closed at 11:12 o'clock. The score was as follows:

Slosson—10, 85, 0, 0, 82, 6, 117, 35, 1, 0, 0, 164—500.
Ives—49, 117, 0, 67, 1, 86, 0, 0, 0, 96, 141, 68—600.
Average—Slosson, 41⅔; highest run, 164. Ives, 50; highest run, 141.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

ANDOVER, Mass., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Charles Edward Durand of Lake Forest, Ill., was today elected Captain of the Phillips Andover Football team for '94.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11.—Charles Slusher of Louisville and Henry Vokes of Covington, Ky., have signed articles for a finish fight for a $500 purse to occur near Jeffersonville, Ind., during Christmas week. They recently fought a 79-round draw at Lima, O.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

It Lay Close to the Heart of the Great Rebel Commander.

In the December *Century*, Mr. George W. Cable, in an article on "The Gentler Side of Two Great Southerners," relates the following story of Stonewall Jackson, which was told to Mr. Cable by Mr. George H. Moffet of the *Evening Telegram* of Portland, Ore.:

"Stonewall Jackson," he said, "openly deplored, as did so many other great leaders of the South, the institution of slavery. Yet he was firmly convinced that its existence was not only guaranteed by the National Constitution, but sanctioned by a divinely inspired scripture. I heard him say as much in the only political speech he ever made. It was at a meeting held in Lexington, Va., in the election campaign of 1860, his voice coming unexpectedly from a seat in the rear of the house, where he had risen in support of an aggressive resolution. He was then Maj. Jackson, a professor, as every one knows, in the Lexington Military Institute. He was a frequent visitor in the house where, as a college student, I boarded, and I had more than once heard him express in private conversation the same conviction which he, on that one occasion only, declared in public.

"My acquaintance with him was only such as a boy of 16 would have with a man of mature years. Our only point of intimate contact lay in the fact that I taught a class in the now famous colored Sunday-school which he had organized in connection with the Presbyterian church of the town. But I believe this Sunday-school of negro children of which he was Superintendent lay closer to his heart than any other object on earth, except his home and family. In the war, though much under legal age, I became a private cavalryman. Sometimes I saw Gen. Jackson. In August, 1862, the day before he met and drove back Pope's army in the battle of Cedar Run, I was riding down the road leading north from Orange Court-House, on my way from brigade headquarters to join my regiment on the Rapidan, when I overtook a division of infantry on the march, going towards Culpepper. The active movements of our forces indicated the sharp work that was near at hand. When I reached the head of the column I found Gen. Jackson, his cap drawn down over his forehead, riding alone and apparently buried in deep meditation of his strategic plans. I rode by with a silent salute, but he recognized me, called to me to halt, and, riding up by my side, began to talk about the colored Sunday-school in Lexington. It was a great gratification to him, he said, that the school was being kept up in his absence. So we parted, and he rode on to bloody victory.

"And once again: It was the afternoon of the first day of the second Bull Run battle, and one of the most critical moments of Jackson's whole military career. He had come round through Thoroughfare Gap, putting the Bull Run Mountains and Pope's whole army between himself and Lee. Pope had turned, closed in on him and brought him to bay. The battle had been raging for hours, and though Longstreet had come to Jackson's aid no one could yet say that Jackson's hard-pressed left would not be overwhelmed. Our battalion of cavalry under Maj. Patrick had been halted near Groveton —almost in the center of the field of battle—and sharpshooters were deployed to meet the enemy, who were coming down the Warrenton pike. At this moment Gen. Jackson rode up. There was hard fighting everywhere. He conversed for a few moments with Maj. Patrick and then turned and spoke to me. He said that certain of our men on an eminence above the road were needlessly exposed and bade me ride to them and call them in. I had started to obey when he suddenly stopped me with:

"'O! I had a letter a few days ago from Dr. White and he tells me that our Sunday-school is still kept up.'

"That was all. I went my way to execute his command and he rode back to his infantry. I never saw him again."

WASH DISHES BY MACHINERY.

A Thousand Dirty Plates May Be Washed and Dried in an Hour.

Washington *Post:* An employé who can wash from 1,000 to 1,200 dishes an hour, dry the same, and get them ready to put away in the pantry and at the same time not break or chip any of them, ought to be a pretty valuable factor about the average hotel. This is the sort of a fellow they now have at the National Hotel, and they say he is worth half a dozen of any of the other kitchen hands of the house. It has neither trousers nor petticoats, but is incased in a cast iron cabinet, and works by steam. It is a patent dish washer that has been in use in the house for some weeks, and is proving satisfactory.

It is a compact little arrangement, in three sections, and does the work of three men, and does it better, so it is said. In the far end of the machine is a well hole about a yard deep and two feet in diameter. Above is a little traveling crane to which can be hooked a wire basket into which the dirty dishes have been placed on edge. They are lowered into the well, which is full of warm water and kept in motion by a small revolving vane which drives the water out of one arm and draws it into the other. A minute and a half or two minutes in the bath cleanses the plates, thoroughly cutting off every accumulation of refuse, and they are then drawn up and immersed in a similar well of clean water to be rinsed. The first wash water is only good and warm, but the rinsing bath is as hot as a big steam coil in the bottom of the well can make it. As soon as the dishes are rinsed they are hoisted out and the wire basket containing them is stood on a small heater at the end of the washing machine to be dried. The very heat of the water that they have just come out of serves to dry them by evaporation and in a very few minutes they are not only dry and clean, but with the clear, reflective gloss that a housekeeper aims at on her tumblers and believes can only be obtained by a clean towel and a liberal application of elbow grease. This machine, besides doing the work of three men, so far as it has been in use at the National, has not cracked or chipped a single dish intrusted to its care.

First Person Cremated in America.

The first white person lawfully cremated within the present limits of the United States, according to wishes and desires expressed by himself, was Col. Henry Laurens, one of the Revolutionary patriots. He was born in Charleston, S. C., in the year 1724, and died on his plantation near that place Dec. 8, 1792. His will, which he had requested them to open and read the next day after his death, was supplemented with the following: "I solemnly enjoin it upon my son, as an indispensable duty, that, as soon as he conveniently can after my disease, he cause my body to be wrapped in twelve yards of tow-cloth and burned until it be entirely consumed." The request was carried out to the letter and was the beginning of cremation in America.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Progressive Dinner Parties.

Progressive dinner parties are finding plenty of admirers in Boston. "If the girl you take in is slow all you have to do is to take your wine glasses, your bread, and your napkin and go to other fields. The worst of it is you can stay but one course when you strike the pretty and interesting girl" is the way one who has tried it puts the case.—*Boston Record.*

COSTELLO ON TRIAL.

ROBY PRIZE FIGHTER IS CHARGED WITH RIOTOUS CONSPIRACY.

Jury Is Secured and Attorneys Make Their Opening Addresses—Deputy Sheriff Ben F. Hayes on the Stand When Court Adjourns—Defendant's Attorney Declares That None of the Contestants at Roby Were Bruised or Harmed—The White Cap Statute—General Sporting News.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Martin Costello, Joseph Choynsky, Woods, O'Malley, and Referee Siler were all in court this morning at 10:30 when Judge Langdon of Lafayette mounted the bench and asked Sheriff Friedrick to call case 1,919, the State of Indiana vs. Martin Costello. A special panel of forty veniremen had been summoned besides the regular jury, who were all ordered to take their seats in the box. The State's-Attorney began his examination of the jury at 11 o'clock, and when court adjourned at noon eight of the number had been excused for cause. Immediately after dinner Attorney Peterson for the defense put those jurymen passed by the State through a rigid examination, and at 3:30 eight more of the number had been excused for cause, making sixteen excused by both the prosecution and defense.

A five-minute recess was then taken, after which ex-Secretary of State Charles F. Griffin, who appears for the prosecution, addressed the jury in a thirty-minute talk outlining the State's line of prosecution. At its close ex-Judge Crumpacker of Valparaiso began his address to the jury, and made a good point when he declared defendant Martin Costello had been arrested on the charge of riotous conspiracy under the old Whitecap act of 1889, and it was the intention of the prosecution to attempt to convict him of prize-fighting under that act. He dwelt at length upon the limit extended to athletic clubs and schools of science and skill by a late act of the Indiana Legislature, and declared they would be able to show the court that none of the defendants were in any way bruised or harmed in any manner by their contests at Roby, as charged by the prosecution.

Ben F. Hayes, one of the men who acted as a Deputy Sheriff during the Costello-Woods fight, was put on the witness stand and interrogated at length as to how fights were conducted at Roby, the seating capacity of the arena, size and dimensions of the padded platform. Frequent objections and exceptions were noted by the defendants' attorneys against admitting portions of his testimony. Court adjourned at 5:30 until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

FITTING UP CORBETT'S QUARTERS.

Three Cottages at Mayport Will Be Used by the Party.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Today a number of workmen went down to Mayport to begin improvements on Corbett's training quarters. There are three cottages in all, close to the river's mouth and only about 500 yards from the water line on the beach. The middle cottage is that of the Wallace estate, which is finished and furnished in the best style throughout. Mrs. Wallace and her son will leave everything just as it is for the use of the Corbett party, while they will spend the next two months with friends in Mayport Village. Two small cottages on the east and west of Wallace's belong respectively to Mr. George E. Chase, a hardware merchant of Jacksonville, and to the Kanahrens estate. The former will be used just as it is for sleeping apartments for Corbett and his trainers, the ladies occupying the Wallace house, while the Kanahrens cottage will be fitted up with a bath-room, a boxing-room and for punching the bag, and another for wrestling, with a long passageway running the entire length of the structure. In the rear of the Wallace cottage will be built a bowling alley, which will be fitted up with all the latest devices for such places. All the expense of the rental, repairs, equipment, and maintenance of these quarters is borne by President Archer Harman of the J. M. and P. railway, who is said to have given also a liberal sum of money in cash to secure the prize fight, besides two months' transportation for the entire party. The prospects are that he will make a good thing by running popular excursions to Corbett's training quarters. There is a stretch of beach nearly twenty miles in length upon which the pugilist may take his daily runs. Corbett will reach here next Thursday and will go into training Saturday. Some place on the coast line has undoubtedly been selected for Mitchell's quarters, but the matter is being kept quiet.

MEXICO WANTS SOME FIGHTERS.

Billy Myer Intrusted with the Task of Matching Men.

It is evident that Mexico really wants glove contests.

Billy Myer yesterday received an order from that place to match two good lightweights and two heavyweights and send them on.

The purses offered are not liberal, but expenses each way are guaranteed and there are likely to be plenty of applicants.

Myer spent last night at McGurn's court and will secure his men from the local talent.

"Dutch" Neil may be one of the lightweights to go.

Wants to Meet McAuliffe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 11.—Young Mitchell, the champion middleweight of the coast, announces his willingness to meet Jack McAuliffe, the retired champion lightweight, in a limited contest, or Jim Ryan of Australia in a finish contest, on the result of which he is prepared to wager $2,500 or more. Ryan and Mitchell recently fought seven hard rounds in Oakland with no advantage to either.

CANNOT PLAY FOOTBALL SUNDAY.

Gaelic Athletic Association Grounds Must Remain Closed on That Day.

Sunday games will no longer be permitted upon the grounds of the Gaelic Athletic Association at Thirty-seventh street and Indiana avenue. This decision was reached in Judge Horton's court yesterday when the report of the Master in Chancery who had taken evidence in the dispute between the residents of the neighborhood, represented by Attorney Charles F. Davis, and the association was read in court. The master reported that the games were noisy and created an undesirable disturbance in the neighborhood to the annoyance of the residents, and that the sanitary arrangements on the club grounds were offensive.

Judge Horton in approving the report said that every man's home, no matter how humble or elegant, was entitled to the protection of a court of justice. Counsel in the case were directed to prepare a formal order, which will be presented later.

Midget Bicycle Record Breakers.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—J. P. Bliss of Chicago and M. F. Dirnberger of Buffalo, N. Y., are here with managers and trainers and suite. They are known as the midget record breaker wheelmen and come here to stay until they break the records of John S. Johnson, the world record breaker. Their first series of races at the Fair grounds this afternoon resulted as follows: Dirnberger made three-fourths of a mile, flying, in 1:23¾, lowering Windle's record of 1:26 3-5. His wheel striking the sulky giving the pace prevented his breaking Johnson's mile record. Bliss made two-thirds of a mile, standing in 1:21, lowering Johnson's of 1:23 3-5. The Birmingham Bicycle club of the League of American Wheelmen were in charge.

Sign with Grand Rapids Team.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—George Ellis, who holds the Grand Rapids franchise in the Western Baseball League, has signed "Rasty" Wright, whose team has won the championship of the California League two years, as manager and to play right field. Carruthers, the old league pitcher, is booked for first base. Wright has selected several California men for places on the team. They are Henry Spies, catcher; George Barcher, pitcher; John O'Brien, second; James Callopy, third; and George, left field. It is expected to secure Fred Carroll, the ex-Pittsburg player, for center field. Dan Boloud for catcher, E. J. McNabb of Baltimore for pitcher, and Ed Fisher of the Southern League for short-stop.

Boston, 2; Oakland, 0.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 11.—Today's game resulted:

Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Oakland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Boston, 3; Oakland, 3. Errors—Boston, 2; Oakland, 3. Batteries—Nichols and Kittredge; Parrott and Speers. Umpire—McDonald.

General Sporting Notes.

August Belmont has bought Badge, and will use him in the stud.

Knipe has been elected Captain of the Pennsylvania football team.

Fitzsimmons says that he and Creedon are as good as matched, but that no purse has been offered them.

The racing stable of Shields & Co. will be sold at auction today at G. W. Leihy & Sons' Stable, commencing at 2 o'clock.

Over forty dogs reached the West Side armory, Washington boulevard and Curtis street, yesterday for the Chicago Kennel club's show that opens tomorrow morning. They were nearly two days ahead of time, but by tonight all of the 500 cracks entered by out-of-town owners will have arrived, and at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning every dog will be in its proper place according to catalogue number.

INVESTMENT CONCERNS TO BE WATCHED.

Attorney-General's Office Notifies Postoffice Inspectors to Be Alert.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Instructions have been given Postoffice Inspectors to conduct a rigid investigation into the operations of so-called investment companies throughout the United States and particularly in the West and report the result to Assistant Attorney-General Thomas at the Postoffice Department. This action has been rendered necessary by the course of the companies in question persisting in attempts to use the mails for the transmission of their documents. Some of them assert the express companies will be used where the mails are denied them. Frequent appeals have been made to the postal authorities for a removal of the prohibition against the business of these investment companies and another circular has been found necessary by the law office of the department. It has been addressed to the promoters of seventy of these companies doing an estimated business of $500,000 monthly and reads as follows:

Sir: I have no disposition to deprive any one of his supposed rights till I give him a full and fair hearing. George M. McDonald and J. R. Tuttle, the President and Superintendent of the Guarantee Investment company, came here and I gave them one whole day to discuss the fraud features of the concern, and when they got through I promptly decided these bond investment schemes could not stand the test of an examination.

I have disposed of several cases and have sent to each company a letter, a copy of which I inclose you herewith. I have from the start stated to all parties that I considered these schemes indefensible as business propositions. I may, however, have said to you, as I have said to others, that while they operate upon the lottery theory, I couldn't say there was fraud in the manipulation of the business, but when they eliminate the chance feature and go before the people with a proposition so devoid of merit the whole question assumes at once a different aspect, and I am forced to the conclusion their success must necessarily depend on a plain advantage some investors will see in advance they will have over their coinvestors, or on deception.

I had hoped that no company would have the temerity to push its business before the public after the lottery element should be removed, but I was sadly mistaken. Nearly every company in the country is proposing to conform its plan to my views as expressed in my correspondence with the President of the Guarantee Investment company, and new companies are constantly coming into existence upon this new plan, showing conclusively there is still hope of success upon some theory other than chance. It is a strange freak of human nature to patronize with ecstasy and faith any absurd scheme which is brought with zeal and bluster to its attention if it only promises to outstrip all former impositions.

And yet we find scores of men appealing to just such a freak for success, and, stranger still, they succeed. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire a craze for investments (so called) in companies similar to bond investment companies prevailed to an alarming extent three or four years ago. The schemes there were defended by prominent financiers and politicians upon the identical grounds you and others present in behalf of your enterprises. Their plan of selling and maturing bonds was much simpler, however, than yours. They sold and redeemed in numerical order, or redeemed at the end of a fixed period, and hence there were wanting many elements of deception which inhere in yours. But the schemes in those States disappeared before an adverse public opinion and legislation. Being driven from the East they have taken deep root in the West, where they appear in more plausible and therefore more dangerous forms, which promise, if the law does not interfere, to rival in magnitude the tulip mania of Holland or the South Sea bubble of John Law.

In conclusion I will say that in giving the Guarantee Investment company a full and fair hearing I consider I have given yours and others of similar import a hearing. If you were to come here the questions, arguments, and answers of Messrs. McDonald and Tuttle would be simply repeated. I have had dozens of the ablest men of the United States in such matters before me at intervals from June until now arguing the legitimacy of these schemes. I have given them the most searching examination after having read all the literature, pro and con, on the subject within my reach and the more I study them and the reasons given for their existence the more I am convinced they are indefensible, not to say absurd, as business propositions; and I feel it would be a waste of your time as well as my own for you to come here in person to argue the matter further.

STANDARD NOVELISTS AND HOWELLS.

Ranks as the Twenty-sixth Favorite and Below "The Duchess."

St. Louis *Republic:* Standard novelists still hold their place in the affections of the reading public despite the efforts of Mr. Howells and some of the new school of romancers to discredit their literary quality. A recent canvass of the calls made at the public libraries of several of the Eastern cities, for a long period, shows Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Eliot, and Hawthorne to outstrip any of their later competitors for public favor. Mr. Howells, himself, is far down in the list, being the twenty-sixth from the top. He is outranked by Fenimore Cooper, which is not so much to be wondered at as that "The Duchess," that graceful writer who "writes but for the passing moment," should show him a clean pair of heels. We have often suspected that there are undeveloped powers in Mr. Howells, as a novelist, which, if they could be brought out, would give him equal rank with the masters of fiction. We suspect this from his power of colorless writing, which is so great that it bears every evidence of careful cultivation. None but a master could bring such work to the perfection Mr. Howells has brought it. It is not in nature that such powers can find a better field in the repression rather than the expression of human feeling and passion. Mr. Howells has been made the victim of a fad. He has fallen into an unfortunate environment. It is a pity he ever left the West. If the recent canvass and the results can rouse Mr. Howells to a realizing sense of his position, his powers, and his opportunities it will not have been in vain. And it is not impossible that it may result in giving the world that long-expected American novel.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Underwriters Have Had Enough.

Marine underwriters have had enough of winter navigation and yesterday united in refusing permission to the Soo railroad to send its whaleback steamers Pillsbury and Washburn from Cleveland to Gladstone and return. Both boats are now at Cleveland and will start at midnight tonight in company up the lakes without any insurance. The cargoes, however, were covered by policies yesterday afternoon. An ice crusher has been engaged to break the way through the thick ice into Gladstone so that they can enter port. The Soo line has over 5,000 tons of freight, mostly flour from Minneapolis and the Northwest, on the docks at Gladstone and runs the risk of losing the steamers without insurance rather than go to the expense of transhipping so much freight by all rail routes to the seaboard.

Around the Lakes.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT., Dec. 11.—The Welland Canal was officially closed today.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Dec. 11.—The steamer Neosho, coal-laden, from Buffalo to Chicago, put in here at noon today to await an abatement of the storm. The steamer Veronica, Buffalo to this port, with coal, has been ordered into winter quarters at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 11.—The bituminous coal shipments from Ohio ports by railroad and custom house statistics were given out today as follows: Toledo, 987,549 tons; Cleveland, 943,131; Lorain, 513,288; Huron, 231,447; Ashtabula, 228,000; Fairport, 208,014; Sandusky, 169,000; Conneaut, 23,185. Total, 3,303,594 tons. Erie is the only other port shipping bituminous coal.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 11.—The whalebacks Pillsbury and Washburn leave at midnight tonight for Gladstone. Smith Bros'. dredge No. 5 caught fire off Cleveland this afternoon, coming from Conneaut. The fireboat went out and extinguished the flames, but the owners say that the loss is total, and estimate the value of the dredge at $12,000. It was insured for $10,000 in the Springfield, Mass., Dayton, Phœnix, Etna, Lyon, and Scottish Union.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The steamers Olympia, Hadley, Neshoto, Boston, Wyoming, Tacoma, Rochester, and Portage arrived today, all in good shape and evidently had not suffered from their winter cruise. The Spencer and Pennington, which ran back yesterday, and the steamer Frontenac departed for Cleveland to lay up. The Livingstone, Saranac, and Tuscarora are yet to arrive, and the Weston, Eleanor, Jeanette, and Buell for Tonawanda. Coal shipments for December were 77,649 tons, and for the season 2,703,673 tons, which is 148,457 tons less than last year. The wind is light, from the east, and cold, accompanied by snow.

Vessel Movements.

SAND BEACH, MICH., Dec. 11.—Sheltered—Merrick, Benham, Gillett, Neelon. Wind southeast, strong; snowing.

Snowflakes.

O, the fallin' of the snowflakes an' the jinglin' of the bells,
What hauntin' tales of childhood an' innocence it tells,
When Brownies were friends o' mine more true than nature's laws,
An' I never dreamed of doubtin' there was a Santa Claus.

O, the pilin' of the snowdrifts an' the creakin' of the sleighs,
How it takes me back to boyhood an' the happy, careless days,
When I'd rather board a "huckchuck" as it went a-skimmin' by,
Than ride in Russian splendor with old age drawin' nigh!

O, the shinin' of the wintry stars an' shimmer of the snow,
How youthful days come troopin' back from out the long ago:
An' the glory of a straw ride with Mandy at my side,
When I was comin' twenty-one and she a comin' bride!

—*New York Sun.*

ONE JURYMAN ADDED.

NINE OF THE TWELVE MEN SECURED FOR TRIAL OF PRENDERGAST.

Apparent Disposition Among Veniremen to Escape Service by Claims of Objections to Capital Punishment—The Defendant Maintains a More Discreet Silence—Question of a Fund for Payment of Medical Experts—A. Gordon Murray Is the Last Man Accepted.

One more juryman was secured for the trial of Prendergast yesterday, making nine and leaving three yet to be selected. The ninth man is A. Gordon Murray, La Grange, Ill., who is employed at Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s store. He is a Scotchman and is remembered by many newspaper readers on account of a controversy about a year ago among various clansmen, the outcome of which was a dueling challenge by Murray.

Forty-nine men were examined yesterday and the prospect of obtaining a jury is still remote, for there is a decided opposition to serving and each man that is brought in seems determined to make his escape as soon as possible. In the attitude of the prisoner there is no change except that he is learning to restrain his disposition to take part in the proceedings. Only once yesterday did he venture to make an objection, and that was made in so low a tone that it was not clearly understood, and when Mr. Trude asked him to repeat it he declined to do so and resumed his look of imbecility.

Heaton Owsley is a constant attendant at the trial as the representative of the Harrison family. He said yesterday in regard to the prisoner and his crime: "I cannot feel any desire for vengeance against him. My feeling in the matter is much the same as if Mr. Harrison had been killed by a wild animal. If he had been killed by some man who was in any respect his equal I would feel differently in the matter, but this creature is so insignificant that I cannot have a feeling of resentment toward him."

The question of a fund with which to pay for the service of medical experts has not yet been settled. Dr. John A. Benson and Dr. J. C. Pray were in court yesterday afternoon, the former occupying a seat beside Mr. Trude and the latter leaning on the railing of the Clerk's desk. It is said they will be called in the case, but as the matter of money to pay these gentlemen has not been settled their employment is not certain.

Judge Brentano Is Provoked.

On several occasions yesterday Judge Brentano showed that he was provoked with the disposition of veniremen to escape jury duty, and in a few cases he administered rebukes to men who were overzealous to escape. A. E. Hensen, employed at the Columbus dry goods store, was very sure that he could not give the prisoner a fair trial, and after questioning him for a few minutes the Judge said: "I think that you had better go back to your dry goods store." He went. Another man who aroused the displeasure of the Judge was W. F. White, No. 7340 Oakenwald avenue. Mr. White said in answer to the first question put to him that he was in favor of hanging the prisoner.

"But you wouldn't hang him if he was insane?" asked Mr. Trude.

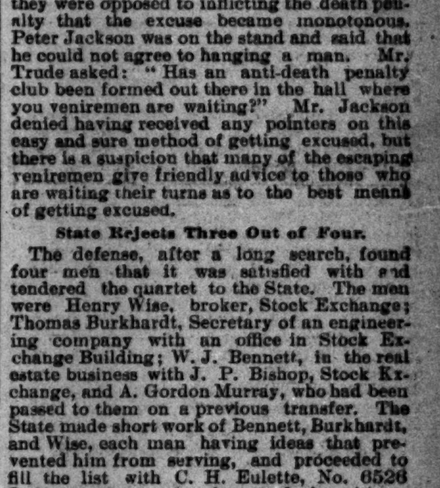
"Yes. Sane or insane, it don't make any difference."

"You may go," said the Judge, severely. "The statement that you make is a barbarous one and you are unfit to sit in this court."

So many men came in one after another and stated that they could not serve because they were opposed to inflicting the death penalty that the excuse became monotonous. Peter Jackson was on the stand and said that he could not agree to hanging a man. Mr. Trude asked: "Has an anti-death penalty club been formed out there in the hall where you veniremen are waiting?" Mr. Jackson denied having received any pointers on this easy and sure method of getting excused, but there is a suspicion that many of the escaping veniremen give friendly advice to those who are waiting their turns as to the best means of getting excused.

State Rejects Three Out of Four.

The defense, after a long search, found four men that it was satisfied with and tendered the quartet to the State. The men were Henry Wise, broker, Stock Exchange; Thomas Burkhardt, Secretary of an engineering company with an office in Stock Exchange Building; W. J. Bennett, in the real estate business with J. P. Bishop, Stock Exchange, and A. Gordon Murray, who had been passed to them on a previous transfer. The State made short work of Bennett, Burkhardt, and Wise, each man having ideas that prevented him from serving, and proceeded to fill the list with C. H. Eulette, No. 6526 Lafayette avenue, a real estate dealer with an office at No. 167 Dearborn street; Leslie P. Mick, No. 6421 Wright street, real estate dealer, No. 167 Dearborn street, and G. M. Jones, No. 50 Laflin street, real estate dealer, Room 614 Chamber of Commerce. These men, although not accepted with the other jurymen, were sent over to the hotel with them and will be kept there until disposed of. Mr. Jones likely will soon be disposed of, for he said in answer to a question that he thought the prisoner was insane. Mr. Herr, who was kept over Sunday, was allowed to go by a peremptory challenge from the defense.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

In 1886, my son, suffered very much from cancer of the mouth. By advice of physicians, an operation was performed, extending from the jaw bone, which they scraped, but the cancer returned and grew rapidly. Finally, after trying many remedies in vain, I commenced to give him S. S. S.; after seven bottles had been taken the cancer disappeared entirely and though 7 years have elapsed, there has been no return, and I have every reason to believe that he is permanently cured. His cure is due exclusively to S. S. S.

REMOVES CANCER

J. R. MURDOCK, Huntsville, Ala.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases Mailed Free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PITKIN AND BROOKS

RETAIL CHINA MERCHANTS,

Columbus Memorial Building, Corner State and Washington-sts.

SUGGESTIONS IN

CUT GLASS

—FOR—

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

BON BONS, Unique Shapes, Effective Cuttings——FROM $2.00 to $15.00

TOILET BOTTLES, Splendid Novelties, All Sizes——FROM $2.00 to $20.00

FLOWER VASES, Every Variety of Shape, Exclusive Designs—FROM $2.00 to $50.00

BOWLS, An Immense Assortment, Brilliant New Cuttings——FROM $5.00 to $275.00

Decanters, Spirit Bottles, Ice Cream Sets,

In fact a most comprehensive assortment

AT LOWEST PRICES

Consistent with Best Quality.

NEW IMPORTATION OF

Rich Gilt Austrian Glass

JUST OPENED

Contains most Striking Novelties and Beautiful Effects these wonderfully skilled artisans have lately produced.

VISITORS WELCOME.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

State and Madison-sts.

An entire 3d aisle added for the sale of Holiday Handkerchiefs.

So great has been the pressure we were compelled to do it. These new Handkerchiefs described below we believe will make us add still another aisle. Read!

Hundreds of dozens Men's Full Size "Jap" Silk Handkerchiefs, initialed, at 19c

Hundreds of dozens Women's fine linen embroidered, fine Swiss embroidered, fine revered and embroidered, fine initial embroidered, at 19c

Hundreds of dozens Women's Fine "Jap" Silk Handkerchiefs, in white, in colors, in drawn-work, in new lace effects, at 19c

Hundreds of dozens Women's "Jap" Silk embroidered Handkerchiefs, [Chiffon embroidered Handkerchiefs, Crepe embroidered Handkerchiefs at 19c

Not one word as to the values of these, the description and selling price give you some clew—but see the Handkerchiefs!! See the Handkerchiefs!!

LAUNDRY OUTFIT AT AUCTION.

2624 & 2626 Shields-av.

This (Tuesday) Morning, 10 O'Clock,

COMPLETE OUTFIT

FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY

50 H. P. Engine, 2 Boilers, 10 Washers, Steam Coils, Extractors, Shirt Ironers, Mangiers, &c., &c. Sale Peremptory.

ELLSON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

The Wardwell Collection of Paintings,

Which were being sold under the direction of W. R. FANNING, whose death occurred during the sale, are now on exhibition at our Art Gallery, 84 and 86 Randolph-st. and will be sold by order of the Administrator. ELLSON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AUCTION SALE

Of the CARLISLE & SHIELDS Stable of

Thoroughbred Horses in Training

and TRAINING, at Lolby & Sons' Stable, 125-126 Polk-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Silk Lamp Shade



COMES TO THIS

OVERSTOCK SALE.

DEC. 13-14, REGARDLESS OF COST.

83 & 85 Wabash av. BOHNER'S LAMP STORE

By the West Side Auction House Co.,

209 & 211 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALE

At our rooms,

This morning at 10 o'clock,

FURNITURE, CARPETS

Bedding, and General Household Goods.

Tel. West 592.

CANDY

Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of extra fine Candy, prepaid by express east of Denver and west of Boston. Suitable for presents. Try the experiment.

C. F. GUNTHER, 212 State-st., Chicago.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Appropriate Christmas Gifts IN OUR Lace Department.

Real Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs at 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25 and upwards.

Hand Run Spanish Scarfs, large size, at $1.75, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, and $5.00 each.

Spanish Guipure Scarfs, 50c and upwards.

Bureau and Dresser Sets in Laces and Ribbon and Lace, 100 varieties—from $1.00 per set and upwards.

Lace Tidies—Real and Imitation—for Chairs—for Lounges—for Scarfs—for Pincushions—for Toilet Matts—from 10c each and upwards.

1,000 varieties of Fancy Laces, all suitable for Christmas work, offered at ½ price.

REAL LACES—Point—Duchesse—Princess May—D'Angleterre—Honitons—Valenciennes, &c., &c.—Ideal Christmas Presents—to reduce stock—at ½ Price.

Fancy Jabots—Collarettes—Capes—Ruffs—and all the latest novelties of Ladies' Neckwear—boxed appropriately for Christmas Gifts.

Children's Lace Collars—Ostrich Collars and Boas—1,000 Real Handwork Japanese Silk Ties—regular prices 75c and $1.00—Our Christmas Prices— 39c and 48c.

A Special Dress Goods Offering.

As many persons wisely give Dress Patterns for Christmas Presents and to demonstrate that the best values are to be had here we offer:

Nearly 200 pieces of $1.25 All-Wool Dress Fabrics—46 inches wide—in twenty-five different shades, at per yard, 50c

The Best Dress Goods Bargain offered this season.

Alaska Fur Co

AMERICA'S FOREMOST FURRIERS

[illegible] STATE STREET

CHICAGO, ILL.

BEGINNING TODAY

(And continuing until Jan. 1st) we inaugurate

A SACRIFICE SALE

Of our entire stock, consisting of $150,000 worth of

HIGH GRADE FURS

(Our Own Manufacture).

NOTE THESE PRICES:

	REGULAR PRICE	SALE PRICE
Sealskin Garments	$225. and up	$150. and up
Beaver "	$150. " "	$110. " "
Mink "	$250. " "	$175. " "
Sealskin Capes (full sweep)	$175. " "	$125. " "
Beaver " " "	$ 80. " "	$ 50. " "
Otter " " "	$100. " "	$ 75. " "
Black Marten " " "	$ 75. " "	$ 50. " "
Mink " " "	$ 75. " "	$ 50. " "
Electric Seal " " "	$ 35. " "	$ 25. " "
Astrakhan " " "	$ 35. " "	$ 25. " "
Men's Fur-lined Overcoats	$200. " "	$125. " "

(ALL OTHER FURS IN SAME PROPORTION.)

The "LA REINE" Kid Glove Discount Prices will be continued during this sale, offering an unusual opportunity to procure High Grade Gloves for Holiday Gifts AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAS. H. WALKER CO

(Retail) Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Chicago Title and Trust Co., Receiver.

The Receiver's Wind-up Sale

will develop the season's most important bargain doings in rightly tailored

Clothing

for Men. Here is a chance to buy men's proper attire for HALF the price regularly asked for Clothing of equal merit.

Only a day or two more of it!

L. MANASSE—OPTICIAN.

88 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.

Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Inst's, etc. Magic Lanterns. Artificial Human Eyes.

1893. Consult the 94 Reliable. 1893.

Japanese Fine Art Goods

Special Bargains for Holiday.

THE YAMATO,

2129 Michigan-av., under Lexington Hotel, near 22d.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

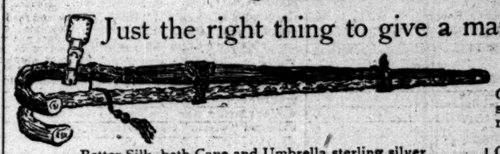
Practical Christmas Suggestions for Gentlemen.

If undecided, madame, what "that man" should have, here's a little list—a good, helpful list. Please note that the prices are indisputably the lowest ever quoted on goods of like quality:

English Plaid Smoking Jackets	$3.50 up
Tricot Smoking Jackets, satin bound edges	$5.00
Eiderdown Dressing Gowns	$6.00
English Plaids and Stripes Dressing Gowns	$13.50
Terry Bath Robes	$3.00
Embroidered Satin Suspenders	$1.00 up
Pajamas (Sleeping Suits)	$2.50 up
Embroidered Night Shirts	50c up
Latest styles in Neckwear (usually $1.00 elsewhere)	50c
Neckwear (Bankrupt Stock of Frankenthal & Freudenthal) Regular 50c goods.	25c
Full Dress Shirt Protectors	$2.50 up
Emb'd Half-Hose	50c up
Silk Mufflers	$1.25 up

Umbrellas and Canes in Sets.

Just the right thing to give a man of fashion—just the right place to come to buy them.



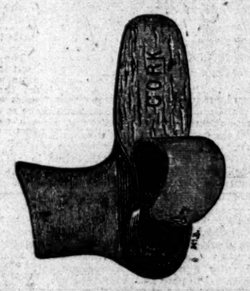
Better Silk, both Cane and Umbrella sterling silver mounted, with straps and sterling silver tag—not $9.00 the set, but $5.90

Good Silk, good frames; stick to match Umbrella, with straps and sterling silver tag—engraved free—not $6.50 the set, but $3.90

Our "Wear-Resisting" Silk, "Silver Deposited" handles, with straps and sterling silver tag—engraved free—not $15.00, but $7.50

Main Floor, State-st.

CORK XTRA DRY SOLES XTRA DRY



—If cork sole shoes are good for men—why not cork soles for ladies' wear?

A permanent protection from chill and dampness—a preserver of health—a promoter of comfort—non-rheumatic.

3$ & 5$

STREETER,

134 State-st., 68 & 70 Madison-st.

"Tobacco, rare, divine, superexcellent tobacco."—BURTON

THAT'S . . .

Ateshian's Only-Pure Turkish Cigarettes

JUST OUT.

NON COMPARABLE ATESHIAN CIGARETTES

No more to be compared with the ordinary Turkish Cigarettes than Havana Cigars to Connecticut "threefers."

Absolutely Pure. Exquisite Flavor.

So far only the fashionable clubs, leading hotels, and most prominent tobacconists sell them.

Proposals for School Furniture.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the business manager of the Board of Education, Room 71, City Hall, up to the hour of 12:30 p. m. of Monday, Dec. 18, 1893, for the necessary pupils' seats and desks, principals' desks, and teachers' tables required for use in the Chicago Public Schools for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1894. Proposals must be made on regular printed forms to be obtained at this office and addressed to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, indorsed "Proposals for pupils' seats and desks," etc., as the case may be. Specifications for same can be obtained upon application at this office. Samples of pupils' seats and desks must be submitted with proposition. All proposals for pupils' seats and desks must be accompanied by a deposit either in cash or certified check to the amount of $500. Proposals for principals' desks and teachers' tables must be accompanied by a deposit of $100. The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any portion of any proposal submitted. Committee on Buildings and Grounds. Chicago, Dec. 8, 1893.

FRAMES

Made to order. Pictures framed artistically. HIRAM J. THOMPSON, 94 WABASH-AV.

Something Worth Having.

If you want to secure for your family a costly book of reference at small expense, save up the small Book Coupons printed at the top of the first page and you can obtain

The Tribune New General Atlas.

This work contains 41 pages of colored diagrams, 161 pages of colored maps, 117 pages of illustrated history, and 93 pages of gazetteer. It has county and township maps of the United States and the world. It is the latest [imprint of 1893], and best geographical work published, is bound in cloth, with *412 pages.* It has always

Retailed for $4.50 Everywhere.

CUT OUT seven of The Tribune Book Coupons printed on the first page, bring them to this office, with $2.00, and you can have

The Tribune New General Atlas.

Postage extra, 64 cents, or will be sent by express at subscriber's cost.

Coupons Printed at the Top of the First Page.

THIS IS FOR THE LADIES.

THE TRIBUNE has secured the Chicago rights for the publication of the finest Art Book—devoted to the work of women as shown at the World's Fair—ever issued in this country.

Art and Handicraft in the Woman's Building.

This volume contains over 250 illustrations of exhibits in the Woman's Building, with contributions by Mrs. Potter Palmer, the Duchess of Veragua, and dozens of other celebrated women workers. The engravings were made expressly for Goupil & Co., the celebrated art firm of Paris, and are printed on the finest coated paper.

CUT OUT seven of The Tribune Book Coupons printed on the first page, of different dates, and you can have

Art and Handicraft in the Woman's Building.

In cloth for $1.25; paper, 70 cents. Postage extra: cloth 23c, paper 17c, or will be sent by express at subscriber's cost.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

DIAMONDS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Never such a chance as this year.

Watches, Jewelry, Sterling Silver, Etc.

Trade terms to responsible parties.

SEE HOVY. GEO. N. MARSHALL, Importer. 84 First Columbus Memorial Bldg. 103 State-st.

To All Architects.

ALL ARCHITECTS ARE HEREBY INVITED TO SUBMIT PLANS IN COMPETITION FOR A NEW COURT-HOUSE, TO BE ERECTED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, at a cost of not less than $1,000,000. The whole control and direction of the work is in the hands of a non-partisan commission of prominent professional and business men and the Governor of the city. The commission has secured the services of Prof. William R. Ware of Columbia College as consulting architect, and under his advice the instructions for architects, the conditions governing the competition, and the requirements of the building have been formulated. They are believed to be full, fair, complete, and liberal. The architect whose design is adjudged the best will be employed as architect of the building and will be paid a commission of 5 per centum upon its cost, subject to compliance with instructions giving full information, which can be procured on and after Dec. 15, 1893, by addressing

FERDINAND C. LATROBE, Mayor, Baltimore, Md.

ELKINS PAINTINGS.

Receiver's Sale of Elkins' Art Collection.

Postponed sale of the Pictures by H. A. ELKINS will be held at the Judicial Salesroom, Real Estate Board Building, 59 Dearborn-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1893, at 3 o'Clock p. m. sharp. For particulars address ABRAM F. MARIS, Receiver, 1401 Unity Bldg.

EDWARD OWINGS TOWNE, Receiver's Auctioneer.

LABOR LEADERS M

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONV OF THE AMERICAN FEDERA

Henry D. Lloyd Creates a Sensatio livering an Address Which Se to Indorse and Others Object T Pomeroy Makes the Welcomin —A Rule Providing Against Prevents Mayor Swift and Gov. From Addressing the Conventi

The American Federation of Labor its thirteenth annual convention morning in the City Council Cha was called to order by President The hall was gorgeous with the ban flags of Chicago's labor unions.

The most sensational affair of the the wild applause greeting the ad Henry D. Lloyd and the excited d it elicited and the promised fiery that will be drawn out at this morn sion over the question as to whether copies of the speech shall be printed culated by the federation with its ment. It is understood that Hen man, the Anarchist of New York, w the printing. T. J. Morgan, the Chicago Socialists, will probably lo with the redoubtable New-Yorker both are good talkers a warm contro anticipated. The speech itself is ra will lead to a wide and angry discus it caught the majority of the dele was tumultuously cheered at frequent throughout its entire delivery.

It had been arranged by the local tee on Arrangements to have add welcome by Mayor Swift and Gov. addition to welcoming speeches by l representatives, but early yesterday ecutive Council sent a communicati committee reciting that the federa by resolution at the Philadelphia c



PRESIDENT GOMPERS.

decreed that no one holding politi should participate in convention p and that the committee should so c advise the Mayor of Chicago and th hor of Illinois. There was tempora bitter feeling over this. After so hustling Mayor Swift was caught on phone and gently notified. Gov. A called to the Briggs House and the tion gently broken to him. Both M Governor said they did not care; had bad colds anyhow, and they we on being released from the oratori

Immediately on calling to order Gompers named as Committee on C P. H. Penna, R. H. Metcalf, Samue M. Hart, and William Anderson, a sistant Secretary P. H. Maas, printe cago, and as Federation Messenger, J. J. Lynch, cigarmaker, Chicago. Grath, President of the Chicago Labor Assembly, made a brief addr ly welcoming the delegates to Chic

Pomeroy's Address of Welc

Vice-President W. C. Pomeroy of and Labor Assembly made a spee come. His allusions to the idlene ing among wage-workers were de exhaustive, and his appeals for hel mans, eloquent, and greeted by plause. He said in part:

I welcome you to our peerless cit hundreds of monopolies and 50,000 welcome you in the name of 100,000 l the name of toil; in the name of edific to the glory of God, but whose doors to the freezing poor; in the name of slave, whose young life is sacrificed co of greed; in the name of the sweate sweater's den; in the name of the hos with homeless maimed; in the name o houses filled to overflowing; in the n morgue and its unknown ostracé d name of that populous suburb, the po I bid you welcome. The union people expect much of you; that you will alarm to the Nation's ears; place th bility where it belongs; destroy not but wipe out the hovel; build a where the morgue stands and ma park of the poor farm; assert the sov the masses; utilize the franchise and maintain the liberties of the people.

M. H. Madden, President of t State Federation of Labor, extende welcome. He alluded to the army ployed, expressed hope that the would take action to alleviate, to tent, the general distress; proc greatness of our city, State, and co sured the federation of the warm and interest felt in their proceedin wage-workers, and hoped succe crown their proceedings.

Gompers Responds.

President Gompers, responding of the Federation, said:

To the organized army of disconte cept your welcome so eloquently and extended. The path of the progress o labor has been strewn with the unma of heroes and heroines. From time the producer has borne the burden. dark ages of man's development to day organized labor stands for hope and progress. To it credit is due. day see clearer the wrongs and inj prevail. It voices the hopes of the galls no account the responsible for Last night I walked through the c the City Hall and saw hundreds of m the stone flooring, on the iron steps, asleep standing up—all men in enforc Those responsible for these condit take warning. They are sleeping in by. [Cheers.]

The men responsible for these thing out their protests, in which we join, bomb in Barcelona, against the bom and against the assassin's bullet in C understand that they must concede t tion of the problem that organized la or they will be confronted with the gu face to which I have alluded. Orga presents a solution of these problem to those responsible men because the fly is resting on their shoulders. It organized labor in its solution of th the people, without assembling, un answerable, and irresponsible, may forestall what dangers may confront family? If, on the other hand, those for these conditions will take the a friends of humanity before it is too tions may be reversed, and a prospe and humane condition reinstated.

Delegates, I bid you welcome, spirit that will move you. Here you forum, where every man and woma express his or her feeling. It is the in the world. Again I bid you welco

An adjournment was then ta p. m.

Delegates Are Seated

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...ITECTS ARE HEREBY INVITED TO ...ANS IN COMPETITION FOR A NEW ...USE, TO BE ERECTED IN THE CITY ...ORE, at a cost of not less than $1,400,- ...ole control and direction of the work is ...of a non-partisan commission of seven ...ssional and business men and the Mayor. ...The commission has secured the serv- ...William R. Ware of Columbia College as ...rchitect, and under his advice the in- ...r architects, the conditions governing ...on, and the requirements of the build- ...n formulated. They are believed to be ...plete, and liberal. The architect whose ...dged the best will be employed as arch- ...ilding and will be paid a commission of ... upon its cost, subject to pamphlet of ... giving full information, which can be ...nd after Dec. 15, 1893, by addressing ...FERDINAND C. LATROBE, Mayor, ...Baltimore, Md.
...NS PAINTINGS.
...Sale of Elkins' Art Collection. ...sale of the Pictures by H. A. ELKINS ...at the Judicial Salesroom, Real Estate ...g, 59 Dearborn-st., on ...12, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m. sharp. ...ars address ABRAM E. MABIE, ...Receiver, 1401 Unity Bldg. ...OWINGS TOWNE, Receiver's Solicitor.

LABOR LEADERS MEET

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION.

Henry D. Lloyd Creates a Sensation by Delivering an Address Which Some Want to Indorse and Others Object To—W. C. Pomeroy Makes the Welcoming Speech—A Rule Providing Against Politics Prevents Mayor Swift and Gov. Altgeld From Addressing the Convention.

The American Federation of Labor met in its thirteenth annual convention yesterday morning in the City Council Chamber and was called to order by President Gompers. The hall was gorgeous with the banners and flags of Chicago's labor unions.

The most sensational affair of the day was the wild applause greeting the address of Henry D. Lloyd and the excited discussion it elicited and the promised fiery speeches that will be drawn out at this morning's session over the question as to whether 20,000 copies of the speech shall be printed and circulated by the federation with its indorsement. It is understood that Henry Weissman, the Anarchist of New York, will oppose the printing. T. J. Morgan, the king of Chicago Socialists, will probably lock horns with the redoubtable New-Yorker, and as both are good talkers a warm controversy is anticipated. The speech itself is radical and will lead to a wide and angry discussion, but it caught the majority of the delegates and was tumultuously cheered at frequent intervals throughout its entire delivery.

It had been arranged by the local Committee on Arrangements to have addresses of welcome by Mayor Swift and Gov. Altgeld in addition to welcoming speeches by local labor representatives, but early yesterday the Executive Council sent a communication to this committee reciting that the federation had by resolution at the Philadelphia convention



PRESIDENT GOMPERS.

decreed that no one holding political office should participate in convention proceedings and that the committee should so courteously advise the Mayor of Chicago and the Governor of Illinois. There was temporarily some bitter feeling over this. After some rapid hustling Mayor Swift was caught on the telephone and gently notified. Gov. Altgeld was called to the Briggs House and the information gently broken to him. Both Mayor and Governor said they did not care; that they had bad colds anyhow, and they were pleased on being released from the oratorical effort.

Immediately on calling to order President Gompers named as Committee on Credentials P. H. Penna, R. H. Metcalf, Samuel Ross, L. M. Hart, and William Anderson, and as Assistant Secretary P. H. Maas, printer, of Chicago, and as Federation Messenger, "Judge" J. J. Lynch, cigarmaker, Chicago. J. J. McGrath, President of the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly, made a brief address warmly welcoming the delegates to Chicago.

Pomeroy's Address of Welcome.

Vice-President W. C. Pomeroy of the Trade and Labor Assembly made a speech of welcome. His allusions to the idleness prevailing among wage-workers were detailed and exhaustive, and his appeals for help were humane, eloquent, and greeted by rounds of plause. He said in part:

I welcome you to our peerless city, with its hundreds of monopolies and 50,000 tramps. I welcome you in the name of 100,000 idle men; in the name of toil; in the name of edifices erected to the glory of God, but whose doors are closed to the freezing poor; in the name of the child slave, whose young life is sacrificed on the altar of greed; in the name of the seamstress in the sweater's den; in the name of the hospitals filled with homeless maimed; in the name of the poorhouses filled to overflowing; in the name of our morgue and its unknown outcast dead; in the name of that populous suburb, the potter's field, I bid you welcome. The union people of Chicago expect much of you; that you will sound the alarm to the Nation's ears; place the responsibility where it belongs; destroy not the palace, but wipe out the hovel; build a schoolhouse where the morgue stands and make a public park of the poor farm; assert the sovereignty of the masses; utilize the franchise and restore and maintain the liberties of the people.

M. H. Madden, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, extended a hearty welcome. He alluded to the army of unemployed, expressed hope that the federation would take action to alleviate, to some extent, the general distress; proclaimed the greatness of our city, State, and country; assured the federation of the warm sympathy and interest felt in their proceedings by all wage-workers, and hoped success would crown their proceedings.

Gompers Responds.

President Gompers, responding on behalf of the Federation, said:

To the organized army of discontent: We accept your welcome so eloquently and humanely extended. The path of the progress of organized labor has been strewn with the unmarked graves of heroes and heroines. From time immemorial the producer has borne the burden. Through the dark ages of man's development to the present day organized labor stands for hope, humanity, and progress. To it credit is due that we today see clearer the wrongs and injustice which prevail. It voices the hopes of the future and calls to account those responsible for the present. Last night I walked through the corridors of the City Hall and saw hundreds of men lying on the stone flooring, on the iron steps, and some asleep standing up—all men in enforced idleness. Those responsible for these conditions should take warning. They are sleeping in false security. [Cheers.]

The men responsible for these things, who send out their protests, in which we join, against the bomb in Barcelona, against the bomb in Paris, and against the assassin's bullet in Chicago must understand that they must concede to the solution of the problem that organized labor presents or they will be confronted with the guerrilla warfare to which I have alluded. Organized labor presents a solution of these problems. I appeal to those responsible men because the responsibility is resting on their shoulders. If they oppose organized labor in its solution of these questions the people, without assembling, unbridled, unanswerable, and irresponsible, may—but who can foretell what dangers may confront the human family? If, on the other hand, those responsible for these conditions will take the advice of the friends of humanity before it is too late, conditions may be reversed, and a prosperous and just and humane condition reinstated.

Delegates, I bid you welcome. I know the spirit that will move you. Here you have a free forum, where every man and woman is free to express his or her feeling. It is the freest forum in the world. Again I bid you welcome.

An adjournment was then taken until 1 p. m.

Delegates Are Seated.

On the reconvening of the convention it was announced that the mass-meeting advertised to take place last night at Battery "D" had been postponed until Wednesday night and that it would take place at Bricklayers' Hall. The rules of order of the last were made those governing the present convention. The Credentials committee reported through its Chairman, Mr. Penna, and after a few minor contests were adjusted the 115 delegates were seated. The delegates were as follows:

J. Mahone, William Neuroth, James Brettell, J. C. Durnell, W. A. Carney, Samuel Gompers, W. Hughes, Martin Fox, P. J. McGuire, R. H. Metcalf, R. C. Longesdon, Joseph Valentine, L. R. Carl, James J. Linehan, William B. Prescott, John B. Lennon, C. L. Drummond, P. E. Jansen, Henry Dorsey, John Smith, W. J. Miller, Adam Belz, John McBride, Richard Powers, P. H. Penna, A. Furnseth, Charles Call, Thomas J. Elderkin, Cameron Miller, James Gluckin, J. W. McKinnie, P. J. Kelley, Charles F. Bechtold, Harry Skeffington, W. D. Mahon, George Guntner, John J. Besson, P. J. Grimes, Henry Weisman, Samuel Ross, John Green, John Marthaler, William H. Marden, Ed C. Smith, William Anderson, Henry Miller, C. J. Anderson, William C. Pomeroy, Thomas J. Morgan, H. Dophiede, Charles Reichers, C. G. Alldorg, Frank K. Foster, Charles Chadwick, William Nolan, Henry O'Lien, Thomas Looby, Jerome Jones, Eugene Loefler, Lee M. Hart, M. J. Dixon, James A. Tracey, Thomas Clendening, Lewis Nash, Daniel Kiefe, Roady Kinehan, James J. Daley, Charles Schiel, Peter Smith, M. McGlinn, M. B. McCarthy, N. P. Morris, Frank McCarthy, Philip Hofher, Maurice Griffin, George Gear, Thomas J. Griffin, James Duncan, James H. Dunn, Robert Bandlan, Hamilton Armstrong, Samuel A. Dabney, M. J. Carmody, William M. Frizzel, William E. Lee, Emil Boulanger, F. J. Weber.

The following telegram from Terre Haute was read:

The American Railway Union sends cordial and fraternal greeting and hopes the federation proceedings may develop great good to the cause it represents. EUGENE V. DEBS, President A. Ry. U.

A resolution was introduced by Delegate L. M. Hart, President of the Theatrical Stage Employés' Union of Chicago, asking delegates not to patronize the Columbia, Haymarket, Havlin, or Windsor Theater because proprie-



P. J. M'GUIRE, VICE-PRESIDENT.

tors of the same had not dealt fairly with union labor. No action was taken.

The following committees were named:

On the President's Report—W. B. Prescott, H. J. Skeffington, J. J. Linehan, J. C. Dernell, A. Peruzeth.

Secretary's Report—Martin Fox, Charles Tall, L. R. Carl, P. E. Jensen, J. W. McKinney.

Rules—W. Hughes, Cameron Miller, Adam Bells, George Goetner, Robert Bandelow.

Gowpers' Report.

President Gowpers read his annual report, an exhaustive document. He alluded to the industrial depression; said there were 3,000,000 workingmen out of employment in the land since August last; told of the federation's efforts to enforce the eight-hour day. He continued:

The last convention recommended to the organized workingmen that they take such action politically as shall secure the best results to labor and place the movement upon a higher plane. I desire to record not only that, in my judgment, the trend will soon be in that direction, but that every earnest effort made has met with the cordial coöperation of the members of the Executive Council. An intelligent use of the ballot by the toilers in their own interest must largely contribute to lighten the burdens of our economic struggles. Let us elect men from the ranks of labor to represent us in Congress and the Legislatures wherever and whenever the opportunity presents itself. Let us never be recreant to our trust, and, regardless of political affiliations or predilections, always vote against those who are inimical to the interests of labor. I recommend that organizations securing the favorable action and indorsement of the federation for any legislation it demands shall be required to furnish the Executive Council with a draft of a bill covering the measure desired within a reasonable time after the close of conventions.

He told of the work done to have Congress pass the law for uniform car couplers; denounced the dilatoriness of Congress in enforcing the Geary law; favored the Department of Labor taking charge of the Census Bureau; insisted on the enforcement of the alien contract labor law; advocated government ownership of the telegraph; denounced the action of Judges as to railway strikes; advocated further organization of national unions; told of the action of the federation regarding Homestead lockouts; reviewed the history of minor trades unions; insisted that the President should extend executive clemency to Clark and Miller in the Jefferson Borden mutiny case, and concluded:

The vantage ground secured for us by countless heroes should be the incentive to achieve justice, honor, peace, good will, and the emancipation of labor for all time to come.

Secretary Evans read his report, showing that the federation had received $7,043.66 for defending the Homestead strikers. Of this amount $3,564.96 has been expended, leaving a balance of $3,478.70. The annual receipts were $28,530.80, the expenses $21,383.36, leaving a treasury balance of $7,147.44. Treasurer John B. Lennon's report confirmed the figures of the Secretary.

Mr. Lloyd's Address.

Henry D. Lloyd then read an address on "The Safety of the Future Lies in the Organization of Labor." He said in part:

Workingmen have the undoubted right of organization. The question of the day is: "What are they going to do with it?" This right, like



CHAIRMAN PENNA READS THE REPORT ON CREDENTIALS.

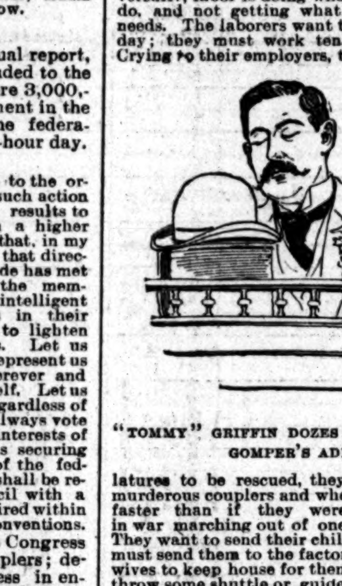
all other rights, can be kept healthy only by exercise. The liberty of union can be preserved only by using the union to get more liberty. The workingmen have the vote, but there are signs in plenty that if they do not use it to free themselves in other ways they will lose that right and all the other freedoms that are clustered with it. "Too many people vote in Ohio," the counsel of a great trust said lately in the United States courts. A constitutional convention is about to be held in New York, and one of the reforms to be pressed is some qualification of the suffrage to put an end to this evil of "too many people voting." Never have the people—the working people—had the right, the light, the might, they have now. There are many periods in the past which shine like golden ages in contrast with our own, but only at points and for single moments. There were no paupers and no unemployed in our fatherlands, Germany, or Ireland, or England, in the good old times when society was organized in village communities, and the land was held in common. But, as well, there was no right to change your trade, your place, your religion. You were not what you are today, a person, a man, a citizen, but only one of a tribe, a guild, a parish. Thorold Rogers tells us of the golden age of labor in England, in the fifteenth century, when eight hours was the working day in town and country, and when men were dear and living was cheap. But in that golden age a coal miner, a salt worker was not a man. He was a creature of the pit: once a miner, always a miner, even unto the third and fourth generation of his descendants, and a fixture of the property, sold with its sale to any new owner. If we can look backward to those days with longing through the windows of our common schools and our voting booths it is because we have lost the virtue to look forward. It will come true again that those who avert their faces from the hopes and the duties that call them on will turn to stone-pillars of salt, and of salt that has lost its savor. From him that hath not shall be taken even that which he hath. To the man who is free and would remain free fate is a policeman uttering the perpetual words: "Move on."

The coal miners of England in their recent contest with the mine-owners did more than resist a demand for a reduction of wages. They carried the standard of their rights to a new height. They demanded that hereafter the cost of a decent life for the man who mined should be a fixed charge on the product of the mines; that in the fluctuations of supply and demand there should be a line—a life line, not a dead line—below which the share of labor should not go. The demand for a living wage was a rebellion of the people against the maladministration of their lives and labor, their property and their liberty by others. It was an insurrection against the decree of business that wages shall follow prices, and prices know no law but the competition between traders. We and our wives and children, the miners said, are not chips for gamblers. Take your choice, a living wage or no coal! In taking this position the miners stood for no more than what Mill, Ricardo, and all the great economists have declared to be the true law of wages. The public came to their support. Members of Parliament, some of the nobility, more than one mine-owner gave money and encouragement. A daily newspaper in London raised $90,000 to feed the starving. Large numbers of the clergy of all denominations took part in the relief work and, more important, declared in public that the demand for a living wage was one no people could remain Christian and deny. The clergy of Bristol united in a formal public statement to this effect.

Gifts Were Made.

Men, women, and even children who could not spare money, sacrificed watches, rings, anything that could be sold. Ben Tillett, the labor leader, gave up his bicycle. Miss Frances E. Willard of Chicago, then in England, gave her watch. The women where collieries were at work sent to the mothers in idle districts to bring their starving children to their homes to share with their own children, though these had not enough. Mothers wept for joy at the chance thus to surrender to strangers little ones whom they could not feed, and whom they might never see again. It is in such blood-red letters as these that our theory that labor is a commodity imprints itself in the lives of the people. The defeat of the demand for a reduction of wages is much; but it is more that the miners have burned these new words of the living wage into the bill of rights. It was the union of the miners which made this resistance and this counter advance possible. Had the business-men broken down the principle of the living wage they would have moved on to strike down the union. The men on their side must not stop. They must take the next step. The next step to the principle of the living wage is the living wage itself. The living wage is that share in the products of the common toil which belongs to men, and men, the best authority tells us, are born equal, with inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Alienate one right, the smallest right to life, liberty, or happiness, and the wage is less than the living wage. "I have a right to be a man," said Francis Lieber, "because I am a man." That is the living wage, and to realize it is the sure destiny of organized labor. It was the work of our forefathers to establish the truth that no one shall govern a country without the consent of its people. It is our work to establish the equally self-evident truth that no one shall govern an industry without the consent of its people. "The right to work" was a phrase of fire which flew out of the mouth of a Senator of the United States during the heat of the excitement at Homestead. But even "the right to work" is a half truth. A great student of men says that it is half truths which lead them. But even so there is another half truth beyond this which has also its power of leading. Besides the right to work stands as of equal majesty the right to share as a man in the produce of the work.

The Declaration of Independence yesterday meant self-government; today it means self-employment, which is but another kind of self-government. Every dollar, every edifice, every product of human toil is the creation of the coöperation of all the people. But in this coöperation it is the share of the majority to have no voice, to do the hardest work and feed on the crumbs of life. Not as an exception, but universally, labor is doing what it does not want to do, and not getting what it wants or what it needs. The laborers want to work eight hours a day; they must work ten, fourteen, eighteen. Crying to their employers, to Congress, to Legis-



"TOMMY" GRIFFIN DOZES DURING PRESIDENT GOMPER'S ADDRESS.

latures to be rescued, they go down under the murderous couplers and wheels of the railroads faster than if they were in active service in war marching out of one battle into another. They want to send their children to school; they must send them to the factory. They want their wives to keep house for them; but they too must throw some shuttle or guide some wheel. They must work when they are sick; they must stop work at another's will; they must work life out to keep life in. The people have to ask for work and then do not get it. They have to take less than a fair share of the product; they have to risk life, limb, or health—their own, their wives', their children's—to others' selfishness or whim. They continue, for fear, to lead lives that force them to do to others the cheapening and wrongs of which they complain when done to them. All this is inconsistent with manhood and with citizenship.

Government Without Consent.

This is an impossible situation. No human society ever held together on such terms. This is contrary to the most sacred principles of American society. This is government without consent, and it is the cornerstone and roof-tree of American life that we will have none of it. The men who think it can continue are our idlest dreamers and most impracticable theorists. Open the churches for dormitories for the roofless; feed the hungry in soup kitchens; rake every kind-hearted garret for old shoes and old clothes; find work in kindling-wood yards for the unemployed. It is a work of mercy and necessity; a Red Cross service for the succor of the sick and wounded on the battlefields of business. But the war goes on. Its cannonballs can fly faster than your ambulances. One new machine can turn out of employment more men than all the churches are feeding. One syndicate shutting down or dismantling to limit the output and keep up prices or to intimidate Congress on the tariff or currency can drown out your charities. Against this flood charity is a mere broom; it cannot sweep away this stream of the unemployed, for that is the rising tide of an Atlantic Ocean of dispossessed humanity. But municipalize the street car lines, nationalize the coal mines, the forests, the iron mines, stop the competition of children and the starving in the labor market, set free every gift of nature and every hand of man to soak up labor, instead of corking it up, and the tide begins to run the other way. Wheels of labor now chained by private selfishness will turn never to stop while a human need remains unsatisfied. The overemployed and the unemployed both vanish and their places will be taken by those who are well employed because self-employed. The American colonies did not fight for fine phrases. It was not the theoretical wrong of taxation without representation and government without consent that made them act, but the actual wrong that followed. The colonies were not allowed to sell their lumber, their grain, their wool anywhere but in England; they must buy in England the commodities they needed. Who can say our situation today is not exactly similar? The farmer of Minnesota and the Northwest can sell his wheat only to members of the elevator combination; he can buy his harvesters only of the harvester trust; his binding twine only of the cordage trust. The brassworker can sell his labor only to members of the Association of Metal Manufacturers. The iron puddler and steelworker in Chicago, the coal miner in Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania can work only for the members of the steel ring or the coal pools. They can buy their tools, their powder, their meat, their fuel, their kerosene, their gas only of this or that monopoly. In a thousand trades labor is forced by a compulsion stronger than that of the British stamp act to sell his labor to a ruler. What did the stamp tax or the tea tax amount to in comparison with the



"JUDGE" LYNCH, SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

taxes we must pay on meat, coal, iron, salt, almost all the necessaries of life, to private taxfarmers whose greed legislates a new stamp act, stamping out all freedoms—of trade, of politics, of society?

In seven years the century will open which before its close will see the social crime of enforced poverty and the dependence of any human being upon another for the necessaries of life or the means of industry forever abolished throughout Christendom. Let us begin to make ready now that next emancipation, that new liberty—that enlarged Democracy. Let America, the leader of the liberties of mankind, make the first move and let the federation of the trades-unions of its working people lead America. I venture, though not worthy the honor of sitting as a member of an association of workingmen, to suggest that the American Federation of Labor could do the cause of civilization no greater service. Let it initiate here and now a plan for a series of national and international conferences or congresses of labor. Let these culminate on the first May day of the new century with an international demonstration of the labor organizations of all countries. Let this be a grand international constitutional convention, in which a new Magna Charta, a new Declaration of Independence, a new Bill of Rights shall be proclaimed to guide and inspire those who wish to live the life of the Commonwealth. The labor organizations are waiting for some such definite word and plan. This is true not only of those of this country, but of Europe. There are hundreds of other organizations, not of labor, which if you chose to invite them would fall into line at once. The proposal is practical enough to command the support of those who want to do something now. It is so broad and farreaching as to kindle even dull imaginations. At the first note of your call new hope and new strength will swell the veins of all the nations. The thinkers and philosophers will help you with the best harvestings of history and wisdom; the poets will sing for you; the musicians will find an international air; the weary and heavy laden will come to you. The liberty of the world waits for your leadership.

Creates a Sensation.

At the close of the reading Vice-President P. J. McGuire at once proposed three cheers for Henry D. Lloyd. They were given with a will. Delegate Drummond proposed a return of thanks by a rising vote. Treasurer Lennon moved that the resolution be spread on the minutes. Delegate Kelly moved that 10,000 copies of the address be printed and circulated through the unions. P. J. McGuire amended this providing for 20,000 copies and that they be issued within thirty days. T. J. Morgan suggested they be printed before the close of the convention. McGlynn of San Francisco and Hart of Chicago wanted them printed at once. Weissman of New York opposed too great rush. Linehan of Chicago called to mind the expense question, and finally, on motion of Dick Powers, the matter was made a special order for this morning's session and an adjournment was taken until 9 a. m. After the close a man in the gallery, who persisted in calling out "That's treason!" "That speech is treasonable!" was hustled out of the gallery by Sergeant-at-Arms Lynch. A lively discussion is anticipated this morning. It is believed Weissman, the New York Anarchist, will make a stiff fight on the speech going out as representative of the ideas of the Federation. On this he would be fought by McGuire, T. J. Morgan, and most of the delegates to the convention.

TO TAKE DOWN CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

County Board to Free County Buildings of Placards—Partisan Is Dismissed.

Commissioner Kunstman at the meeting of the County Board yesterday introduced a resolution for the removal of Democratic Custodian of the County Building Thomas Murphy. The animus of the resolution was the treatment Mayor Swift's campaign literature had received when posted in the elevators of the County Building. The Republican lithographs and placards had been torn down, it was claimed, while the Democratic literature had been conspicuously posted. This action had already led to trouble between President Struckman and an elevator boy, who refused to take down a John Hopkins lithograph when ordered. Custodian Murphy was blamed for the elevator recalcitrants and the following resolution was the result:

WHEREAS, The employés of the County Building have for several days engaged in offensive partisanship while on duty and have even insulted citizens who differ with them politically; and

WHEREAS, The custodian of the County Building, who has been made responsible for the behavior of his employés by resolution of this board, has not only aided and abetted said employés in their offensive partisanship, but has also himself been guilty of political favoritism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the office of custodian of the County Building is hereby declared vacant and the President be directed to appoint some suitable person acting custodian until the vacancy can be filled by election.

Mr. Kunstman rose and explained that the John P. Hopkins lithographs had been preserved intact and that the G. B. Swift lithographs had been torn and defaced. He understood that this was done with the connivance of Mr. Murphy.

Commissioner Edmanson, the only Democrat on the board, made a motion to refer the resolution to the Public Service committee, and said:

The custodian should have an opportunity to appear and defend himself. There should be no snap judgment taken on this matter. There is no proof to show that the custodian has been guilty of any offense.

Mr. Green replied:

We are Republicans. Last year we were walked upon by the Democrats in power. I shall not forget that. I believe it is our time to become aggressive. Let us drop these heads in the basket as fast as we can swing the ax. We cannot afford to refer this matter to the Public Service committee. If we do action is deferred a week and Murphy will have that time to devote to his offensive campaigning. As Republicans in power we should take immediate and decisive action.

President Struckman called Commissioner Cool to the chair and took the floor. He said:

Several days ago I was requested to put a stop to the Democratic use of the building for campaign purposes. I refused. Put up our literature also, said I. My suggestion was followed. Then the Democrats began their work of destruction. I am informed on good authority that the work was abetted by the custodian.

Commissioner Cogswell said:

This not only applies to the County Building but to every county institution. All of them look more like Democratic headquarters than public buildings. This is a most shameful state of affairs.

Commissioner Edmanson replied:

It's just as much the other way. I know of a room in this building that has been used continually for no other purpose than a trysting place for Republican politicians. It is also a club headquarters and the regularly appointed meeting place of a Republican organization.

Commissioners Allen and Struckman thought it would look like partisan work to discharge the custodian. After this several Commissioners changed their votes and the resolution was killed by the following vote:

Yeas—Burmeister, Cogswell, Cunning, Green, Kallis, Kunstman, Netterstrom, 7.

Nays—Allen, Cool, Edmanson, Hoffman, Lundberg, McNichols, Peacock, Struckman—8.

Mr. Allen made a motion that the custodian be instructed to remove all campaign literature of whatever character from all parts of the County Building in the jurisdiction of the board.

Dan Healy, Deputy Controller, said emphatically: "No Democrat will come to my office and take down Republican literature."

"Public offices are no place for campaign literature. They are for the transaction of public business and not political purposes," said Mr. Allen.

The motion carried with but two dissenting voices, Commissioners Edmanson and Green.

Chairman Peacock of the Committee on Outdoor Relief presented a resolution for the immediate dismissal of J. Brown, who is in charge of the substation of the County Agent's office at Englewood. It was charged that when worthy cases for relief were sent to Subagent Brown by Supervisor Read the applicant was required to enter into an agreement to vote the Democratic ticket before being allowed relief. The resolution for dismissal was passed and J. W. C. Clark given the appointment temporarily. An appropriation of $700 was then made for the outdoor relief department.

The grand jury for the ensuing month was drawn, as follows:

Joseph Walsh, Maxwell and Morgan streets; H. M. Peters, No. 1746 Melrose street; J. P. Lawrence, Wilmette; Charles Byrne, No. 532 West Twelfth street; Henry Pfaff, No. 177 Thirteenth street; N. Rose, No. 493 South Jefferson street; H. P. Deering, No. 554 Maple street; N. Sudvosky, No. 511 South Jefferson street; Hiram Jackman, No. 548 Washington boulevard; Ernst Kott, Bremen; F. Brosch, No. 332 Larrabee street; C. Schoenbeck, Arlington Heights; John Kinney, No. 1014 West Madison street; George Stumpf, Bartlett; William Purener, No. 28 Sixty-sixth street; D. W. Finley, No. 10 West Thirteenth street; Samuel O'Neil, No. 177 Burker street; Robert Maxwell, No. 462 Fullerton avenue; L. C. Schaeffer, Blue Island; William Belling, No. 30 Toron street; Jacob Fritsch, Wheeling; John Bellow, No. 118 North Elizabeth street; Henry Hochmeister, Manheim.

Bids on Van Buren Street Bridge.

Commissioner Jones opened bids yesterday for the construction of the abutments of the new Van Buren street bridge. There were but six bids, the lowest being that of the Fitz-Simons and Connell company, which offers to do the work and furnish the material for $74,120. This is a trifle below the estimate of the City Engineer, who recommends that it be accepted and a contract drawn. The First Ward Aldermen are objecting to the removal of the present bridge at Van Buren street at this time, as it might diminish trade on Van Buren street, and are asking that the contract be not entered into until after the holiday trade is over. It is probable the contract will not be entered into until the last of the month.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME AT ENGLEWOOD

"The Mistletoe Bough" to Be Presented at Marlowe Theater Friday Evening.

The beautiful Christmas pantomime, entitled "The Mistletoe Bough," will be presented by seventy-five persons at the Marlowe Theater in Englewood Friday, Dec. 15, at 8 p. m. The entertainment is for the benefit of the McCowen Oral School for Young Deaf Children. This is an incorporated institution, and largely a charitable one, and worthy of the support of the entire community. The program, replete with tableaux, dances, features of statuary, etc., is under the direction of Miss Anna Brennan of Nashville, Tenn. The tickets are 50 cents, and seats can be reserved without extra charge at Marlowe Theater after Wednesday.

People and Pigs.

In 1890 Pennsylvania had 5,250,000 inhabitants and produced 4,950,000 tons of pig-iron,

SHOOTS THE ROBBER.

GROCER SAMUEL N. CLIFFORD KILLS A THIEF IN HIS STORE.

With Two Other Men the Would-Be Highwayman Orders the Plucky Storekeeper to Hold Up His Hands—The Order Is Not Obeyed—Instead, Mr. Clifford Produces a Revolver and Shoots His Assailant Dead in His Tracks—Shots Fired at the Other Men, but They Escape.

Samuel N. Clifford killed a robber yesterday morning. Mr. Clifford has a grocery store at No. 362 West Adams street, and when he opened up for business at 6:30 o'clock the first person to enter the store was a young man, who in a lively manner stepped up to Mr. Clifford and ordered a bill of goods.

"I will be back directly," he said, "to call for my goods."



S. N. CLIFFORD REFUSES TO BE ROBBED.

A few minutes later he returned accompanied by two other men. The purchaser of the goods asked of Mr. Clifford what his bill was, and when informed the man drew a revolver from his pocket and with an oath said:

"Hold up your hands, or I will blow the top of your head off."

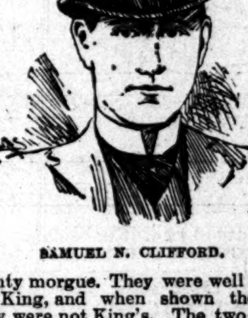
Mr. Clifford, however, did not heed the command, and, quick as a flash, had his own revolver drawn and commenced a rapid firing at the three robbers. At the second shot one of them threw up his hands and fell heavily to the floor with a bullet in his brain. The shot struck the man in the center of the forehead, causing almost instant death.

The sudden onslaught by Mr. Clifford took the two remaining men so by surprise that they ran from the place. As they were about to open the door the storekeeper fired two shots at them, and he says he is quite confident that one of the bullets took effect, as he heard one of the men utter a cry of pain as the shot was fired.

Remains Not Recognized.

The police of the Desplaines Street Station were informed of the shooting and a detail of officers were sent out to make an investigation. Mr. Clifford was taken into custody, but when Capt. Mahoney learned his story he ordered his release. In the meantime the body of the dead robber was taken to the county morgue by the Desplaines street patrol wagon. Officers Wessler and Gallagher were sent to the morgue to identify it if possible. From the description given the police by Mr. Clifford of the dead man they thought they recognized Frank King, who was arrested recently by Officers Gallagher and Wessler for attempting to break into a jewelry showcase on West Lake street. When the officers saw the dead man they were not positive whether it was King.

Yesterday afternoon Officers Kilcrane and Connors of the Lake Street Station called at



SAMUEL N. CLIFFORD.

the county morgue. They were well acquainted with King, and when shown the remains saw they were not King's. The two men who made their escape are being searched for by the police, and will probably be apprehended, as a detailed description of them has been sent to all police stations in the city.

When seen last night Mr. Clifford was still much excited over the event. He is a well built man 32 years old.

Mr. Clifford's Story.

"I opened my store," he said, "at 6:30 o'clock, as is my usual custom, and was at the cash drawer counting the change when the young man entered. His rough appearance attracted my attention and I was on the alert. He ordered a bill of goods consisting of eggs, butter, and bread, and then said he would be back in a few moments to call for them. A short time later he returned and with him were two other men. They were all tough-looking characters and I suspected that something was wrong. The man who had purchased the goods asked me how much they were, and when I told him he drew a revolver and told me to throw up my hands. Naturally I was frightened, but I did not lose my presence of mind as I had almost expected that such a move would be made. I stooped down behind the counter where I was standing and drew my own revolver, and, before they could get a chance to come near me, I commenced firing at them. At the second shot the man who had bought the goods fell to the floor with a bullet in his head. I tried to shoot the two other men as they ran from the store and I am quite positive that I struck one of them as he was leaving because I heard a cry just as I fired at them. I had over $250 on my person when the men came into the store."

The remains of the dead man are still at the morgue awaiting identification. He was about 22 or 23 years old, five feet seven inches tall, with red hair closely cropped and a smooth face. His clothes are of a coarse material. No papers or letters could be found on his person by which he could be identified.

KILLED WITH A FLATIRON.

Horrible Deed of a Jealous and Drink-Crazed Husband.

Mrs. Mary Dolney was brutally murdered by her husband, Luke Dolney, Sunday night, at their residence, No. 576 Holt avenue. The deed was accomplished with the aid of a flatiron while the woman lay asleep in her bed. The husband and murderer was arrested some time after the crime was committed and locked up at the Rawson Street Station. The work of the butchery as told by himself is most shocking and cold-blooded. While the woman lay beside him asleep he seized her by the throat and attempted to strangle her. At intervals he released his hold to see if his work had been accomplished, but life still remained, and as the unfortunate woman was about to make an outcry he again seized her by the throat and stifled her cries. Seeing that death would not result by the choking process he secured a flatiron and with this he rained blows upon her head until life was extinct. In a small room in the rear of the house police officers found the mutilated remains of Mrs. Dolney. Lying on the floor beside the bed was found the flatiron covered with matted blood and hair. The dead woman was lying in bed, which was in no way disarranged, and the battered head was still reposing on the blood-covered pillow.

A man named Pewinski informed the officers that he saw Dolney leave the house at about 4 o'clock in the morning and walk towards North avenue, but no other clew could be found. At 11 o'clock a large man, with every indication that he was much under the influence of liquor, staggered along Holt avenue toward the house where the dead woman lay. The crowd which had gathered around the house immediately recognized him as Luke Dolney, the man suspected of having committed the murder. A rush was made for him, but Officers Schultz and Egglund of the Rawson Street Station surmised their apparent motive of doing the man violence and placed him under arrest. His story of the murder told to Lieut. Quinn in a deliberate manner was so shocking and cold-blooded that even the officers shuddered when he told it.

"Why did you kill your wife?" asked Lieut. Quinn.

"Because she was faithless and dishonest," he replied in broken English. "My wife was always drunk and drank more than I did. I was asleep in the same bed with her when I suddenly awoke and I felt that I must kill her and end all our quarrels and fights, which we had very often."

VICTIMS OF THE BOND SCHEMERS.

Thousands of Dollars Secured and Some of the Concerns in Court.

Scores of victims of the Guarantee Investment company and similar lottery schemes call on United States District Attorney Milchrist at the Federal Building every day. They all have the same question to ask: "How can we get our money back?" The District Attorney invariably tells them that they have no remedy except to sue the concerns—if they have any assets that can be reached. Postoffice Inspector Stuart said that some of the concerns would be prosecuted as soon as the necessary evidence could be secured.

Mr. Milchrist said that he thought that the fifty or more concerns which had been blacklisted would quit business. "The papers have killed them," he said, "to say nothing of the conviction of the Guarantee Investment company's officials. No human being would be silly enough to put money into them now that they have been so thoroughly exposed."

It is thus apparent that the result of the warfare begun against these companies by THE TRIBUNE'S exposé of the methods of the Guarantee Investment company is the suppression of the whole "bond investment" business. THE TRIBUNE has maintained a hostile attitude to all such concerns from the beginning, even though some of the Chicago papers printed page advertisements of their schemes. Such advertisements were invariably refused by THE TRIBUNE, though frequently offered.

The companies have undoubtedly done a large business and have taken enormous sums from their "patrons." Partial figures are beginning to come in and the amounts indicate the vastness of the totals.

The following are some of the figures:

Guarantee Investment company, Milwaukee, $100,000. The agent of the Chicago company has disappeared.

Provident Investment company, Cincinnati, $9,600. Collected in November.

Columbia Investment company, Newport and Covington, Ky., outstanding, 1,100 bonds of $1,000 each.

Equitable Investment Bond company, Council Bluffs, Ia., issued $50,000 in bonds. Only two prizes drawn, one by an officer of the company. Grand jury will investigate in January.

Mutual Savings and Distribution Fund Association, Philadelphia (claims to be conducted differently from other bond investment companies)—4,339 bonds outstanding with a face value of $3,987,000. Has tontine attachment and now under investigation by Postoffice Department.

Guarantee Investment company, Birmingham, Ala., $50,000 in one year from miners and furnace men. Investigation just begun.

Iowa Guarantee Investment company, Keokuk, Ia., $25,000. Office moved to Chicago and premiums for current month refunded.

Columbian Bond Investment company, Saginaw, Mich., 6,000 bonds disposed of. Agency still in active operation.

Guarantee Investment company Denver, Colo., issued 26,000 bonds at $10 each, with dues of $1.25 a month, and paid 59 bonds at $1,000 each.

Colorado Guarantee and Loan company, Denver, Colo., 1,000 bonds at $10 each and $4,000 in monthly payments.

Denver Investment company, Denver, Colo., took in nearly $10,000 in six weeks.

Phœnix Loan and Investment company, Denver, Colo., took in $1,700.

Workingmen's Investment company, Denver, Colo., probably $1,000.

Union Investment company and Louisiana Lottery company, Kansas City, Mo., both in active operation and transactions running far up into the thousands.

Guarantee Investment company, St. Louis, Mo., making $30,000 a month when Chicago exposure took place. Could afford to pay $30,000 cash to broker for negotiating bond of $100,000.

Denver Investment company, Nebraska Savings Investment company, Missouri Valley Investment company, Omaha, Neb., received, closely estimated, $200,000.

Pettis County Bond Investment company, Sedalia, Mo., received $6,000 for bonds and $6,000 for dues.

National Savings and Investment company, Tekonsha, Mich., $4,000 in bonds sold; some of these bonds being paid at maturity by Union Savings and Trust company.

Mount Pleasant Savings Investment company, Salt Lake, Utah, $25,000. Officers now under arrest.

Modern Investment company, Pueblo, Colo., $300 in the city and several thousand from rural investors.

Kansas Law Not Retroactive.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The new mortgage redemption law passed by the last Legislature does not apply to mortgages or contracts made prior to the passage of the act. This was the substance of two decisions handed down today by the Supreme Court. These mortgage cases have been pending for several months. The decisions do not touch two points of the law in which the public is interested—that of the validity of the law itself and whether Sheriffs' fees can be collected as under the old law. There are cases pending touching both of the points, but the court has not yet reached them.

NO INSULT IS INTENDED THE POLES.

Bishop Coxe Explains His Remarks Regarding Illiterate and Venal Classes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Bishop Coxe today made a written reply to the committee of Poles who waited on him with the resolutions adopted by the mass-meeting Friday night with reference to what was regarded as an insult to their race. In this letter the Bishop says:

There is nothing in what I have said that justifies any charge of unkindness toward Polish immigrants as such. I mentioned Polacks only in a passing reference to illiterate and venal classes of divers nationalities, and I have said just the same of illiterate Americans who sell their votes. Your resolutions prove that you imagine my remarks were directly intended for the Polish inhabitants of Buffalo. Nothing of the kind was in my thoughts. I objected to a political vice-royalty at Washington capable of purchasing and monopolizing throughout the land the votes of the illiterate class of immigrants. I spoke of some such who I had supposed might be found somewhere in all America. If there are absolutely none anywhere I owe you a grateful apology.

DUTIES MADE HIGHER

MATERIAL ALTERATIONS NOTED IN THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF BILL.

Leaders Begin to See That the Revenue Deficiency Must Be Met—Increases Decreed That Will Astonish Free-Traders—Date of the Bill to Go Into Effect Fixed at June 1—Southerners Working Hard for Wildcat Money—More Offices Given Out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Chairman Wilson and his fellow tariff tinkers think they are making progress. This morning they gave out the revised customs schedules and then authoritatively stated that some time in the future they would be able to agree to the means of meeting the deficiency caused by the customs rates. The changes made in the orginal draft of the bill are all in the line of higher duties, as follows:

Cotton yarns are raised on an average of about 5 per cent. A new class is created not exceeding 12 cents per pound in value on which the rate is 20 per cent. Yarns valued at over 12 and not exceeding 20 cents per pound are put at 25 per cent; up to 30 cents per pound 30 per cent; up to 40 cents per pound 35 per cent; over 40 cents 40 per cent.

All laces and embroideries of flax, jute, cotton, and other vegetable fibers are raised from 35 to 40 per cent.

Saxony, wilton, and velvet carpets are advanced from 30 to 35 per cent. Velvet and tapestry carpets are advanced from 25 to 30 per cent, and the same advance is made in tapestry Brussels, treble ingrain, and Venetian carpets. An advance is made in wool Dutch carpets from 20 to 25 per cent; and in druggets, and bockings, and felt carpeting. A like advance is made in other carpets not specially provided for.

Tinplate is changed from an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent to a specific duty of one and one-fifth cents per pound, the reduction not to take effct until Oct. 1 next.

Pocket knives and razors are fixed at a uniform rate of 45 per cent.

The duty on pearl buttons is again fixed at line measurement at the rate of one cent per line, and the ad valorem duty changed from 40 per cent to 15 per cent.

The provision for ivory on the free list is amended so as to read: "Sawed or cut into logs," instead of simply "sawed or cut."

Duties are restored on planed lumber at the rate of 50 cents per thousand for each side planed, $1 for planed, tongued, and grooved on one side, and $1.50 when planed, tongued, and grooved on both sides.

A number of changes are made in the china schedule, but are more in the nature of readjustments of classification than changes of rates. The schedule now reads as follows: Common yellow and brown earthenware, plain and embossed, common stoneware and crucibles, not decorated in any manner, 20 per centum ad valorem; china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, including plaques, ornaments, toys, charms, vases, and statuets, plain white, and not decorated in any manner, 35 per centum ad valorem; china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, including plaques, ornaments, toys, charms, vases, and statuets, painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated in any manner, 40 per centum ad valorem. All other china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, including lava tips for burners not specially provided for in this act, if decorated in any manner, 40 per centum ad valorem; if not decorated, 35 per centum ad valorem.

The duties on lead products are changed from ad valorem to specific duties and are made one-half of the rate of the present law.

The limit of value of wearing apparel which can be brought in free is reduced from $500 to $250.

Everything relating to the paragraph in linen laces has been increased from 35 to 40 per cent ad valorem.

Barley malt has been increased from 20 to 25 per cent ad valorem.

Law to Go Into Effect June 1.

June 1 is the fixed time for the bill to go into effect. This means that the committee thinks the bill may pass both Houses about that time, and possibly become a law as early as July 1. As July is the beginning of the fiscal year it is desirable to have the new rates go into effect then. Nevertheless, it would not be safe to prophesy that the bill will actually be a law before September.

At today's meeting of the committee a resolution offered by ex-Speaker Reed that the bill should provide the means of raising the deficiency of $72,000,000, which it will cause, was voted down by the Democrats, but Chairman Wilson was good enough to say that this deficiency would be met by internal revenue taxes. Inasmuch as the internal revenue covers everything from playing cards to personal incomes, the statement did not throw much light on the nature of the revenue bill. The administration is still working with all its might to get the sugar tax reimposed, but there is little chance of changing the committee's decision. If this were done the House would still be likely to knock out the sugar duty, as there are more than fifty Democratic members who will never consent to restoring it. The majority continues to flounder, and Secretary Carlisle gets little that will help him shape his report. The condition is an extraordinary one. No progress can be made with appropriations until the estimates and the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury are received by the House, and the Secretary hesitates because he hopes for a revenue from sugar and is not ready to indorse the personal income tax. To bridge over the chasm all sorts of fag ends of revenue sources are put together. The committee now includes direct as well as collateral inheritances. Whisky is going to be let alone, so that the present tax will stand.

All the Democratic leaders realize that the ground is slipping from under them. In trying to frame the revenue provisions to suit the President they are losing the support of their own party. They don't know how many Democrats will form a combination to defeat the bill, because it has not been settled yet on how many points the Democratic kickers have a grievance in common. In the end the great majority of them will support the measure, but they are sowing the seeds of dissension now in order that the fruit may be reaped in the Senate. So well is it understood that the Senate will make the tariff law that the House rates furnish little basis for guessing what will ultimately be the schedules. The leading provisions of the Wilson bill as to free raw material will go through the House unchallenged. It develops tonight that the changes made by a majority of the committee haven't lessened the Democratic opposition to the bill. So there is every prospect of infinite turmoil ahead.

Separate Report on the Customs Features.

After numerous contradictory statements an impression has finally crystallized in the best-informed quarters that the Committee on Ways and Means will report that part of the bill covering the customs features independently of the internal revenue part. When an agreement has been reached on the items included in the latter it will probably be reported as an amendment to the customs sections and incorporated with them, if they have not then already passed the House. If they have gone to the Senate the internal revenue sections will be considered and adopted as an independent bill. There are some reasons advanced by members of the committee why the latter plan will be preferable to combining the two in one measure. Standing alone, the question of imposing an income tax could be decided without reference to its effect upon the other provisions of the bill. Opponents of the income tax scheme expect the Senate to settle the matter adversely to an income tax, even should the House vote in favor of it. The alternative method of raising revenue which would then be brought forward would be to put a duty of a cent a pound on sugar and repeal the bounty outright, thus proving a net increase of revenue amounting to $50,000,000 and rendering the imposition of an income tax unnecessary.

President Arnold B. Sanford of the Sanford Spinning company and Treasurer of the Globe Yarn Mill, and Secretary Ira C. Davis of the Kerr Thread company, who are in Washington, have addressed a circular letter to the different yarn manufacturers who are interested in the manufacture of medical and fine counts of cotton yarns, it being deemed wise that a strong association should be formed at once and an aggressive and determined fight be made both in the Senate and House to obtain "justice for their industry." They say:

Having thoroughly canvassed the situation here in Washington the undersigned are firmly convinced that if the various firms engaged in the manufacture of cotton yarns will take prompt and unanimous action some modification of the proposed Wilson tariff can be obtained, and with that object in view we invite you to meet all the manufacturers of the cotton yarns at Young's Hotel, in Boston, Friday, the 15th day of December, 1893, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to discuss ways and means for the best protection of our mutual interests.

SOUTHERNERS FOR WILDCAT MONEY.

They Earnestly Desire Repeal of the Tax on State Banks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Southern Legislatures are preparing laws for

State banks. Virginia is the latest State which is going to clear the way for a local currency. The Southerners have a touching confidence that the State bank tax will be repealed. Representative Seth W. Cobb of Missouri, a Democratic member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, is in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax, but is not in favor of having the statute repealed unconditionally. So close does the committee stand on this question that the vote of each member is considerable of a factor. With the six Republicans of the committee there are two Democrats—Chairman Springer and Representative Sperry—who are against reporting any bill; and Representative Johnson of Ohio, who will vote to report the bill, but will oppose it on the floor of the House. This barely gives the repealers a majority in committee, and any one of this majority is enabled to dictate certain terms. Mr. Cobb commented on the difference of opinion that existed in the committee on this subject of Federal supervision of the currency issued by States, many members claiming that the National Government had no right whatever to interfere, while others holding the same views were yet willing to stretch them slightly to secure repeal of the tax and at the same time protect the currency. Mr. Cobb thought it not improbable that there might be two or three reports from the committee, and that possibly a bill would be reported back without recommendation, and minority reports, representing different views of the members, put in at the same time. There are several members of the committee who are willing to get almost any kind of a report into the House, trusting to sufficient support to amend the bill to make the repeal unconditional upon a final vote. The committee heard at length today from Speaker Crisp, who favored repeal of the tax.

FULLEM OF IOWA GETS AN OFFICE.

He Is Named as United States Attorney for the Southern District.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Among the appointments sent to the Senate today was that of Charles D. Fullem of Iowa, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa; William F. Mackey, Assistant District Attorney for Northern New York; and the following Postmasters:

Illinois—M. J. Howley, Gaire; William E. Davis, Mount Sterling; Edward S. Bryan, Maywood; William C. Bush, Pittsfield; Samuel L. Day, Paxton. Nebraska—George C. Agnew, Central City; Frederick E. Roper, Hebron; William R. Boughn, Randolph; Hugh L. Cooper, Tecumseh; Isaac F. Travis, Weeping Water. Wisconsin—C. G. Wilcox, Depere; A. O. Wilson, Janesville; John H. Rooney, Kewaunee; George W. Porth, Milwaukee; James M. Keys, Richland Center; Gustav A. Altenberg, Tomah.

Daniel A. Carpenter, Pension Agent at Knoxville, Tenn.

Henry W. Mellen of Indiana, to be Commissioner in and for the District of Alaska, to reside at Juneau City.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Col. Elwell S. Otis, Twentieth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General.

The Hornblower nomination was discussed informally in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary this morning and went over until Thursday.

[William F. Mackey, appointed today Assistant District Attorney for Northern New York, is President of the Cleveland Democracy of Buffalo and Assistant City Attorney. He was a prominent anti-snapper and home-ruler, and has always been allied with the Cleveland faction of the Democracy of New York. His appointment is well received at Buffalo.]

[Charles Fullen, nominated to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, was Chairman of the Democratic State committee in the last Presidential campaign and is an energetic, promising lawyer of Fairfield, the home of Senator Wilson. This is Mr. Fullen's first official designation, but he has always been prominent at the councils of his party in the Hawkeye State. He is a constituent of Congressman Gear and was indorsed by Messrs. Hayes and Richardson for the Attorneyship.]

[George W. Porth, appointed Postmaster of Milwaukee today, has been a leading Democrat of Milwaukee for many years. He served several years as City Clerk and two terms as Controller. From public life Mr. Porth went into the employ of the Pabst Brewing company, and for a time managed the Pabst Hotel. He was Chief Clerk of the Assembly during the last two terms of the Legislature. At present he is the Reading Clerk of the United States Senate. Mr. Porth is 44 years of age.]

UTAH BILL NOT TO BE RAILROADED.

Republicans Insist That the Statehood Measure Be Properly Discussed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Although every committee was called in order in the House today for reports there was but one response, being a bill for the relief of a soldier who had lost his carbine and had it charged to him, which came from the Committee on War Claims.

Although defeated last week in the attempt to get consideration for the Utah Statehood bill, the Territorial committee tried again this morning, this time under the lead of Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.). Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) suggested mildly but firmly that the bill was too important to be rushed through in the morning hour and it should be maturely considered. Mr. Wheeler took the hint and asked that the bill be made a special order for tomorrow and next day, and there being no objection this order was made.

The bill to fix the time for holding the Federal courts in Nebraska as the first Monday in June to the third Monday in September passed.

Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla.) from the Committee on Commerce reported a bill requiring steam vessels of 1,000 tons or more to have one engineer and helper on duty while under way, and all steam vessels under steam for more than ten hours to carry two licensed engineers. Some minor amendments were made and the bill in its amended form was passed.

Mr. Dockery, Chairman of the joint commission to investigate the government departments, introduced a bill making certain changes in postal notes, etc. The bill was referred to the joint commission with right to call it up at any time. Among other changes made by the proposed bill is the abolishment of the postal note. It also provides a new schedule of fees for money orders, and authorizes the Postmaster-General to designate certain money-order offices to issue money orders for sums not exceeding $5. The schedule of fees for money orders is materially reduced, being placed on a par with the fees of express companies. The bill has the approval of the Postmaster-General.

Under the rules, the floor was then accorded to the Committee on the District of Columbia. No bills of more than local interest were acted upon and the only contention grew out of an effort to pass a bill regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia. Mr. Heard (Dem., Mo.) moved to go in Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering that bill, but Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.) led an opposition that succeeded in preventing its consideration, and at 3:35 p. m. the House adjourned.

DAVE HILL AGREES WITH MR. HOAR.

He Concedes That the Election Bill Was Not Properly Considered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Five Senators heretofore on the absentee list for this session were present today. They were Messrs. Colquitt (Dem., Ga.), Irby (Dem., S. C.), Lindsay (Dem., Ky.), Morgan (Dem., Ala.), and Perkins (Rep., Cal.).

The House joint resolution for the protection of those parties heretofore allowed to make entries of lands within the former Mille Lacs Indian Reservation in Minnesota was reported back favorably and passed.

The House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to permit the use of the monument lot and other reservations in Washington City by the Knights of Pythias at their conclave and encampment in August, 1894, was laid before the Senate and passed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Peffer (Pop.), Kansas, instructing the Committee on Rules to rescind an order recently issued closing the Senate Chamber to visitors; and it went over till tomorrow.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) referred to the notice which he had given last week that he would move to take up the bill to repeal the Federal election laws, and said that as Mr. Hoar claimed that the bill had been reported from the Judiciary committee without consideration on the part of Republican members of that committee he would consent to have the bill now referred (as Mr. Hoar suggested) to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The bill was so referred, and the House bill covering the same ground was allowed to remain on the calendar in order to give Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.) an opportunity to address the Senate on that subject tomorrow. The Senate then proceeded to executive business and at 2:40 p. m. adjourned.

FARMERS MUST HAVE THEIR SEEDS.

Congress Will Sit Down on the Picayune Policy of Secretary Morton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Given time enough Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet officers will succeed in antagonizing nearly every important committee in Congress. It is noted that the President, in his message gave more space to the distribution of seeds than he did to the leading question of foreign policy. He praised Secretary Morton's proposed reform in stopping the seed business, stopping the agricultural experimental stations, and doing a number of other things. Congress will not consent to shutting off its supply of seeds. The farmers in the House are already up against the proposition. Farmer Hatch, Chairman of the Committee of Agriculture, is out in an interview repudiating Secretary Morton's policy as to seeds and experimental stations. Other members of the committee also repudiate it, and when they report the agricultural appropriation bill it will provide for these objects, the same as in past years.

TREASURY COIN, NOTES, AND BULLION.

Official Statement Showing the Classified Assets and Demand Liabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The statement of the United States Treasurer showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities today is as follows:

ASSETS.	
Gold coin and bullion	$161,532,948
Silver dollars and bullion	334,801,178
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	153,317,061
Fractional silver and minor coin	12,332,647
United States notes	39,001,869
United States Treasury notes	1,075,589
Gold certificates	280,340
Silver certificates	5,401,733
National bank notes	12,928,593
Deposits with National Bank depositories:	
General account	11,959,893
Disbursing officers' balances	3,890,562
Total	$736,522,413
LIABILITIES.	
Gold certificates	78,242,169
Silver certificates	334,229,504
United States Treasury notes	153,289,280
Currency certificates	35,535,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, etc	40,686,647

The issue of standard dollars from the mints and Treasury offices for the week ended Dec. 9, 1893, was $544,310; for the corresponding period last year was $640,104. The shipments of fractional silver coins from the 1st to 9th inst. aggregated $267,356.

The receipts from internal revenue today were $932,935; from customs, $394,426; and miscellaneous, $117,105. The national bank notes received today for redemption amount to $257,207.

DONNELLY AND THE MARSHALSHIP.

Senator Palmer Thinks That the Appointment Will Come His Way.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Senator Palmer is reported to be sure of John Donnelly's appointment as Marshal. Other people do not share his certainty, though it is admitted that Frank Lawler has not been helped by Ben Cable's championship. The President is a little tired of Cable. Palmer is willing Frank should have the Appraisership if nothing else. He might prevent Lawler from getting the Marshalship and still not win the prize for Donnelly. The Attorney-General is squarely against Donnelly. He does not like him and he has told the President so. It has also been represented to Mr. Cleveland that Palmer is too selfish in expecting the administration to discharge all his debts to the "101." The appointment will probably be discussed at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE "ARKANSAS."

Clifton R. Breckinridge Imparts Information to the Tariff Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—They vary the monotony of the tariff tinkering sometimes. The other day somebody who was fortunate enough to get a hearing on the woolen schedule spoke of the rates which "Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas" had fixed, sounding the last syllable as though it were "sass." Mr. Clifton R. Breckinridge was present. He enlightened the wool manufacturer and the committee by telling why it should be pronounced "saw," saying:

Formerly the name was spelled "Arkansa" and "Arkansas." A final "s" was attached to the name by the French, presumably for appearance but not for use. Perhaps the nearest approach to the proper pronunciation is expressed by the spelling with a final "w," but this is a little too broad. A familiar illustration is Tensas Parish, La., which is pronounced "Tensaw." The Legislature of Arkansas to settle this question of pronunciation passed a resolution declaring that the name of the State should be pronounced as if spelled "Arkansaw." It can hardly be said that the question of the pronunciation of the name marks degrees of culture among the residents of the State. It is only those who are strangers in the State and those who have recently removed thither that pronounce the name as it is spelled, and they do so not in ignorance but because they have not acquired the habit of pronouncing the name as the natives. Years ago, when Millard Fillmore was Vice-President of the United States, the two Senators from our State disagreed on the pronunciation of its name. One called his State "Arkansas" and the other "Arkansaw," and each insisted he was right. The controversy reached the Vice-President's ear, and he was in a quandary how he should designate the State when recognizing either of the Senators. He compromised the matter, and very nicely, too, by saying the gentleman from "Arkansas" when the Senator favoring this pronunciation addressed the Chair, and by saying the gentleman from "Arkansaw" when he recognized the Senator who adhered to this pronunciation.

OFFICE DECLINED BY J. E. RUSSELL.

The Massachusetts Statesman Refuses a Collectorship and the Rome Ministry.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The *Sun's* special from Boston says:

As soon as it was settled that J. J. Van Alen would not accept the post of Minister to Rome it was tendered to John E. Russell by the President. Mr. Russell declined the office. A little later President Cleveland offered Mr. Russell the Collectorship of the Port of Boston, but Mr. Russell declined that also. It is understood that Mr. Russell disliked the idea of becoming a headsman, a position he would be compelled to assume if he became Collector of the Port. And a fact which has never been made public heretofore has also just been learned, that in making up the slate after President Cleveland's election Senator Carlisle urged the President to make Mr. Russell Secretary of State.

Notes from Washington.

Among the Senate confirmations of Presidential appointments was that of Joseph B. Doe of Wisconsin to be Assistant Secretary of War.

The general outline of the minority tariff report is now being written. The details will not be added until the report by the majority is in the hands of the Republicans. Under the most favorable circumstances the minority report will not be completed for ten days from this date.

Senator McMillan of Michigan has introduced a bill that will operate as a bar against strikers interfering with mail trains, but with a provision that prohibits railroads from taking advantage of the act by endeavoring to carry on passenger traffic by attaching such cars to regular mail trains.

Representative Meiklejohn today introduced an amendment to the act to authorize the construction of a high wagon bridge over the Missouri River at Sioux City, Ia. It is provided that "the act of Feb. 7, 1893, be null and void if the construction of the bridge is not commenced within two years and finished on or before March 2, 1896."

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) introduced in the House a bill to provide for a uniform system of bankruptcy. The measure is brief and provides purely only for a system of voluntary bankruptcy and is drawn to meet the objections made to the Oates (or Torrey) bill. Mr. Bailey hopes to have the bill reported from the Judiciary committee today and placed on the calendar.

Cleveland and the Fair.

Kansas City *Journal:* One of the most notable things to be observed in the President's message is the omission of any reference to the World's Fair. This splendid spectacle, the greatest the world had ever seen, which received the support and official sanction of the United States, and which set forth the magnificent resources and achievements of this country in a grander and more comprehensive way than ever before seen, was not considered worthy of even a passing notice by Mr. Cleveland. The beautiful White City, whose "cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces" were the wonder and admiration of the whole world, had no effect upon the dull mentality of Grover. The unparalleled display of the world's best and noblest achievements in every sphere of human activity failed to vibrate a single molecule in the gray matter of the Chief Magistrate's brain.

No Trolleys for Chicago.

Washington *Star:* Chicago's protest against the trolley is eloquent and insistent. Chicago's reputation for progress is such that she does not care to have it retarded with a rapid transit plant which is dangerous from the first, and which in a few years will be considered sadly primitive.

Three of a Queer Kind.

St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* Liliuokalani wants $500,000 for her throne. If she can be induced to cut down the figures a public subscription might be started to buy it for Dr. Mary Walker or Mary Ellen Lease.

TOLD OF DR. MEYER.

MULLER GIVES EVIDENCE IN THE POISONING CASE.

The Witness Tells of His Imprisonment in Joliet Penitentiary and His Meeting with the Man Accused of Murder—He Becomes Confused and a Good Point Is Scored by the Defense—Chicago Attorneys for the Complainant Sure of Conviction.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Carl Kirfel, or Muller, again appeared in the leading rôle in the Dr. Meyer murder trial today. Kirfel is the informer and the principal witness of the prosecution. He gave his direct testimony last week and today Charles W. Brooke, the leading counsel for the defense, labored with him most of the day.

The proceedings were enlivened with an occasional sensation. When Mr. Brooke took up the cross-examination Kirfel was quite chipper. Kirfel told Mr. Brooke his father gave him money with which to come to this country. He had been a schoolmaster in Germany. He came here under the name of Kirfel, and from here went to Philadelphia. He remained in Philadelphia five days and then went to Newport, Ky. That was in 1888. He then went to Kansas City, Mo. From Kansas City he went to Chicago and contracted typhoid-fever on the way. He went to a Chicago hospital, and when he came out went to a boarding-house, where he remained two days, and then went to work in the bakery of August Hocker on Division street, near Larrabee street. That was in November, 1888. He remained with the baker a couple of weeks and was discharged. Then he went back to the boarding-house for

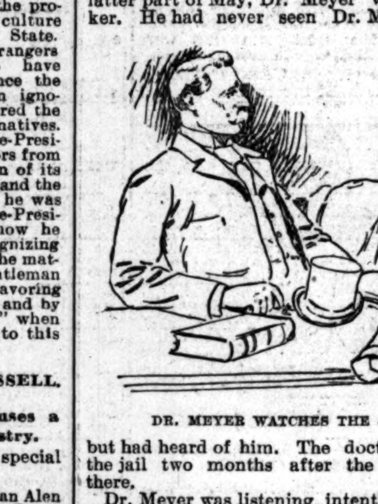


CARL KIRFEL, ALIAS MULLER.

a week, and then went to work for a milkman of the name of Clancy. Clancy discharged him after a couple of weeks. He received $3 a week there. Then he went to Desplaines, where he worked for a farmer, after which he returned to Chicago. He lived at a saloon, where he played the piano and received $5 a week. Then he went to another saloon and boarding-house on the same street and lived there a couple of weeks. He was working then. He was in another house on Michigan avenue and roomed there half a year. That was the only employment he had. He went to another house, where he remained for another six months, and after that had the same employment in a number of similar places. He was occupied in that way until March, 1890. Then he told where he met Rosie and denied that he had ever passed her off as his wife.

Arrest of Muller.

He was arrested with George Pertier for having deceived farmers through means of matrimonial advertisements. He served a year for that. Kirfel laughed when he told about the separation of Federal and State prisoners in Chicago. Up to that time he had never met any of the persons concerned in the present case. Baum, Kirfel said, he knew in the jail as Parker and was confined there for forgery. That was in April, 1891. They were exercising in the Cook County Jail at the time. Parker had seen his (Kirfel's) name in the newspapers and addressed him first. Parker told him about his case. The next time he saw Parker, which was in the latter part of May, Dr. Meyer was with Parker. He had never seen Dr. Meyer before,



DR. MEYER WATCHES THE JURY.

but had heard of him. The doctor came to the jail two months after the witness got there.

Dr. Meyer was listening intently now, and nervously scribbling notes of the testimony at frequent intervals. Mrs. Meyer was reading a newspaper. Apparently she did not care anything about that part of it. He did not speak to Meyer, but Parker introduced them, and the doctor spoke to the witness. He did not see the doctor again until after he (Kirfel) had been convicted and sent to Joliet prison. The doctor came to the door of Kirfel's cell. The doctor's cell was on the north side of the jail, while he had to come to Kirfel's cell.

"And Dr. Meyer had to come from the north side to the south side to see you without the company of a keeper and stood talking with you?"

Yes, he had the permission of a keeper."

"How do you know?"

"Dr. Meyer told me so. He told me it was not the first time he had been in jail, and told me he was there for swindling the Germania Insurance company. He talked with me for twenty minutes."

"And he told you about his case, though you had met him only once before?"

"Yes, sir."

It was in June he met Brandt. He never knew or heard of Brandt before. He did not know Brandt at that time, but Dr. Meyer told him the man was Brandt. May 24, 1891, Kirfel said he was discharged from Joliet. He went direct to Chicago and began to play the piano as before. He got $15 a week there. The witness was not at all disturbed when making the admission.

"Did your wife come with you when you left Germany?" asked Mr. Brooke.

Objection by McIntyre.

Mr. McIntyre was on his feet in an instant. "I object," he said. "It has not been shown that he had a wife there."

The court overruled the objection.

"No," answered Kirfel, slightly displeased.

"You left her behind, did you?"

"Must I answer that?" Kirfel asked the court, and created a decided sensation by the question. He was told he had to answer, and said: "I did."

"And your children?"

"We did not have any children."

Then questions were hurled at him as to whether he had received $3 a day from the Pinkertons and also as to his efforts to find Dr. Meyer for the $500 offered him by the police of Toledo. He was married to Mary Neiss at that time, Kirfel said, and he and his latest wife never lived in a house that was not respectable. He was asked about his last meeting with Dr. Meyer and became much interested then. He leaned forward, resting his elbows on the arms of the witness chair, and looked into the face of Mr. Brooke with the steady, unflinching gaze of a man who had been thoroughly honest all his life.

The Toledo end of it was taken up again. Kirfel produced a letter from the Chief of Police of Toledo in which Kirfel was referred to as Charles Muller, and stating that the Chief understood Kirfel could locate a horse and buggy taken by Dr. Meyer, and for which a reward of $50 had been offered. The letter was dated July 18, 1893. Kirfel said he had seen the doctor three weeks before that, but they were not on friendly terms. It was at that time the Chief offered him $500 to locate Meyer, and Kirfel started out to do so.

"And there was bad blood between you then?"

"No," the witness answered hastily, "not bad blood. We were not enemies; we were not friends."

He heard that Dr. Meyer was in Cincinnati, but he did not tell the police then, because he did not know the address. Then he received a letter from a saloon-keeper in Detroit informing him that Dr. Meyer was there and that he wanted Kirfel to come and live with him. "He was poor," the witness said in an off-hand way.

"And you were rich?"

"No, I was not rich, but I had more money than he had. It was July 18 that I received



THE ALLEGED MRS. MEYER.

the letter," went on Kirfel. "July 19 I told the police that Dr. Meyer was in Detroit. The Chief sent a lawyer to see me."

"Who was that lawyer, a Pinkerton detective?"

"No; he was Mr. Julian."

"Yes; Mr. Julian; the Mutual Life Insurance company's detective?"

"That is what Mr. Julian said."

"When was Dr. Meyer arrested?"

"Same day," was the nonchalant answer.

"When did you get the $500?"

"Same day."

"Did you locate the horse and wagon?"

"Yes."

Then Kirfel said he had sent $250 of the $750 he received from Meyer as his share of the blood money to his wife, who was in Sitcieh, Germany. Then he told that he married Mary Neiss April 24, 1892, in Chicago. He had met her in Toledo the previous September. He took her away from Dr. Meyer, he said, and they went to live at No. 334 Twenty-fourth street, Chicago. Then he revealed a new trait.

"What sort of a house was that?" Mr. Brooke asked.

Then came a change in the testimony of Kirfel. He had said all along that he had seen the antimony in the package, but Mr. Brooke brought out the fact that Kirfel had seen only the contents of the original package of antimony, and the package he carried to New York was one which Meyer gave him and he had not seen the contents of it. That was a big point for the defense.

Kirfel has testified that he registered at the Morton House as Otto Stein on the impulse of the moment. He said in contradiction that before he left Chicago Dr. Meyer knew he was to pass as Otto Stein. It was from Brandt, the witness said, that he learned Dr. Meyer had arrived in this city and was staying at the Morton House. He asked for the register. He knew what name to look for, because just before he and Brandt left Chicago Dr. Meyer told them he would be known here when he came as Werner. At the Morton House they refused to allow him to see the register, and he did not see it until he saw it in the office of Mr. McIntyre a few days before the trial was begun. Mr. McIntyre showed him the entry made by Meyer.

"How did you know then, as you have already testified, that H. Werner had left the house?"

"Brandt told me."

"Do you remember that in your direct examination you said you went to the hotel, inquired for Werner, and the clerk told you he had left? Is that true or false?"

"It is false."

Kirfel had testified previously that he had not told the clerk for whom he was looking when the request made by him to see the register was refused. Dr. Meyer, the witness said, had offered Brandt a medical book from which he could select a medicine of his own with which he could make himself ill. Brandt chose croton oil.

"Then it was not Dr. Meyer who first suggested that he take croton oil?"

"No, sir."

Dr. Meyer, Kirfel said, asked Brandt what was the dose prescribed. Brandt, reading from the book, said it was from one-half a drop to three drops. Brandt was the first to speak of taking ten drops of the oil.

Mr. Brooke got the prescription which Dr. Meyer had written for the croton oil, and which was signed O. Stein. "Now," said Mr. Brooke, holding the prescription in one hand and the Cosmopolitan register in the other, "you wrote the entry in the register?"

"Yes."

"And you say it was Dr. Meyer who wrote 'O. Stein' on the prescription?"

"Yes."

"And yet you say that when you chose to sign yourself in the register as Otto Stein it was not because of any arrangement which had been made before?"

"Did I say that?" asked Kirfel, looking around him in a surprised way.

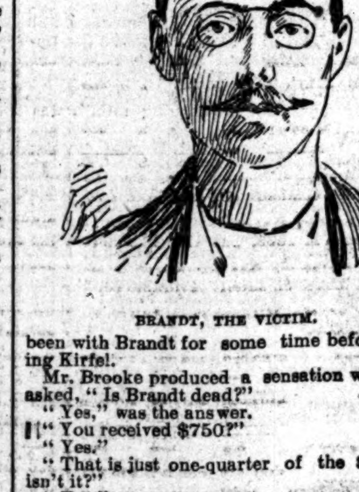
"Yes, you did, about five times," answered Mr. Brooke. Then he added, "Is it true?"

"Why," said Kirfel, with a sweep of the hand, which included all of those in front of him, "Dr. Meyer knew before I left Chicago that I was going to be known here as Otto Stein."

"Then what you said on that point was false?"

"Yes."

As Brandt was dying Kirfel said he had hold of him by the arm while Dr. Meyer had hold of him on the other side, both supporting him. He had not entered Brandt's room until Dr. Meyer called him. The doctor had



BRANDT, THE VICTIM.

been with Brandt for some time before calling Kirfel.

Mr. Brooke produced a sensation when he asked, "Is Brandt dead?"

"Yes," was the answer.

"You received $750?"

"Yes."

"That is just one-quarter of the $3,000, isn't it?"

"Yes"

"You got your share, Dr. Meyer got a share, Mrs. Meyer got a share, and now who got the fourth share?"

Kirfel could not answer that.

Mr. Brooke wanted to know if he had seen Brandt dead.

"Yes," he answered. "Four or five times I went into the room and looked at him."

"Ah," said Mr. Brooke; "though you paid no attention to him while he was dying, after he was dead you went into the room to see him four or five times?"

"Ye-e-s."

He was asked if he attended the funeral, and where the interment had taken place. Kirfel could not tell anything about that.

Kirfel said he came to this city with Messrs. Gillette and Julian of the Mutual Life Insurance company. Questions were put to him about his wife in Germany. He said it was a question as to whether she was his wife, though he had been married to her in a church. After a steady fire from Mr. Brooke for almost four hours and a half, Mr. Brooke turned him back again to Mr. McIntyre. The prosecution had no questions to ask and detained Kirfel only long enough for him to identify a picture of Mr. Meyer.

Claus Rudbeck of No. 54 East Chicago avenue, Chicago, the next witness, was employed on a Swedish newspaper when he first met Brandt in 1889. Brandt was a writer on a Norwegian paper at the time. Brandt was known to others as Baum, but to the witness as Ludwig Brandt. He occupied the same room with the witness for fifteen days. He identified pictures of Brandt, and said he had seen Meyer and Brandt together.

Herman Harlsten, shampooer of a Turkish bath in Chicago, told Mr. Wellman that he had met Brandt in the rooms of the witness who had preceded him. He identified the picture of Brandt. Frank Begidio, the Chicago harpist referred to by Kirfel, met Kirfel in a saloon one night with Dr. Meyer. He knew Kirfel as "Piano Charlie." They were in about the same line of business.

Rudolph N. Slomer of Chicago was called next. He is connected with the Mutual Reserve Insurance company. He had known Dr. Meyer for four or five years in Chicago, he said.

Rudolph A. Stover, with the Mutual Life in Chicago, identified Mr. and Mrs. Meyer. They had lived together as man and wife for four or five years. For a year Meyer was medical examiner for the company. Meyer at the time had a full beard, but the witness said he was positive of the man.

Several witnesses identified the furniture transactions at the flat in Thirteenth street, and the occupants as Mrs. Meyer and Brandt. Mrs. Meyer was identified as Mrs. Baum. At 6 p. m. a recess was taken.

At the evening session George Nuhn, insurance agent and notary public, who took the affidavits of Dr. Meyer and Mrs. Baum, who was really Mrs. Meyer, as to the death of Brandt, to be used with the insurance companies as proof of death, testified to the identity of Dr. Meyer and Mrs. Meyer as well as Muller. Nuhn got the check for $1,000 which the New York Life Insurance company paid Mrs. Meyer cashed for her at the Union Square Bank.

Ferdinand A. Zagglit, a carpenter, testified to being at No. 320 East Thirteenth street and seeing there Brandt, Mrs. Meyer, and Muller. On one occasion he saw Brandt sitting down, suffering from pains in the stomach. Zagglit was the landlord of the flat house in which the Meyers lived, and it was he who identified Mrs. Meyer at the bank when she got the $3,000 check cashed that Mrs. Meyer, under the name of Mrs. Baum, obtained from the Washington Life Insurance company. Mrs. Baum said her husband had lived in Chicago and was a journalist there. She said she had lived with her husband two years in Denver before she married him, but she could not tell what street they lived on or where he was employed. They came from Denver to Chicago, where they were married.

EVIDENCE AGAINST DR. MEYER.

Witnesses and an Affidavit Sent to New York from This City.

"Nothing short of a miracle can save Dr. Henry Meyer from the executioner's chair," said Maj. Albert Akers of the New York Mutual Life Insurance company yesterday. "We have woven a chain of evidence about him that is unassailable. Nor are we relying entirely upon the evidence of his accomplice, Charles Muller. We have absolute proof to back Muller's statements as to the identity of Ludwig Brandt." Maj. Akers is the attorney and special agent of the New York Mutual, and last night sent to New York two witnesses and an affidavit that he thinks will be a clincher for the prosecution. The witnesses are H. O. Oppedale, a newspaper advertising agent, at No. 163 Randolph street, and Dr. Doe of No. 282 Indiana street. Both these men knew Ludwig Brandt intimately during his residence in Chicago. The affidavit was that of the Rev. D. Werner of No. 88 Park avenue. Dr. Werner Feb. 11, 1892, performed the marriage ceremony of G. H. M. Joseph Baum to Amelia Rather. Maj. Akers said yesterday: "We have conclusive proof that Amelia Rather was Dr. Meyer's wife and Baum was Ludwig Brandt."

HOTELS.

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A limited number of suites and single rooms, especially suitable for single gentlemen, will be let at especially low rates.
T. D. RHODES, Manager.

SOUTHERN HOTEL. American and European Plans.
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This well-known and popular hotel, located at the most accessible point for business in the city (having two lines of cable cars and the S. S. Elevated road almost at the door), is now offering special inducements to families for the winter. The rooms are all large, well-lighted, and airy, while the cuisine is unsurpassed. Open grate fires in almost every room. Parties wishing pleasant, comfortable, and strictly first-class quarters, at very low figures, will do well to call and get rates.
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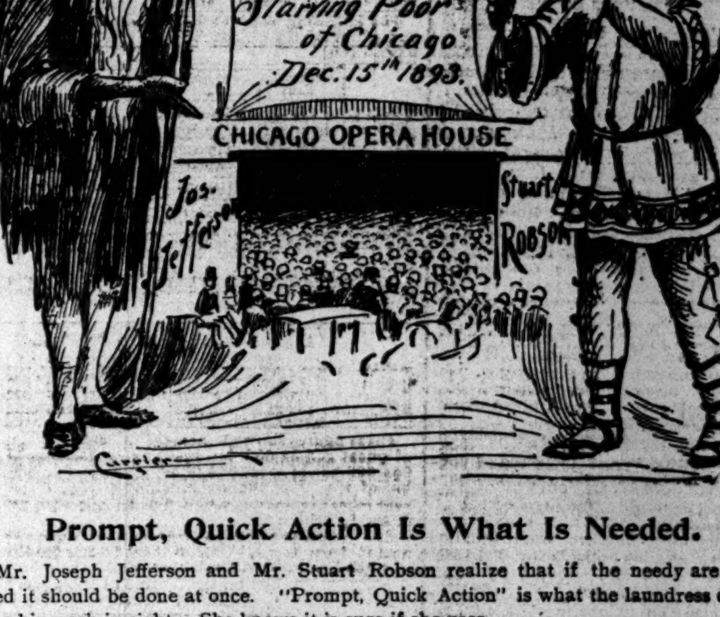
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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.
"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.
"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
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Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
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EASILY DISTURB

TIMID WHEAT BULLS QUICK TO
AND PRICES TURN LOWER.

The Initial Advances More than Lost
Market Too Narrow to Hold A
Moderate Selling—Early Influence
vor the Longs—Reports of Further
Exports Create Uneasiness—Decr
Receipts at Primary Points—Fa
Market Corn Freely.

What promised to prove a bull day in
gave way during the last hour to we
sufficient to dissipate the initial adva
about ⅛c and cause a break of 1c, le
prices near the bottom and ⅛c lower.
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able to the bulls and evidently more
wheat was bought, which later came o
leading incentive in the selling was the
of further engagements of gold for e
which created some uneasiness on the p
timid bulls. Aside from this and mea
clines in continental cables there was
little on which to sell wheat. Perhaps,
all, the main difficulty was the narrow
the trade. The crowd bought a little
and when it came to marketing it the a
tion was insufficient. Milmine-Bo
were the most conspicuous buyers
and Schwartz-Dupee were well represen
that side. Some of the individual ope
such as Gifford, Brosseau, and Champlin,
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coupled with the news at hand, induc
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The visible supply increase was less than
ter that of a year ago, outside markets
fair strength, and Liverpool came in
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On the other hand, the Indian shipment
liberal at 740,000 bu, there was an incre
passage of 120,000 bu, and the seaboar
reported selling wheat futures. Ream wa
ited with being a seller and Par
covered some shorts. May opened steady
68¾@68⅝c, advanced to 69¼c, worked d
68⅜@68½c, and closed at 68⅜@68½c,
December at 6c discount. The exports we
at 397,000 bu, chiefly in flour. Locally
wheat was dull. Receipts at primary point
819,313 bu and shipments 45,737 bu. S
go to store were at 63¼@63⅜c for No
winter, 58@60c for No. 3 red, and 63½c fo
No. 3 spring. Free-on-board sales were
64c for No. 3 spring, 64c for No. 2 do, 55¼@
for No. 3 red winter, and 63½@64c for No
In corn the long future was stronger,
cash and the December showed weakness
farmers are evidently willing to marke
The receipts were 541 cars, against 475
ed, and today's estimate came in at 525
The shipping demand was flat, with carrie
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ber, which closed ⅛c lower, at 35⅝c.
other hand, the situation induced fair bu
the May, which sold up to 40½c, but close
steady at 40⅛c, with July at 40⅜c. The
supply showed a decrease of nea
million, which is liberal considerin
smallness of the available supplies.
cables came in ½@¾d higher and export
fair at 131,000 bu. with New York rep
120,000 bu new business. The amount on
age decreased 504,000 bu. Schwartz-
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some corn and Congdon was a seller. Re
at primary points were 843,000 bu and ship
200,260 bu. Samples were ⅛@1c lower.
in store and to go there were at 35⅜@36c f
2 grades and 35@35½c for No. 3 grades
on board sales were at 35¼@36c for No. 3,
35¾c for do yellow, and 35@36c for do whi
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Rye was without special feature, cash
firm with futures easier. No. 2 in store sol
former figure of 46c. The demand for shi
was fair, and sample lots of No. 2 sol
ranging at 47¼@49c. For December 46
bid, and January was 47c sellers with Ma
do. Barley was more active with
steady on high grades and easier on
mon lots. Receipts were larger a
cars, and offerings increased. The d
was fair, especially for choice. Shipper
hold well. The visible supply increased
bu, and local stocks were 14,000 bu s
Common grade went at 35@42c, fair to
43@47c, with good, plump lots at 48c. Ch
fine sold at 49@52c.
Millstuffs were slow and easier, with s
bran at $12.00@13.25, and middlings at $1
13.25.
In provisions the big movement of ho
used as a reason for selling off the marke
cents in spite of the fact that large recei
due at this time of the year if ever. Yeste
receipts and today's estimate made a t
about 70,000 head. These receipts were
than expected and there was some showy
by the packers. Wolff sold May por
lard and the Cudahy packing company
steady seller of product. Anglo was incl
support the market and Ryan and
bought pork and ribs with Roloson taking
January lard. The declines were un
tant. January pork closed 17½c low
$12.75, with May at $12.85 and cash lots
high as $13.12½. Lard lost 7½c, Janua
ing at $7.97½, with cash held at $8.30. J
ribs sold at $6.65@6.72½, and closed 7½c
at $6.70, with May at $6.75 and cash
$6.80@7.00. There was a fair shipping d
all around, with a liberal business in
hams. Foreign and home markets sho
special change. Cash sales included 50,0
and 2,050 tcs lard at $8.00@8.30; and 4
lbs green hams, part at $7.25@8.37½.
Flaxseed was in good demand for shi
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WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SA

Interesting Bits of Information Pick
on the Floor of the Exchange.

Interest in the government crop report d
last over Sunday, and the speculative crow
seeking other news to furnish an excuse fo
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character in the trading and much of th
the pits were absolutely dull, although,
aggregate, a fair business was scored an
of the wheat operators insisted that a littl
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indicated moderate temperatures and som
in the West and Northwest. The feeling
the close was steady. Puts on May wheat
67⅞@68c and at 68@68⅛c together and ca
68½@68⅝c. Puts on May corn sold at
40¼c and calls chiefly at 40⅝c.
A story went the rounds yesterday, bran
most people as ridiculous, to the effect tha
wheat had been dumped into the river bec
contained weevil. There was a little sel
wheat in the pit because of this unsubstan
report. No one could be found willing to "f
it, and those said to be the principals
drama denied it. Others suggested that it
canard foisted by the bears, and made
whole cloth, in order to depress the marke
quiry among the leading elevator peop
met by a denial of the report. The man
one of the largest elevator concerns here
attention to the fact that grain in the war
is being constantly turned over during th
months in order to exterminate the pest b
ing, and the general testimony of those i
with the cash trade was that there is no
from weevil.
The committee having in charge the
against harmful changes in the tariff rela
barley and malt has completed resolutions
will go to Western Congressmen, setting fo
facts as they appear to most of the people
trade throughout the West. It insists t
change contemplated in the Wilson bill
inevitably throw nearly 12,000,000 bu Ca
barley into the Eastern markets
duty free, in destructive opposition
barley raised in the West. It
cludes with the resolution that owing to t
that the proposed reduction of the impo
on barley and its products will be s
detrimental and destructive to the trade
United States, and will be especially in
to the Western farmer, the committee rep
ing the receivers and shippers of barley
maltsters of Chicago, as well as the barle
ers of the State of Illinois and the Nort
protest against the proposed reduction,
as against the introduction of any ad v
duty on these articles, owing to the ele
uncertainty connected with it.
A St. Louis operator's estimate of the si
wired F. G. Logan is succinctly stated as f
"I cannot see anything in sight to justify
to either load up or go short. The low p
Europe will not permit much lower price
and the low prices at home and the clima
ditions for the next ninety days will keep
uneasy. On the other hand, the large sto
premiums are against the bulls. There
thing that is clearly against a healthy bu
list, and this is your market is out of lin
all others of the world. In corn no bull
is possible, with farmers free sellers,

RIA
...tion for Infants
...n, Morphine nor
...mless substitute
...and Castor Oil.
...y years' use by
...Worms and allays
...ting Sour Curd,
...Castoria relieves
...and flatulency.
...tes the stomach
...ural sleep. Cas-
...Mother's Friend.
Castoria.
...so well adapted to children that ...as superior to any prescription
H. A. Archer, M. D., ...o. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
...ans in the children's depart... ...oken highly of their experi... ...utside practice with Castoria, ... we only have among our ...s what is known as regular ...e are free to confess that the ...oria has won us to look with
Hospital and Dispensary, Boston, Mass.
..., Pres.,
..., New York City.
...at Is Needed.
...e that if the needy are to be ...a" is what the laundress desires
...amily Soap
...OTS of labor LOTS of bother. ...es, NO clothes frayed in the
..."Mrs. Bewer," by Paul Lindau, ...ited States on receipt of ten ...r Toilet Soaps.
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...r food, better ...e perfect sub... ...ighly refined ...cest clarified ...action for all ...e same time ...is decidedly ...usewife who ...pail of deli-
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...INTER RESORTS.
...ONG'S SANITARIUM, ...ATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
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...ilton Hotel, ...ILTON, BERMUDA. ...cember until May. J. R. MEAD, Manager. ...-Hotel, Bermuda.
...DUCATIONAL.
...s Military Academy, ...LAFIELD, WIS. ...AMERICAN RUGBY.) ...chool situated in the beautiful lake ...nsin. Rates reasonable. Next term ...th, 1894. Send for catalogue. ...F. SIDNEY T. SMYTHE, Warden.
...nd Where ...Ve Educate ...ns & Daughters?
...y illustrated announcement of two ...s, with an introductory essay on ...ect, that may be of inestimable ...can be had by addressing The ...SHIRE, OHIO.

EASILY DISTURBED.

TIMID WHEAT BULLS QUICK TO RUN AND PRICES TURN LOWER.

The Initial Advances More than Lost—The Market Too Narrow to Hold Against Moderate Selling—Early Influences Favor the Longs—Reports of Further Gold Exports Create Uneasiness—Decreased Receipts at Primary Points—Farmers Market Corn Freely.

What promised to prove a bull day in wheat gave way during the last hour to weakness sufficient to dissipate the initial advance of about ½c and cause a break of 1c, leaving prices near the bottom and ½c lower. During the morning the news was fairly favorable to the bulls and evidently more or less wheat was bought, which later came out. A leading incentive in the selling was the report of further engagements of gold for export, which created some uneasiness on the part of timid bulls. Aside from this and meager declines in continental cables there was really little on which to sell wheat. Perhaps, after all, the main difficulty was the narrowness of the trade. The crowd bought a little wheat, and when it came to marketing it the absorption was insufficient. Milmine-Bodman were the most conspicuous buyers early and Schwartz-Dupee were well represented on that side. Some of the individual operators, such as Gifford, Brosseau, and Champlin, bulled the market, and the action of these traders, coupled with the news at hand, induced the crowd to tail on. The receipts in the Northwest were 1,026 cars less than a year ago at 746 cars. The visible supply increase was less than a quarter that of a year ago, outside markets showed fair strength, and Liverpool came in ⅛@½d higher, with the advance sustained throughout. On the other hand, the Indian shipments were liberal at 740 000 bu, there was an increase on passage of 120,000 bu, and the seaboard was reported selling wheat futures. Ream was credited with being a seller and Pardridge covered some shorts. May opened steady around 68⅛@68⅜c, advanced to 69¼c, worked down to 68⅛@68⅜c, and closed at 68⅜@68¼c, with December at 6c discount. The exports were fair at 397,000 bu, chiefly in flour. Locally cash wheat was dull. Receipts at primary points were 819,313 bu and shipments 45,737 bu. Sales to go to store were at 63¼@63¾c for No. 2 red winter, 58@60c for No. 3 red, and 63½c for hard No. 3 spring. Free-on-board sales were at 60@64c for No. 3 spring, 64c for No. 2 do, 55½@61½c for No. 3 red winter, and 63½@64c for No. 2 do.

In corn the long future was stronger, while cash and the December showed weakness. The farmers are evidently willing to market corn. The receipts were 541 cars, against 475 expected, and today's estimate came in at 525 cars. The shipping demand was flat, with carriers buying the offerings. All this held down the December, which closed ¼c lower, at 35⅜c. On the other hand, the situation induced fair buying of the May, which sold up to 40½c, but closed only steady at 40¼c, with July at 40⅜c. The visible supply showed a decrease of nearly a million, which is liberal considering the smallness of the available supplies. The cables came in ½@¾d higher and exports were fair at 131,000 bu, with New York reporting 120,000 bu new business. The amount on passage decreased 504,000 bu. Schwartz-Dupee, Bartlett-Frazier, and Wright-Haughey bought some corn and Congdon was a seller. Receipts at primary points were 843,000 bu and shipments 200,260 bu. Samples were ½@1c lower. Sales in store and to go there were at 35⅜@36c for No. 2 grades and 35@35¼c for No. 3 grades. Free on board sales were at 35¼@36c for No. 3, 35½@35¾c for do yellow, and 35@36c for do white.

It was a quiet day in oats, with prices confined to a narrow range and the feeling easier at the close. Buying orders for May were moderate and the offerings meager. Receipts at 363 cars were 78 cars over the estimate and this in part accounted for the easier tone. December ranged at 28⅛@28¼c, resting at 28⅛c, or ¼c lower. May sold at 30⅞@31¼c, and closed at 31c sellers, a former outside closing price. Samples were in liberal supply, while the demand was fair and ¼c lower. Free-on-board sales were at 27@28¾c for No. 3, 28¾@30c for do white, and 30@30½c for No. 2 do.

Rye was without special feature, cash ruling firm with futures easier. No. 2 in store sold at a former figure of 46c. The demand for shipment was fair, and sample lots of No. 2 sold well, ranging at 47½@49c. For December 46c was bid, and January was 47c sellers with May 52c do. Barley was more active with prices steady on high grades and easier on common lots. Receipts were larger at 152 cars, and offerings increased. The demand was fair, especially for choice. Shippers took hold well. The visible supply increased 34,000 bu, and local stocks were 14,000 bu smaller. Common grade went at 35@42c, fair to good at 43@47c, with good, plump lots at 48c. Choice to fine sold at 49@52c.

Millstuffs were slow and easier, with sales of bran at $12.00@13.25, and middlings at $12.00@13.25.

In provisions the big movement of hogs was used as a reason for selling off the market a few cents in spite of the fact that large receipts are due at this time of the year if ever. Yesterday's receipts and today's estimate made a total of about 70,000 head. These receipts were larger than expected and there was some showy selling by the packers. Wolff sold May pork and lard and the Cudahy packing company was a steady seller of product. Anglo was inclined to support the market and Ryan and Cudahy bought pork and ribs with Roioson taking some January lard. The declines were unimportant. January pork closed 17½c lower, at $12.75, with May at $12.85 and cash lots held as high as $13.12½. Lard lost 7½c, January resting at $7.97½, with cash held at $8.30. January ribs sold at $6.65@6.72½, and closed 7½c lower, at $6.70, with May at $6.75 and cash lots at $6.80@7.00. There was a fair shipping demand all around, with a liberal business in green hams. Foreign and home markets showed no special change. Cash sales included 50,000 lbs and 2,050 tcs lard at $8.00@8.30; and 400,000 lbs green hams, part at $7.25@8.37½.

Flaxseed was in good demand for shipment, with local buyers fairly active. Cash advanced ¾c, the offerings being again light. No. 1 on track sold at $1.22½@1.23, closing at the outside. Shorts appeared anxious to purchase the May and meager sales were at $1.27, an advance of 4c. December went at $1.22 and rested with the bid, an advance of 1c. Receipts were larger, at 69 cars; shipments, 19,178 bu. Timothy was steady to a shade easier. Choice lots were wanted at a former range, but for common grade the inquiry was slow. The supply was light. Prime was nominally $3.80@3.90. Fair to good, bright seed sold in a small way at $3.60@3.85, while choice was quotably $4.00. March was $3.95 bid and $4.00 sellers. Owing to meager offerings only a small business was done in clover, with a former range of prices maintained. Choice to fancy went at $9.90@10.00. Fair to good was nominally $9.60@9.85, with January $9.90 and March $10.00.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

Interest in the government crop report did not last over Sunday, and the speculative crowd was seeking other news to furnish an excuse for moving the markets. As a rule there was no special character in the trading and much of the time the pits were absolutely dull, although, in the aggregate, a fair business was scored and some of the wheat operators insisted that a little more breadth was discernible. The signal-service map indicated moderate temperatures and some snow in the West and Northwest. The feeling after the close was steady. Puts on May wheat sold at 67⅞@68c and at 68@68⅛c together and calls at 68⅜@68⅝c. Puts on May corn sold at 40⅛@40¼c and calls chiefly at 40¾c.

A story went the rounds yesterday, branded by most people as ridiculous, to the effect that some wheat had been dumped into the river because it contained weevil. There was a little selling of wheat in the pit because of this unsubstantiated report. No one could be found willing to "father" it, and those said to be the principals in the drama denied it. Others suggested that it was a canard foisted by the bears, and made out of whole cloth, in order to depress the market. Inquiry among the leading elevator people was met by a denial of the report. The manager of one of the largest elevator concerns here called attention to the fact that grain in the warehouses is being constantly turned over during the cold months in order to exterminate the pest by freezing, and the general testimony of those in touch with the cash trade was that there is no trouble from weevil.

The committee having in charge the fight against harmful changes in the tariff relating to barley and malt has completed resolutions which will go to Western Congressmen, setting forth the facts as they appear to most of the people in the trade throughout the West. It insists that the change contemplated in the Wilson bill would inevitably throw nearly 12,000,000 bu Canadian barley into the Eastern markets almost duty free, in destructive opposition with barley raised in the West. It concludes with the resolution that owing to the fact that the proposed reduction of the import duty on barley and its products will be seriously detrimental and destructive to the trade of the United States, and will be especially injurious to the Western farmer, the committee representing the receivers and shippers of barley and the maltsters of Chicago, as well as the barley dealers of the State of Illinois and the Northwest, protest against the proposed reduction, as well as against the introduction of any ad valorem duty on these articles, owing to the element of uncertainty connected with it.

A St. Louis operator's estimate of the situation wired F. G. Logan is succinctly stated as follows: "I cannot see anything in sight to justify traders to either load up or go short. The low price in Europe will not permit much lower prices there and the low prices at home and the climatic conditions for the next ninety days will keep shorts uneasy. On the other hand, the large stocks and premiums are against the bulls. There is one thing that is clearly against a healthy bull market, and this is your market is out of line with all others of the world. In corn no bull market is possible, with farmers free sellers, and no break is possible with the present volume of export business."

A year ago the visible supply was increasing steadily at a rate much greater than that at present. For the last fortnight the net increase has been 1,500,000 bu, while during the corresponding period a year ago the public stocks were enlarged 4,805,000 bu. In other words, a week ago the visible supply was 5,485,000 bu greater than 12 months earlier; this week it is but 3,213,000 bu greater than a year ago.

The Minneapolis market continued to show decided strength in cash wheat, which was being taken by the millers at a premium. The second largest flouring institution in the Northwest has sold its production ahead, representing 1,000,000 bu wheat.

George Hamlin is perfecting arrangements for a benefit concert at the Grand Opera-House in aid of the destitute people of the city. Some of the best local talent has promised to take part.

After an absence of three months, caused by sickness, M. C. Mitchell was once more in the wheat pit.

Cables reported the burning of a warehouse in Antwerp containing 20,000 tons of grain.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 225 cars; corn, 525 cars; oats, 320 cars; and 30,000 hogs.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.				
Dec	$ 62⅞@ 63	$ 62⅝@	63¼	$ 62⅝@ 62¾
May	68⅛@........	68⅛@	69¼	........@ 68⅜
CORN.				
Dec	$ 35⅜@........	$ 35⅜@	35⅝	$........@ 35⅜
Jan	36 @ 36⅛	36 @	36⅛	........@ 36
May	40⅛@........	40⅛@	40½	........@ 40⅛
OATS.				
Dec	$ 28⅜@........	$ 28⅛@	28¼	$........@ 28⅛
Jan	28⅛@........	28⅜@	28⅜	........@ 28⅜
May	31 @........	30⅝@	31⅛	........@ 31
MESS PORK.				
Jan	$12.92½@........	$12.70 @	12.85	$........@12.75
May	13.00 @........	12.77½@	12.90	........@12.85
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Jan	$ 8.05 @........	$ 7.90 @	7.97½	$........@ 7.97½
May	7.85 @........	7.72½@	7.77½	........@ 7.77½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Jan	$ 6.77½@........	$ 6.65 @	6.72½	$........@ 6.70
May	6.80 @........	6.70 @	6.77½	........@ 6.75

CLOSING PRICES CORRESPONDING DAY LAST YEAR.

	December.	January.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 72	$ 73⅞	$ 78⅞
No. 2 corn	42⅜	43⅞	47⅝
No. 2 oats	30⅞	31⅞	35⅞
Mess pork	....	15.67½	15.85
Lard	....	9.75	9.20
Short ribs	....	8.20	8.25

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Saturday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	19	79	9	107
Spring wheat	5	116	3	124
Corn	122	405	14	541
Oats	201	160	2	363
Rye	9	1	....	10
Barley	1	128	23	152
Total	357	889	51	1,297

Inspected out: 25,566 bu wheat, 37,651 bu corn. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 225 cars wheat, 525 cars corn, 320 cars oats, and 30,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1893.	1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1893.	1892.
Flour, brls	10,914	18,156	9,659	20,954
Wheat, bu	104,639	123,855	7,005	38,719
Corn, bu	232,047	128,507	68,942	151,626
Oats, bu	198,690	193,800	143,232	129,624
Rye, bu	5,465	3,815	3,123	3,561
Barley, bu	51,288	87,700	19,403	48,118
T. Seed, lbs	188,400	10,713	25,238	3,093
C. Seed, lbs	70,777	47,540	147,169	69,768
Oth. S'd, lbs	27,520	50,130	10,037	....
F. Seed, bu	19,680	30,063	6,772	33,362
B. Corn, lbs	119,600	129,470	39,129	77,580
Cheese, lbs	155,710	301,445	163,110	255,765
Butter, lbs	450,484	304,758	508,322	374,333
Hides, lbs	589,970	299,880	927,710	880,782
Wool, lbs	57,880	21,150	49,453	33,069

The following were the stocks of grain in store and afloat in this city at the close on the dates named (bu):

	Dec. 9, 1893.	Dec. 2, 1893.	Nov. 25, 1893.	Dec. 10, 1892.
Wheat	19,522,000	19,394,000	19,381,000	10,703,000
Corn	1,654,000	1,679,000	1,329,000	5,299,000
Oats	775,000	686,000	835,000	2,605,000
Rye	251,000	245,000	243,000	433,000
Barley	133,000	104,000	109,000	65,000
Total	22,335,000	22,108,000	21,897,000	19,095,000

These figures show a decrease of 128,000 bu wheat, 25,000 bu corn, and 14,000 bu in barley; and an increase of 89,000 bu oats and 29,000 bu rye.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain (bu):

	Dec. 9, 1892.	Dec. 2, 1893.	Nov. 25, 1893.	Dec. 10, 1892.
Wheat	78,783,000	78,091,000	77,283,000	75,570,000
Corn	6,150,000	7,104,000	7,519,000	10,710,000
Oats	4,011,000	4,255,000	4,834,000	7,027,000
Rye	580,000	546,000	606,000	1,349,000
Barley	2,873,000	3,342,000	3,638,000	2,340,000

These figures show an increase of 692,000 bu of wheat and 34,000 bu rye and a decrease of 954,000 bu of corn, 244,000 bu of oats, 469,000 bu of rye. For the corresponding week last year wheat increased 2,990,000 bu and corn decreased 10,000 bu.

The following were the exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

	Dec. 9, 1893.	Dec. 2, 1893.	Dec. 10, 1892.
Flour, brls	281,000	230,000	326,000
Wheat, bu	712,000	691,000	2,001,000
Corn, bu	1,218,000	710,000	751,000
Oats, bu	20,000	10,000	30,000
Pork, brls	3,730	4,170	3,370
Lard, lbs	6,582,800	5,070,900	6,798,000
Bacon, boxes	20,476	12,120	*7,819,000

*Pounds.

STREET PRODUCE MARKETS.

Few New Features—Potatoes Firm—Eggs Easier.

On South Water street a fair business was transacted for a Monday, with only minor changes in quotations. Arrivals of potatoes were lighter and slightly higher prices were obtainable on choice Burbanks. Eggs were easier, due to increased receipts, while the demand was mostly for fancy fresh-laid stock, other grades being slow. The trade in cranberries was more lively, due to decreasing arrivals of green fruits.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 27@27½c; fine, 25½@26c; fair to good, 22@23c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 23½@24½c; medium to good, 19@21c; packing stock, fresh, 15½@16½c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 19c per lb; fancy creamery, 17½c; extra dairy, 16½c; dairy, 15c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full cream cheddars, 11½@12c per lb; twins, 11½@12c; Young America, 12@12½c; slightly skimmed, 7@9c; Swiss cheese, 12½@13½c; brick cheese, 12@13c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 9@10½c per lb; Southern sun-dried apples, 5½@7c; new peaches, unpeeled, 4@4½c; blackberries, 7c; raspberries, 18@19c. California dried fruits—Raisins, $1.70@1.85 per box; loose, 4@5c per lb; prunes, 6@8½c, according to size; apricots, new, 13½@14½c.

EGGS—Fine to fancy fresh-laid stock, 23½@24c per doz; ice-house stock, 18@18½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $3.25@4.75 per brl, and fair to good, $2.00@2.75; bananas, selects, $1.25@1.75 per bunch; common to choice, 75c@$1.00 per bunch; lemons, $4.00@5.50 per box; cranberries, No. 2 fall, $4.50@5.00 per brl; choice winter, $5.50@6.50 per brl; Florida oranges, according to count, $1.25@3.25. California fruits: Pears, 40-lb boxes, $3.00@4.00; grapes, 8-lb boxes, 15@22c.

GAME—Mallard and redhead ducks, $2.75@3.25 per doz; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; teal ducks, $1.50@2.00; plover, $1.25@1.60; jacksnipe, $1.25@1.60; fine dark prairie chickens, $3.50@4.50; quail, $1.50@1.75; antelope saddles, 9@11c per lb; venison saddles, 10@12½c per lb; rabbits, $1.25@1.75 per doz.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3¾@4c per lb; No. 2 do, 2¾@2¾c; No. 1 calfskins, 5½@6c; No. 2 do, 4¾@4½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4@4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@3½c.

HAY—Was quiet and weaker. Sales were: On track—7 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.50@11.00; 32 cars upland prairie at $6.00@8.75. Receipts were 1,146 tons; shipments, 132 tons.

POULTRY—Live old chickens, 6c per lb; spring, 6c; roosters, 4c; hen turkeys, 7@7½c; ducks, 8@9c; geese, full feathered, $5.50@6.00 per doz; dressed turkeys, 9@9½c per lb; dressed chickens, 7@7½c; dressed ducks, 9@9½c.

POTATOES—Burbanks, 56@60c per bu; Hebrons, 54@57c per bu. Sweet potatoes; Jerseys, $3.25@3.75 per brl; Illinois, $2.75@3.00.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $5.00@6.00 per 100; onions, $1.40@1.50 per brl; turnips, 30@35c per bu; cucumbers, 75c@$1.25 per doz; lettuce, 75@85c per case; spinach, $1.50@1.65 per brl; beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsley, 15c per doz bunches; water cress, 45@50c per doz bunches; cauliflower, $3.50@4.50 per brl; celery, home grown, 15@25c per doz; Kalamazoo, per box, 75c@$1.00; Hubbard squash, $13.00@15.00 per ton.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Summary of the Day's Sales, Together with the Closing Quotations.

New York, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—COTTON—Advanced 1 to 2 points, lost this, and declined 7 to 9 points, then rallied and closed firm at a net decline of 1 to 4 points with sales of 220,000 bales. Liverpool declined 2¼ to 3 points, closing steady with spot sales of 12,000 bales at unchanged prices. In Manchester yarns were in buyers' favor and cloths were flat. New Orleans declined 8 to 10 points, but recovered a little of this later on. Spot cotton here was quiet and unchanged. Middling uplands, 7 13-16c. Sales of 100 bales for spinnings and deliveries on contracts for 3,300 bales. A decline of 1-16c at Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, and St. Louis, partly 1-16c at Augusta, and ⅛c at Charleston, Norfolk, and Memphis. New Orleans sold 7,000 bales; Savannah, 1,850; Galveston, 1,071; and Memphis, 800. Port receipts, 62,897, against 66,146 this day last week and 42,499 last year. Total thus far this week, 107,441, against 114,148 thus far last week. Exports, 31,453 to Great Britain, 5,702 to France, and 1,031 to the Continent. New Orleans receipts tomorrow estimated at 20,000 to 22,000 bales, against 18,530 this day last week and 22,320 last year. The Bennett Mill company of New Bedford, Mass., will begin running on full time today, and it is expected that the Wamsutta corporation will do the same in a short time. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
December	1,300	7.59	7.54	7.54@7.55
January	48,700	7.61	7.51	7.57@7.58
February	25,100	7.69	7.60	7.66@7.67
March	98,000	7.77	7.67	7.74@.....
April	13,200	7.85	7.75	7.82@.....
May	30,100	7.93	7.83	7.90@7.91
June	2,100	7.82	7.91	7.89@7.90
July	900	8.03	7.99	8.05@8.07
August	700	8.09	8.02	8.11@8.13

COFFEE—Advanced 5 to 15 points and closed steady with sales of 6,250 bags. Europe sent moderate buying orders. Havre declined ½f; Hamburg was slightly higher. Receipts at Rio, 15,000, and Santos, 10,000. Rio Janeiro 50 reis lower. Santos advanced 300 reis. Rio exchange 10⅛d. American warehouse deliveries 6,092 bags. Total last week, 65,812 against 62,679 last week, and 75,998 bags for the same week last year. Rio on the spot was dull but steady, No. 7, 18c. Sales, 900 bags Central American, 700 bags Maracaibo, and 500 mats Java on private terms. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	1,500	16.55	16.55	16.50@16.55
February	250	16.30	16.30	16.20@16.25
March	2,000	16.05	15.95	15.95@16.00
May	500	15.55	15.55	15.50@15.60
December	2,000	16.85	16.55	16.55@16.85

WHEAT—Advanced slightly, but lost the improvement later on and closed ⅛@⅜c lower. Spot sales, 38,000 bu for export. No. 2 red at 4¼c under May f. o. b., afloat. Option sales, 860,000 bu.

CORN—Advanced a trifle, but later on receded and closed ⅛@¼c lower. Spot sales, 235,000 bu, including 200,000 for export. No. 2 quoted at 12c over December in elevator; old No. 2 at 1⅜c over December delivered; No. 2 white at 47c in elevator. Option sales, 205,000 bu.

OATS—Declined ⅛c to ¼c. Spot sales, 85,000 bu No. 2 at 36c; No. 2 mixed at 33¼c. Option sales, 140,000 bu.

SUGAR—Dull, unchanged, and steady; 89 test, 2⅜c; refined fairly active and steady.

BUTTER—Choice, 25@29c.

CHEESE—Fancy, 11¼@11¾c.

EGGS—18½@27c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Berth freights were quiet and grain rates favored shippers. Berth engagements—Glasgow, steam, 24,000 bu grain at 3¼d; Antwerp, steam, 8,000 do at 2¼d.

DRY GOODS—The colder weather ruling last week has shown effect in the market in some increase of orders to hand today for reasonable supplies, while there have been noted in several directions purchases of staples of spring account. So far as business on the spot goes makers are without alteration, only a limited number of buyers moving around, resident representatives furnishing the bulk of personal buying. On the whole business has been fair for Monday, and the week starts out with promise of some improvement on last week's experiences. The absence of revised prices for bleached cottons still operates as a check upon buyers in that division of the market. The report of the reception accorded the deputation to the Ways and Means committee at Washington, asking for a change of date in the proposed tariff bill from May 1 to July 1 for new duties to go into effect, had produced a favorable impression. Although the trade is not disposed to materially abandon its present policy meanwhile, there is a pretty firm conviction that the change asked for will be made in the bill, either by the committee taking the initiative or by independent action of the House.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 39@40c; No. 2 white, 38@38½c; No. 3 white, 36½@37c. Corn—Steamer yellow, 48@49c; No. 2 yellow, 48@49c; new, 47@48c. BUTTER—Creamery Western extra, 27@28c; dairy Western firsts, 18@20c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 22c; Western ladle packed, 19@20c; boxes extra creamery, 29c; extra dairy, 26c. EGGS—Michigan, 26c; Western firsts, 25c; fair to good, 20@21c; limed, 20@21c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 11.—WHEAT—The market was much in the same condition today that it was Saturday. The change was narrow and the same prices ruled until just at the close. The trade was light. The government reports cut no figure. The visible increase was rather unfavorable, although the increase was less than a million. On the whole the situation was weak. The pit was deserted a large part of the time. December opened at 59¾c and closed at 59c. May opened at 63¾c and closed at 62¾c. The May price held at 63¾@63⅜c until within ten minutes of the close, when it broke off ⅜c. Scalpers were the traders. The cash market was in good condition and prices were firm, most of the No. 1 Northern sales being at or above 61c. The millers and elevators were good buyers, Washburn-Crosby taking the principal amounts today and Pillsbury being rather inactive. There were 176 cars which sold at 61¼c. Thirty-nine sold at 61c and considerable amounts to arrive at the latter price. No. 2 sold at 59½c. Coarse grains were steady. Receipts of wheat here were 604 cars. Flour unchanged. Bran and shorts market steady and unchanged. Corn market steady; No. 3, 32@32½c; No. 3 yellow, 32¾c, Oats—No. 3 white, 27@27½c; No. 3, 26½@27c.

The *Northwestern Miller* reports the stock of wheat in private elevators of Minneapolis at 989,000 bu.

The *Market Record* estimates the stock in country elevators of Minnesota and the two Dakotas at 6 490,000 bu, an increase over last Monday of 345,000 bu. That makes the total Northwestern stock 27,294,104 bu, an increase for the week of 1,403,795 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 11.—WHEAT—There was a dull, slow market today, especially for cash stuff. The opening was ⅛c higher than Saturday for cash and ⅜c higher for futures. There was fair trading in December, and continued slow peddling business in May, both futures advancing ⅛@⅜c. The afternoon session was very weak, and futures lost the early advance. The close unchanged from Saturday for cash, ⅝c lower for December, and ⅛c lower for May, as follows: No. 1 hard cash, 61¼c; December, 61c; May, 66c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 60¼c; December, 60c; May, 65c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 58¾c; No. 3, 52½c; rejected, 46¾c. On track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 61c; rye, 44c; barley, 33@40c. No. 2 oats, 28c; No. 3 white oats, 27¾c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 142; oats, 1; barley, 4. Receipts—Wheat, 104,253 bu; rye, 970 bu; barley, 4,533 bu; flax, 628 bu. Shipments none.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 11.—GRAIN—Receipts of wheat today were the largest in several weeks. There was an active demand for contract at Saturday's prices and the temper of the trade seemed rather firm. Receipts were 192 cars; a year ago, 250 cars. Corn sold readily at unchanged prices. Receipts were large, but few samples appeared on 'Change. Receipts were 215 cars; a year ago, 56 cars. Oats continue to sell slowly, with buyers holding as much as possible. Receipts were 33 cars; a year ago, 49 cars. The elevators took in today 44,878 bu of wheat; loaded out, 20,000 bu of wheat, 800 bu of corn; leaving in store, 515,715 bu of wheat, 17,661 bu of corn, 23,776 bu of oats, and 8,965 bu of rye.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Opened firm and advanced ⅛c, but no speculative trading, and export demand continued light. No. 2 red, December, 65¼@66¼c; January, 67@67½c; February, 68½@68¾c; March, 70@70½c. Corn—Offering slight and option market ruled firm, but without important change; moderate foreign inquiry, but bids too low for business. Local car lots were dull, but steady, with small supplies. No. 2 mixed, December and January, 43@43½c; February, 43¾c; March, 43¾@44c. Oats—Receipts moderate and car lots ruled steady, though trade was very quiet. Futures dull, but without important change. No. 2 white, December and January, 36¾@36¾c; February, 36½@37c; March, 36¾@37¾c.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firmer; No. 2 red, spot, 66¾@66⅜c; December, 66¾@66¾c; January, 67¾@67¾c; May, 72¼@72¾c; steamer No. 2 red, 63¼@63¾c. Receipts, 18,397 bu; stock, 1,264,328 bu; sales, 82,000 bu. Milling wheat, by sample, 66@67c. Corn—Firm; mixed, spot, 43¼@43¾c; new and old December, 43¼@43¾c; January, 42¾@43¼c; February, 43c bid; May, 45½c bid; steamer, mixed, 42c bid. Receipts, 31,773 bu; stock, 490,275 bu; sales, 43,000 bu; white corn, by sample, 42@44½c; yellow do, 42@44c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, Western, 35½@36c; No. 2 mixed do, 34c asked. Receipts, 3,000 bu; stock, 168,605 bu. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 52c. Receipts, 1,800 bu; stock, 67,485 bu. GRAIN FREIGHTS—Quiet and steady; steam to Liverpool, 4d asked; Cork for orders, 3s@3s 3d.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 11.—GRAIN—Bran—Lower and dull. Wheat—Lower; receipts, 41,628; shipments, 2,890 bu; December, 59¼c; January, 60¼c; May, 65⅝c. Corn—Lower; receipts, 245,000 bu; shipments, 98,962; December, 34¼c; January, 33¼c; May, 36¼c. Oats—No change; receipts, 51,700 bu; shipments, 6,363 bu; December, 27¼c; May, 31c. PROVISIONS—Pork—Standard mess selling at $14.00; on orders, $14.50. Lard—Prime steam quotable at 8@10c. Dry salt meats—Shoulders, 6¾c; longs and clear ribs, 6¾c; shorts, 7.05c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 7¾c; longs, 8c; clear ribs, 8¼c; shorts, 8¾c.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 11.—GRAIN—Corn—Active; No. 2, 34¼c; No. 3, 34¼c; No. 3, 32¾c. Oats—Active; No. 2 white, 29¼@29¾c; No. 3 white, 28¼@29c. Rye—Steady; No. 2, 47@49c. Receipts—Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, 134,650 bu; oats, 93,500 bu; rye, 2,400 bu; barley, 11,900 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 23,350 bu; oats, 35,200 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 16,100 bu. WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17.

Toledo, O., Dec. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 37,500 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu; dull, easy; cash and December, 62¾c; May, 68¾c. Corn—Receipts, 29,800 bu; shipments, 3,600 bu; firm; No. 2 cash, 37¾c; May, 40¼c. Oats—Receipts—1,400 bu; shipments, 400 bu; nominal. CLOVER-SEED—Receipts, 350 bu; shipments, 350 bu; firm, active; cash and December, $5.90; January, $5.92½; February, $5.95; March, $6.05.

Elgin, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Twenty-two thousand and eighty pounds of butter sold on the board for 28@28¼c.

GOBBLING UP WHOLE HARBORS.

Land Laws Violated in Alaska—Tax on the Fishing Industry.

Ex-Gov. A. P. Swineford of Alaska, who is now a special agent of the General Land Office at Washington, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Swineford is on his way to the Territory of which he was once Governor in order to make a special investigation and report to the Department of the Interior. Land in Alaska has been sold on condition that the purchasers pay the expense of surveying and dividing it into square tracts of 160 acres. Many of the plats show that, instead of surveying the land into squares of 160 acres, or, in other words, quarter sections, the surveys are being made so as to take a narrow strip of 160 acres along the water-front for a mile or a mile and a half. In this way one corporation, by taking up several sections, can get control of a whole harbor. Salmon and other fisheries are making this land valuable. The Department of the Interior, as well as Congress, has been considering the question of revenues from the great fishing industry of Alaska, and it is thought that some kind of a tax should be levied to help the government.

GOV. WAITE THE PEOPLE'S ENEMY.

A Colorado Silver Miner Talks of "Bloody Bridles'" Policy.

Among the guests at the Wellington yesterday was D. M. Hyman of Denver, who is largely interested in Colorado mines. Mr. Hyman said the people of Colorado regard Gov. Waite as their greatest affliction, and only a small proportion of them are in sympathy with his financial views. "The Governor," said he, "does not in any sense represent the State. He is at heart an Anarchist and enemy of law and order and is totally unfit for the position he holds. The Legislature cannot avoid the extra session, for the Governor has an undoubted right to call it together. The Legislature will probably adjourn, however, as soon as it convenes, for convene it must in order to comply with the law. There is no probability that the Governor's schemes will be carried out. The depression in silver mining has had the effect of reviving gold mining in the State."

Revolver Shooting in England.

With their usual spirit of contrariness the English people have followed the enactment of the recent laws destined to check the use of revolvers by developing a perfect mania for revolver shooting and numerous clubs have been formed all over the United Kingdom for the practice and pursuit of this branch of sport.

Under a New Regime.

Muggins (recently married, showing his apartment)—"This is a wardrobe where my wife hangs her clothes, and this is another wardrobe where my wife hangs her clothes."

Bilter—"Where do you hang your clothes?"

Muggins—"O, I don't have any now."—*New York Herald.*

BREWERY EARNINGS.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO COMMON STOCK EARNS OVER 15 PER CENT.

Statement Showing Comparisons with Former Years—Dull Stock Market—Quotations Are Heavy for About Everything—Trading in Alley Elevated Bonds—Shipment of $1,200,000 Gold to Be Made from New York Today—Exchange Firm—Complaint About Collections.

The stockholders of the Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries will today receive the third annual report of the directors. Like its predecessors it is a complicated affair and needs careful study before one can learn just what the results of the year's business have been. Considerable improvement is being shown, however, in the way of completeness and the present report compares favorably in that respect with those that have been made before.

The meat in the report is found after doing some calculating in the statement that the earnings of the stock were 15.1 per cent for the year. The balance of earnings of the American company, after charging off depreciation, repairs, head office expenses, interest on the bonds, and the World's Fair stock and other investments, amounted to $898,120, or £184,418. The office expenses of the London company foot up to £4,916, leaving £179,502 as the earnings on the stock of the company. That amount of earnings would be at the rate of 15.1 per cent.

The output compared with other years has been as follows:

Year ending Sept. 30, 1890	610,421 brls
Year ending Sept. 30, 1891	637,803 brls
Year ending Sept. 30, 1892	637,111 brls
Year ending Sept. 30, 1893	736,473 brls

This shows an increase of 99,362 brls, coming mainly as the result of the improvements in the Blatz brewery. This increase compares with a similar increase of 13,480 by the Chicago Brewing and Malting company, from which one might infer that the Milwaukee company has been doing much more than holding its own in competing for the increased business. The report says the World's Fair did not lead to the increased trade in Chicago that was anticipated.

The directors of the American company say: It has been considered advisable to spend considerable sums of money, principally in Milwaukee, in order to keep pace with the growing requirements of the trade. This expenditure has, as anticipated, largely contributed to the efficiency and prosperity of the business, and has placed the properties in such a condition that no large capital expenditure is anticipated in the near future. The expenditure has been as follows:

Various periods to 30th September, 1891	$ 412,953
Year ending 30th September, 1892	629,2?7
Year ending 30th September, 1893	409,463
	$1,451,644

Before ascertaining the profits the directors have written off depreciation in the value of the building, fixed plant and machinery, and the loose plant required in the business the following amounts:

Various periods to Sept. 30, 1891	$224,583
Year ending Sept. 30, 1892	206,634
Year ending Sept. 30, 1893	315,649
	$746,866

But this last amount includes the writing off of the whole of the investment of the company in the World's Fair stock and other contingent investments amounting to......$ 63,290

The profits earned by the company have been as follows:

Various periods to Sept. 30, 1891	$1,142,054
Year ending Sept. 30, 1892	325,770
Year ending Sept. 30, 1893	1,073,120
	$2,540,945

It will be noticed from the foregoing that the profits this year, in spite of the great increase in output of beer, are less than they were for the period ending Sept. 30, 1891, although the breweries were operated but a part of that year.

The report continuing says that these profits of $2,540,945 have been appropriated as follows:

Interest on purchase money	$ 189,310
Proportion of profits to date of organization of company carried to reserve	385,329
Interest on bonds and dividends to Sept. 30, 1891	564,583
Interest on bonds and dividends to Sept. 30, 1892	325,000
Interest on bonds and dividends to Sept. 30, 1893	925,000
Undivided profits Sept. 30, 1893	151,723
	$2,540,945

With regard to the figures in the foregoing statement the directors suggest to shareholders that if any further information or explanation is required the best course is for them to apply personally at the company's office, where every possible information will be given. A summary of the profit and loss account of the American company shows that the net profits for the year, after providing for repairs, depreciation, interest on bonds, etc., amount to $898,120. Of this sum dividends amounting to $750,000 have been declared by the American company, and, with the balance brought forward, there remains to the credit of the profit and loss account of that company $151,722.87, which has been carried to a reserve fund.

The report goes on in the rather involved form that is common to the English methods of accounts. An effort has been made in the following table to bring the figures into shape that will be more readily understood and to make comparisons with the previous years. It should be remembered that the period ending Sept. 30, 1891, covers but a part of the year. It might be well, too, at this time for the sake of clearness to add a word about the corporate organization. The United States Brewing company of Chicago is the American company which holds title to the several breweries and under whose management the business is carried on. Practically all the stock of the United States Brewing company is held by the Milwaukee and Chicago breweries, limited, with headquarters in London. It is the latter company whose shares are dealt in on the exchange. Its only source of income is from dividends made by the United States Brewing company. In presenting the following statement one must start with the item of profits, for no figures have ever been given showing gross earnings, operating expenses and items of that character which American investors have been taught are of the most essential character in forming an intelligent opinion of a security.

Below is given a statement showing the operations of the United States Brewing company, with comparisons for the two preceding years:

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Profits	£315,786	£131,873	£308,501
Repairs	22,276	18,429	21,543
	£293,510	£113,444	£286,958
Depreciation	51,819	43,251	46,115
	£241,691	£ 70,193	£240,843
Office expenses	7,255	4,184	7,682
	£234,836	£ 66,009	£233,161
Bond interest	35,934	35,934	19,979
	£198,402	£ 30,075	£213,182
General interest	3,149		
	£195,253	£ 30,075	£213,182
Investments written off	12,995		
Profit	£182,258	£ 30,075	£213,182
Preliminary exp			136,944
	£182,258	£ 30,075	£ 76,238
Inc. from rent, etc	2,160	884	1,345
Balance profit	£184,418	£ 30,959	£ 77,583
Dividends	154,003	30,800	77,003
	£ 30,415	£ 159	£ 580
Bal. from prev. year	739	580	......
Bal. carried forw'd	£ 31,154	£ 739	£ 580

The item of dividends includes the amount paid to the English company and in turn distributed to the stockholders. In making comparisons it will be noticed that the profit was really larger in 1891 than in 1893, but the £136,944 was used in preliminary expenses, so that in the portion of the statement that follows the showing of this year makes an unduly favorable comparison with 1891. The statement below shows the operations of the Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries (Limited):

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Dividends received	£153,970	£30,794	£76,985
Transfer fees, etc	113	532	2,274
	£154,083	£31,326	£79,259
Directors' fees, rent, etc	4,035	3,016	3,021
	£150,048	£28,310	£76,238
Expenses in America	881	659	967
	£149,167	£27,651	£75,271
Preliminary expenses	1,889	....	....
	£147,278	£27,651	£75,271
Law charges, interest, etc	10	146	2,048
Net profits	£147,268	£27,505	£73,223

It might be noted that the English directors' fees this year are £2,875, against £1,845 last year. Head office expenses, directors' fees, and legal services of the American company this year were £7,225, against £4,184 last year, altogether an increase in directors' fees, etc., of £4,071, or nearly $20,000.

On the whole the report is a decidedly favorable one, and is remarkably favorable when compared with last year. Earnings of over 15 per cent on the common stock comes much nearer the promise of the prospectus than these English-American companies have been in the habit of doing. Had not the half the dividends on the preferred stock for 1892 been paid out of the earnings of 1893 the results would have been much more satisfactory to common stockholders.

Gold shipments really seem to have commenced in earnest. Lazard Freres will today ship $1,200,000 of gold. The sterling market in New York was decidedly firm yesterday and prospects indicate further shipments. It is interesting in this connection to remember that just about a year ago heavy shipments of gold began. An engagement of $5,600,000 was made Dec. 19, and following that was a severe break in the New York stock market, particularly in the industrial stock. A further parallel is found in the fact that now, as a year ago, exchange dealers cannot explain the movement, but calculate that shipments must be made at a loss if governed by ordinary business transactions. Some believe that the present exports are largely the result of bear manipulations and are made simply to influence the stock markets.

The local stock market continues dull and heavy. At the opening yesterday the feature was a drive made at West Side. It was sold down to 148, but when supporting orders appeared in the market it jumped to 150 in short order. The stock was not maintained there, however, and the close was at 149 for the account. North Side showed sympathy with the heaviness in West Side, selling down to 249 for the account. Not a few bears are developing on the exchange, but most of them are afraid to sell the stock short for fear that heavy supporting orders will come in from insiders. With the present extreme ease in the money market they regard the short side as dangerous, and most of them are disposed to keep out of the market altogether.

The elevated stocks are extremely dull and a shade heavy. About everything traded in in fact showed small concessions as compared with Saturday's closing prices.

There was fair activity in the bond market, but it was confined to Rapid Transit 5s, which were traded in liberally at 90. Transactions in the Rapid Transit bonds were the feature of the bond trading.

The list of sales follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

25 Chi P & Pro Co.. 48¾	50 W C S R R Coact.148¾
15 C & S S R T Co... 44	50 do act........149
16 Chi City Ry..... 330	150 do act........150
50 L S E R R act.... 27¾	7 do..........150
1 N Chi St R R Co.250	5 Dia M Co, Ill.....13?
2 W Chi St R R.....148	50 do act........135
250 do act........148	10 St's W C L......27
10 do............147¾	50 M & C B Co pfd. 35¼
42 do............148	

BONDS.

$3000 C & S S R T Co ext 5s.... 79	$6000 C&S SRTC5s. 90¼
	19000 do........ 90

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

50 W C St R R act...150	50 Dia M Co Ill. act.135
50 do act.........149¾	10 do...........135
11 Street's W C L... 27	25 L St El R R...... 27¾
19 do B 10........ 27	250 do act......... 28
40 do............. 27	200 do............ 28
50 N C St R R act..249½	50 do act......... 28

BONDS.

$15000 Chi. and S. S. Rapid Transit Co 5s........ 90

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

10 C & S S R T C.... 44	5 N C S R R Co....249½
100 do act........ 44	50 do act.......249
6 do............ 43½	18 W C St R R 5s....149
10 C C Ry.........330½	

SALES AFTER CALLS.

50 D M Co, Ill.....134½	100 W C St R R act...149
50 do act.........134½	15 do..............148¾
5 C & S S R T Co... 44	50 N C St RR Co act.249
5 W C St R R.......149¾	5 do............248
50 do.............149¾	33 C C Ry.........330
50 do act.........149¾	50 L St El R R act.. 27¼
5 do..............149¾	50 do............ 27¼
50 do act.........149	200 do act........ 27¼
2 do..............149	30 C B & M Co pfd.. 37¼

BONDS.

$10000 Chi Gas Lt & Coke Co 5s......... 86¼

The dullness in business affairs is now beginning to have its effect upon collections. Complaint is general about slow collections and the situation in that respect is considerably less favorable than it was a week or so ago.

Quotations for sterling exchange in Chicago were practically unchanged. The offering in this market of exchange against produce shipments was quite free. Closing rates were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	4.85½	4.88½
Actual	4.84½	4.87½
Documentary	4.83¾	4.86

This seems to be the season for brewery reports. The report of the Bartholomae Brewing company will also reach stockholders today. The report for the year ending Sept. 30 shows that the profit, after providing for depreciation and management expenses, amounts to £117,902, an increase over last year of £6,902. The sales of beer show an increase on those of last year of 14,406 brls, of which 10,105 brls were sold under a special arrangement. The properties have been maintained in an efficient state of repair at a charge against revenue of £9,700; and in addition a sum of £17,340 has been written off for depreciation. Full reserve has been made for bad and doubtful debts. Of the profit of £117,902 the sum of £94,880 is brought into the profit and loss account of the company, and the balance of £23,022 is carried forward in the accounts of the American corporation; thus the amount of undivided profit, which at Sept. 30, 1892, stood at £40,155, is now increased to $63,177, which amount is being employed as extra working capital. After deducting the expenses as detailed in the profit and loss account (including debenture interest) there remains available the sum of £70,284, to which is added the amount brought forward from last year, £6,164, together £76,448. Out of this amount there has been paid: Interim dividends on preference shares for six months ending March 31, 1893, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, amounting to £14,876; interim dividend on the ordinary shares to March 31, 1893, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, amounting to £18,567; final dividend on the preference shares at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, for the six months ending Sept. 30, 1893, amounting to £14,879, and the directors recommend the payment of a further dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum on the ordinary shares for the six months ending Sept. 30, 1893, say £18,574, leaving for income-tax, reserve, and to carry forward to next year, £9,552.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 11.	Dec. 4.
New York	$ 72,390,917	$ 78,137,775
Chicago	15,829,898	20,094,752
Boston	13,301,333	17,376,353
Philadelphia	8,734,392	11,318,153
St. Louis	3,966,159	4,524,294
Baltimore	1,958,221	2,628,427
New Orleans	1,606,608	1,537,198

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, 70c premium; Boston, par, per $1,000; St. Louis, 80c premium, bid.

INSIDE VIEW OF WALL STREET.

Bears Find Satisfaction in St. Paul's Decreased Earnings—An Explanation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The bears were helped today by a statement of St. Paul railroad earnings for the last week of November, showing a decrease approaching $200,000 as compared with last year. And they had some further assistance by announcements of gold taken for export. Several bankers were quoted as saying that this gold export movement is likely to run into big figures, the necessities of some European powers being such as to force them to levy heavily on us. This talk served to give effect to raids on the stock market, though just why nobody really seemed to know. With so much money piled up in the banks that every banker is blue it seems a little difficult to find occasion for nervousness in the fact that some of this money which we can spare is to go abroad and command better returns than it can get here. The St. Paul earnings are discouraging on the surface only. The comparison is with a phenomenal week last year. It is estimated that if the St. Paul company could have fifty-two weeks like the last week of November, 1892, it would show 50 per cent dividends earned on the capital stock. Certainly the company can afford to earn less than 50 per cent and still be worth something. The short interest in the market is as big today as it was at almost the height of the panic last summer. This is not an encouraging factor for folks on the bear side. It may not be a bull argument, but it is something else than a bear beverage. The bond market stays strong. Investors are in the market picking up cheap bonds and stocks quietly, a fact which the average speculator is ignoring, though he should not. H. ALLAWAY.

DECREASE IN ST. PAUL EARNINGS.

This and Exports of Gold Affect the Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Two bits of news were made to do some service on the stock market today—a decrease of $193,340 in St. Paul gross earnings for the first week of December and the ordering of $1,700,000 more gold for export by tomorrow's steamer. The first of these announcements was widely predicted last week, but the decrease is larger than was expected and seems to confirm the belief that marketable wheat stocks in the Northwest are pretty well exhausted. Whether the farmers are not, however, to some extent holding back in hope of better prices is an open question. The government's December crop report reckons 52.1 cents per bu as the ruling price of wheat on the farms; price far below recent records, and not inviting to a shrewd producer who believes, as wheat traders generally do, that an advance in the price is probable. The export of gold is now thought by good judges to be the foretaste of a considerable movement, and is only a part of the blood-letting forced upon us by our congestion of idle currency. With gold dribbling out and currency shipments from the interior reduced, it is not impossible that the $200,000,000 money in the clearing house banks will presently be reduced, which would most certainly be no misfortune. Stock market prices were weak from the start on the day's news. The gold shipments in particular were used as an argument for lower prices, and not perhaps wholly unreasonably. Some stocks have been advanced on the simple theory that if the New York surplus bank reserve were to mount up to ninety or a hundred millions much of the money would be literally forced into dividend paying stocks. But with the increase in reserve checked, as it promises now to be, this extreme pressure of investment funds ceases to operate. It is, however, easy to exaggerate the importance of this factor. Today's weakness in prices was distributed with fair equality throughout the list. The decline was heaviest, as might have been expected, in one or two high-priced dividend-paying stocks; but the amount of sales was small. Taken as a whole the market was excessively dull and the day's transactions were of small significance. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. have arranged to ship $500,000 gold to the continent. In the afternoon Lazard Freres ordered $1,200,000, also for the continent, making the total exports of gold for tomorrow $1,700,000. The gold is all taken from the banks' vaults and not from the Subtreasury. Former directors of Chicago Gas were heavy sellers of certificates today.

Money on call has been easy, ranging from 1@1¼; last loan at 1, and closing offered at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent. Bar silver, 69⅜; Mexican dollars, 56⅜. Sterling exchange is steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 484½@484¾ for sixty-day bills and 487¼@487½ for demand. Posted rates 485½@488½. Commercial bills 483½@484¼ for sixty days and 486@486½ for demand. Government bonds steady; State bonds dull.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were weak. The sales were $1,027,000. The feature was a drop of 7 points in Oregon Short Line sixes to 80. East Tennessee consol fives fell 1¼ to 88¾; Erie consol seconds 2 to 74; St. Paul 7 3-10s 2 to 118; Tennessee Coal and Iron firsts 3 to 80; and Union Pacific Sinking Fund 8s 2 to 98. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern consols rose 1¾ to 96; Chicago and Western generals 2¾ to 115; Toledo, Peoria and Western firsts 2½ to 86½; and Union Pacific 4½s 2 to 50. Oregon Navigation 5s jumped 6 to 69.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Dec 11	Dec. 9
Atchison	6,183	19½	18¾	19½	19
Am. Cotton Oil	1,060	29¼	29	29	29¾
Do pfd	244	67¾	67¾	67¾	......
Am. Sugar	31,125	83¾	81¾	82¾	83¾
Do pfd	825	83	82½	82¾	83¾
Am. Tobacco	250	74	72	74	72½
Do pfd	300	90	90	90	......
Cent. Pac	310	19	19	19	......
C., B. & Q	15,110	79	77¾	78¾	79
C. & N. W	4,331	104	103	103¾	104¾
C., M. & St. P	46,365	63¾	62¼	62¾	63¾
C., R. I. & P	4,995	68¼	67¼	67¾	68¾
C., St. P., M. & O	1,900	38¾	37¾	37¾	38¾
Ches. & Ohio	608	19	18¾	18¾	19
Colo. Fuel & I	300	23½	23	23	......
C., C., C. & St. L	940	38	37¾	37¾	38¾
Do pfd	40	89	89	89	......
Cent. R. R. of N. J	250	117½	117	117	......
Can. Pac	500	74	74	74	74
Columbus & H. V	500	21¼	21	21¼	......
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	550	127¾	127	127	128
Chicago Gas	17,395	67	65¾	66	67
D., L. & W	1,000	166¼	163¾	164	......
Del. & Hud	944	133¾	132¾	133¾	......
Den. & Rio G. pfd	300	32	31½	32	31¾
Dist. & C. F. Co	18,345	29	27¼	28¾	27¾
E. & T. H	50	65	65	65	......
General Electric	4,057	35¾	33¾	35	34
Great Nor. pfd	500	107	105	105	105
Ill. Cent	100	93	93	93	......
Iowa Cent	25	8½	8½	8½	......
Lake Shore	1,236	127	126	126¾	127
Louis. & Nash	1,900	50¼	49¾	49¾	50¾
L. E. & W. pfd	200	67	67	67	......
L. N. A. & C	200	10¼	10	10	10¼
Do pfd	1,300	41	40	41	40¾
Laclede Gas	800	16¼	16	16	......
Michigan Central	200	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
M., K. & T	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Do pfd	1,000	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Manhattan	680	127¾	127	127	......
Mo. Pacific	1,110	25	24¼	24¾	24¾
Minn. & St. L	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	......
Do pfd	100	35	35	35	35¼
N. Y. & N. E	3,800	30¾	29¾	30	30¼
Nor. Pacific	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	......
Do pfd	600	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
N. Y., L. E. & W	180	14¾	14¾	14¾	......
N. Y. Central	1,534	102	101¾	102	102
N. Y., Sus. & W	400	16¾	16	16	16¾
Nor. Amn. Co	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
N. Y., Ont. & W	600	17	16¾	17	17¾
Nat. Linseed	1,000	25	22	23¾	26
Nat. Lead	4,475	24	22	23¾	21¾
Do pfd	1,680	69	68¾	69	......
Nat. Cordage	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
Do pfd	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	48
N. Y., C. & St. L	200	16	15¾	15¾	......
Ogn. Impvt	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Phil. & Reading	4,360	21¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Pac. Mail	125	14¾	14¾	14¾	......
P., C., C. & St. L	100	15	15	15	......
Do pfd	200	49	48¾	48¾	......
Rich. Term	1,215	3	2¾	2¾	3¼
So. Pacific	450	21	20¾	20¾	20¾
Tex. Pacific	275	8	8	8	8¾
Tenn. Coal	440	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Union Pacific	1,893	20¼	20¾	20¾	20¾
U. P., D. & G	500	6	6	6	......
U. S. Rubber	50	42	42	42	41
Do pfd	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	......
W. & L. E	100	15	15	15	15¾
Do pfd	500	52	51	51¾	51¾
Wabash	450	7¼	7	7	7¼
Do pfd	730	15¾	15½	15¾	15¾
Western Union	22,218	89	87¾	88	89¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	158	Fargo	128
American	160	United States	53

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	114	U. S. 2s	95
U. S. 4s coup	115		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

125000 Atch4s........70@70¾	20000 LNA&Ccn..100¾@101¾
70000 Atch 2d......31¾@38¾	5000 M&N1st 1913 cn...112¾
000 ACO6s..........112	5000 M of N J1st.......116
1000 A&Pxtd 4s.......51¾	2000 MLS&W1st.........125
10000 A & NW 1st.......80¾	3000 M & S P 1st-tr 5s..107¾
6000 BR&Pgm5s...99¾@99¾	1000 M&SP1st-SMdiv..116¾
28000 BCR&N 1st c t 5s. 95@96	5000 M&SP7 3-10s........118
14000 CS1st gt.....109¾@109¾	8000 Mex Nat 1st 4s.... 70
7000 BE 1st..........105¼	12000 MK&T2ds....45¾@46
1000 CNJgm5s.........115¼	2000 MK&T1st...........80
17000 C&O1stSerA.......117	18000 Met El 1st..119¾@120
10000 C&O6s-1911.117¾@117¾	2000 NC&SL cn..........101¼
1000 C&Ocn5s..........103¼	20000 NYC&StL4s..97¾@98
30000 C&Ogn4½s....76¼@76¾	15000 NP1st cp.....110@110¾
10000 C&O-R& A div 1st cn.........85¼@85¾	6000 N P 2d cp..........89
2000 CB&Qcn7s.........123	5000 NP3d cp...........87
2000 CB&Q.Nebex 4s... 87	26000 NYLE&Wn2d cn. 74@75
10000 CB&Qcn 5s.......103¼	1000 NYEl 1st..........113¾
10000 C B & Q-Ia div 4s.105¼	5000 OS1st.............96
1000 CGL&CC 1st.......88¾	10000 Orimp cn 5s.......54½
1000 CRI&Pdb 5s.......94¾	4000 OSL6s.........80@82
5000 CSPM&Ocn........120	13000 OSL& U cn.....50@50½
3000 C&WIgm....114¾@115	5000 R&N5s..............69
5000 CCC&StL-StLd4s 91	8000 R&N 1st...........104¾
5000 C&E I gn 5s.......99¾	5000 P&R df in...........4½
3000 C&NWsf 5s cp.....101¼	5000 R&D5s.............109
25000 CRI&P5scp101¾@102	2000 RGW&G1st..........72½
3000 CRI&P 6s cp.......126¼	13000 RW&Ocn...........112¾
3000 D & H rg of '94....103¼@104	9000 SL&IM-ABist......100
1000 DSS&A5s..........102	9000 SL&IM5s.......78@79
11000 E TV&Gcon g 5s ... 88½@90	12000 StL&IMist ex 5s. 102@102¾
2000 Erie 1st mt........108¾	10000 StL&SW 2d.........19
1000 E&THgen5s........95	7000 SL&IM1st-CA&T 97½
13000 GH&SA-M&Pis5s .... 99½@99¾	7000 StL&SFgm5s.........77
6000 GEdeb5s..........71	4000 SPM&M 1st-con6s red to 4½.........101
5000 H&TCgm 4s.64¾@65	1000 T&P2d.............19¼
10000 Housatonic R5s..112	20000 TP&W4s.......85@86
1000 I C 1st 5s.........88	6000 Td Av 1st 5s.......115¼
3000 I&GN1st cp off...110¾	10000 UP1s of '96...104@104¾
2000 I&GN2d mtg......66	2000 UP ex sf 8s.........98
2000 KP6s1895.........104	2000 UP cl tr 4½s.......50
17000 K&M4s............75¾	100000 Wab1st5s...103¾@103¾
3000 Laclede Gas 1st.. 84½	5000 Wab2d 5s...........76
1000 LS & M S 1st rg..118	8000 WSgtd 4s ...103¾@103¾
3000 L&Ngm 6s.........112	3000 WSgt 4s rg.........102¾
1000 L I gm 4s..........96	10000 WU7s db of '75 rg110
	5000 W U cl tr5s..........107
	5000 WNY&P2d..........23¼

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—The closing quotations of mining stocks today are as follows: Allouez Mining company (new), $45.00; Atlantic, $11.50; Boston and Montana, $27.50; Calumet and Hecla, $300.00; Franklin, $11.00; Kearsarge, $7.75; Osceola, $30.00; Quincy, $125.00; Tamarack, $154.00.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The closing mining stock quotations today are as follows: Adams Consolidated, $20.00; Best and Belcher, $230.00; Deadwood, $60.00; Eureka Consolidated, $10.00; Gould and Curry, $100.00; Homestake, $875.00; Horn Silver, $280.00; Iron Silver, $16.00; Mexican, $100.00; Ontario, $550.00; Ophir, $155.00; Plymouth, $10.00; Sierra Nevada, $130.00; Savage, $65.00; Standard, $100.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 11.—Alta, 20c; Bulwer, 10c; Best & Belcher, $2.40 asked; Bodie Consolidated, 35c; Chollar, 60c; Consolidated California & Virginia, $3.70; Crown Point, 85c; Gould & Curry, $1.15 asked; Hale & Norcross, 90c; Mexican, $1.15 asked; Mono, 15c; Ophir, $1.70; Potosi, 70c asked; Savage, 75c asked; Sierra Nevada, $1.45; Union Consolidated, $1.00; Utah, 10c; Yellow Jacket, $1.15 asked.

MONETARY MATTERS AT LONDON.

Gold Received from Lisbon—German Demand to Fall on the United States.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Twenty-one thousand pounds in gold came in today from Lisbon. Bar gold was in less demand at 77s 11¼d per ounce. The belief here is that the German demand will now partly fall on the United States. Silver was unchanged, but weak. Rupee paper has fallen to 65½. The markets were idle. The tendency is towards flatness, except in foreign stocks.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Rule Steady to Higher—Prices for Hogs Go Lower.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts.				
Monday, Dec. 11	14,500	500	39,000	12,000
Monday, Dec. 4	20,565	346	33,472	18,701
Total last week	60,482	2,879	179,356	70,451
Shipments.				
Monday, Dec. 11	3,500	....	8,000	1,500
Monday, Dec. 4	3,152	43	7,905	1,500
Total last week	18,501	213	44,914	....

Receipts Dec. 11 with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,500	39,000	12,000
Kansas City	4,000	2,700	2,200
Omaha	3,300	2,100	1,100
St. Louis	1,300	2,700	800
Totals	23,100	46,500	16,100
Cor. day last week	35,700	40,900	19,300
Cor. day 1892	34,000	46,800	15,100
Cor. day 1891	20,300	70,900	8,200
Cor. day 1890	13,200	46,900	10,000
Cor. day 1889	19,500	35,000	12,300

Today's receipts are estimated at 30,000 hogs, 7,500 cattle, and 12,000 sheep, against 28,743 hogs, 7,992 cattle, and 11,316 sheep one week ago, and 23,117 hogs, 8,727 cattle, and 13,647 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—The demand was moderately active and the market ruled steady to 10c higher. Inferior to fancy steers sold at $3.25@6.25, including 1,840-lb steers at $5.40; 1,189-lb Western heifers, $3.90; good 1,186-lb Nebraska steers, $4.55; native cows, $1.25@3.10; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.75; Texas cattle steady; steers, $2.50@3.10; cows, $1.90@2 30. Quotations:

Christmas beeves	$6.10@6.75
Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	5.40@6.00
Choice to fancy steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.45@5.15
Good to choice steers, 1,200@1,400 lbs	3.85@4.45
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs	3.60@4.15
Poor to fair steers, 900@1,100 lbs	3.00@3.55
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.65@3.25
Fair to good cows and heifers	1.90@2.55
Inferior to fair canning cows	1.25@1.85
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,150 lbs	2.30@3.85
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.00@6.25
Texas steers, 800@1,200 lbs	2.60@3.35
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.65@2.85
Western rangers, steers	2.80@4.15
Western rangers, cows and heifers	2.20@3.35

HOGS—Prices averaged 5c lower. Trade was active. Heavy sold at $4.85@5.40, bulk, $5.10@5.25; mixed, $5.05@5.45, bulk, $5.25@5.35; light, $5.10@5.45, bulk, $5.30@5.40. Pigs averaging 134 lbs sold as high as $5.40.

SHEEP—Receipts of sheep were about 6,000 less than a week ago. The demand centered on good light weights, which held steady, but heavy sheep were generally a shade easier. The supply was fairly well cleared. Some 153-lb fancy sheep sold at $4.50, bulk at $2.50@3.40; Western, $3.00@4.00; lambs, $3.00@4.75.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Dec. 11.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,573; trade slow, but prices a shade firmer, closing dull and barely steady. Common to choice native steers sold at $4.00@5.30 per cwt; oxen and stags at $2.50@4.25; bulls at $2.00@3.15; cows at $1.60@2.90. Dressed beef steady at 6¾@9c per pound for city dressed native sides. Shipments today, 447 cattle and 1,500 quarters of beef; tomorrow, 537 cattle and 1,800 quarters. Calves—Receipts, 1,287. Veals steady; grassers and Western calves dull and ½c per pound off. Grassers sold at $2.00@2.75 per cwt; fed calves at $2.75@3.25; Western do at $2.75@4.00; common to choice veals at $5.00@8.50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 15,036. Sheep steady, lambs dull and ⅛@¼c per pound lower. Sheep sold at $2.25@3.87½ per cwt; few at $4.00; lambs at $4.00@5.12½ for common to choice; culls at $3.50. Dressed mutton slow at 5@8c per pound; dressed lambs dull at 6@8¼c. HOGS—Receipts, 12,195 head. Market weak and lower at $5.50@5.25 per cwt.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,295 head. There was not much life to the market, though the tone was stronger and prices 10c to 20c higher than last week on native steers; there was not enough on sale to make a representative market. Common steers and cow stock did not show as much improvement, but prices were better. Steers, $2.30@3.00; cows, $2.15@2.90. HOGS—Receipts, 2,000 head. The supply was light and of generally poor quality. Packers claimed that they could only obtain a few of the kind they wanted. The market opened steady and the bulk of the early sales were made at about Saturday's prices, but the close was weaker and possibly about 5c lower on account of unfavorable advices from other points. Light, $5.00@5.20; mixed, $4.90@5.15; heavy, $4.90@5.10. SHEEP—Receipts, 614 head. The supply was light and generally of inferior quality, but, considering this, prices were steady to strong. Southwest mixed $2.60; native mixed, $2.90.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 11.—HOGS—Receipts, 500 head; official Saturday, 2,200 head; shipments, 1,410 head. Market active; ranged $5.05@5.10, about 5@10c lower than Saturday; ordinary medium and heavy hogs, $5.05; fair heavy, $5.10; market closed active and steady at decline. CATTLE—Receipts, 250 head; official Saturday, 103 head; shipments, 416 head. Market moderately active; cows and heifers, $1.50@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.25@2.75.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 11.—HOGS—Receipts, 4,000; slow; light, $5.05@5.15; medium, $5.00@5.10; heavy, $4.95@5.05. CATTLE—Receipt, 3,500; steady; native steers best, $4.00@4.30; fair to good, $3.45@4.00; cows and heifers best, $2.30@3.00; fair to good, $1.40@2.25; bulls, $1.80@2.40; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.60; calves, $4.00@9.00. SHEEP—Receipts, 500; steady.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,300; strong; feeders, $2.00@3.60; cows, $2.20@3.00; common, $1.25@2.20. HOGS—Receipts closed weak, best $5.20; light mixed, $5.05@5.20, heavy $5.00@5.15; pigs, $4.00@4.75.

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BOARD OF TRADE OFFICERS.

Members Beginning to Pick Out Their Candidates for Next Year.

The Board of Trade will shortly hold its annual election, and gossip concerning it has already begun on the floor of the Exchange. Under the rules five directors, five members of the Committee of Appeals, and the President and First Vice-President retire the first Monday after Jan. 1. The retiring directors are: Charles W. Buckley, George Thomas, William Nash, J. R. Hodson, and John J. McDermid. The members of the Appeals committee whose terms expire are: George M. Barber, Joshua Stiles, M. Rosenbaum, James L. Ward, and William T. Baker. First Vice-President R. G. Chandler and President C. D. Hamill, as said, also give up their positions. On many occasions opposition tickets to the regular ticket have been placed in the field. So far there is no talk of an opposition ticket, nor indeed has the talk of a candidate for President begun to point strongly in any one direction. A number of men have been talked of, among them ex-President William T. Baker, Henry Botsford, Cyrus H. Adams, and R. G. Chandler. All of these members have their friends, those of Mr. Chandler being, perhaps, a trifle more active than others. Nobody seems to know whether the members named will accept nominations.

Judge Windes Discharges Receivers.

Receivers M. C. Eames and Albert Rich of the National Building, Loan, and Investment Society of Chicago were discharged yesterday by Judge Windes upon the application of ex-Solicitor-General Aldrich, representing the society. The receivers were appointed under a bill filed by John J. H. Huissel, a stockholder who charged the officers of the society with fraud. In an answer filed in court the society charges the complainant and Francis Murphy and W. Rauguth with attempted blackmail.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

SILOAM COUNCIL NO. 53, R. & S. M.—Annual assembly Tuesday, Dec. 12, at 7:30 p. m., for election of officers, payment of dues, etc. Full attendance desired. JAMES GLEN, Th. Ill. Master. CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Recorder.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1893.

SENATOR HOAR wants to know, you know.

AT latest advices Hawaii had not yet gone Democratic.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will please tell His Congress all about His Instructions to His Ambassador.

GOV. LEWELLING will note that the public recovered easily from the shock of learning that he was once a tramp.

IF the trusts become much more aggressive Attorney-General Olney will have to do something to defend himself.

TWENTY-TWO thousand pounds of butter sold on the Elgin Board of Trade yesterday at 28 to 28¼ cents a pound.

AS REGARDS the matter in dispute between Congressmen Bland and Holman it does not take a very wise House to know its own father.

STATESMAN LAWLER still exposes himself recklessly, but whenever a political manhole explosion takes place he never happens to be near enough to get hit.

TRADING was dull at both New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges yesterday and quotations were heavy. Shipments of $1,200,000 gold will be made today. Sterling rates continued firm to the close. New York exchange sold at 60 cents premium.—The leading produce markets were unsettled and only fairly active. Provisions were weaker under increasing receipts of hogs, and grain was poorly supported. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅛ cent lower, corn steady, oats steady, cash rye firm, barley easy, flaxseed ½ cent higher, January pork 17½ cents lower, and lard and ribs 7½ cents lower.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators and afloat last Saturday evening were 19,522,000 bushels of wheat, 1,654,000 bushels of corn, 775,000 bushels of oats, 251,000 bushels of rye, and 133,000 bushels of barley. Total, 22,335,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 19,095,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 78,783,000 bushels of wheat, 6,150,000 bushels of corn, 4,011,000 bushels of oats, 580,000 bushels of rye, and 2,873,000 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 692,000 in wheat and smaller by 954,000 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 2,990,000 bushels.

THE anticipated Anarchist outbreak in London Sunday last did not occur. In its place there was a meeting of English people which taught a useful lesson to these seditious pests. The space about the Nelson monument was guarded by a cordon of police. An Anarchist leader, Nichols, put in an appearance and subsequently four Italian Anarchists set out to hold a meeting. The people themselves, instead of the police, drove them off and the police had to protect the agitators from popular violence. Had it not been for the police, whom these fellows continually are denouncing and at whom they throw bombs, some of them might have adorned lamp-posts or been beaten to death by the enraged people. They owe their safety to the law which they would kill, stab, and throttle.

MEETINGS are all very well in their way. They keep up the enthusiasm of the voters, remind the stay-at-homes that an important election is at hand, and furnish some arguments to the workers; but what will tell most next Tuesday is organization. It is organization that will get out the voters, and that is the important thing for the Republicans in this campaign. If there be a full turnout George B. Swift will continue to fill out the unexpired part of Mayor Harrison's term. In every precinct it ought to be easy enough for three or four men to get out the voters, distribute cards the evening before, and urge the laggards on the day of election. It ought to be easy enough to get some public-spirited, well-to-do Republican in each precinct to furnish a carriage to bring Republicans in feeble health to the polls. It is work of this kind which will tell next Tuesday. The ward clubs should direct their energies accordingly.

THE discussion between Mr. Stead and Mrs. Gougar Sunday, with a crowd of people cheering or hissing, as the case might be, was neither a profitable nor a delectable sight at the present time. If these two persons have any grievances to settle or any peculiar views to ventilate they should select a remote spot on the prairies and have it out. This is not a time for agitators, cranks, or theorists. What is needed is plain, practical, common sense work by plain, practical, common sense men and women. If the civic federation, so-called, is going into the work of relieving destitution it will be well to steer clear of cranks. There ought to be sensible persons enough in the organization to devise some practical, business-like way of raising money and applying it in such manner that they will not be imposed upon, that the money will not be wasted, and that destitute persons entitled to relief will be helped. It would expedite the work if Mr. Stead would go back to London and Mrs. Gougar to Indianapolis and let Chicago attend to its own work without interference by outsiders. Chicago is capable of attending to this matter without suggestions from England, Indiana, or any other locality. These outsiders with their chatter and bumptiousness are only hindering the work. They will confer a favor if they will leave. They can come back and squabble some other time when Chicago is not so busy.

TODAY and tomorrow the Election Commissioners will sit in their rooms on the third floor of the City Hall to hear appeals from the precinct judges of election by persons who may think that their names have been stricken wrongfully from the registry. Hitherto these proceedings have bordered on the farcical. The three Commissioners seldom have sat together. The custom has been for one Commissioner to sit and look wise while the clerk conducted the examination of the appellants—mostly lodging-house habitués of the First and Eighteenth Wards, who usually were sponsored by Ald. Coughlin and Ald. Brennar, and who had their names restored without much trouble. It was quite a different matter when an occasional Republican appeared. He fell under suspicion immediately and was cross-examined severely. The Republicans have no representation on the Election Board. There ought to be a change this time. The Republicans should be represented during the sittings today and tomorrow by competent attorneys. There will be a large number of applicants from the odd-numbered precincts, where the Republican judges, being in a majority, rejected the claims of the protégés of Alds. Coughlin and Brennan. These attorneys should keep diligent watch on the proceedings of the partisan Election Board. If this be done the restoration of the names of several hundred lodging-house Democrats not entitled to vote may be prevented.

AFRAID OF THEIR OWN ISSUE.

Just before the nomination of their candidate for the Mayoralty the Democratic papers and leaders had a great deal to say about the necessity of electing a Democrat, claiming that if a Republican were chosen it would be the same as a repudiation of Mr. Cleveland by this city, and to serving notice on Congress that the voters of the second largest city in the country had had a change of heart since the fall of 1892, and were opposed now to the Democratic tariff for revenue only policy as set forth in the Wilson bill.

At that time the Democrats said that only national issues should be considered in the approaching contest, and that local ones should be disregarded. They have changed their views wonderfully since then. They are not asking people to vote for Hopkins in order to indorse Cleveland and the Wilson tariff bill. They seem to have made up their minds that that is not the way to get votes. They are afraid the tens of thousands of unemployed voters will not respond kindly to the invitation to vote for Hopkins to show their approval of a policy which has deprived them of work.

No doubt they are wise in that. It is better not to ask for an indorsement of Mr. Cleveland just now. There are in this city thousands of men who last year had steady work and good wages. Being told by the Democratic speakers and their own leaders that the election of Cleveland would not reduce their wages, though it would cut down the excessive profits of employers and that it would also make foreign goods cheaper, they voted for Cleveland and Democratic Congressmen. These men find themselves now without work. Their savings are spent. A hard winter and the poorhouse are before them. An appeal to them to vote for Hopkins and indorse the policy that had smashed them would be more likely to excite their anger than to reawaken the enthusiasm with which they voted for "revenue reform" last year. They have reformed their own revenues out of existence, and their experiences are not pleasant.

Having been taught by the Democrats that it is possible for them to express at a municipal election their present opinions regarding Mr. Cleveland and his tariff policy, there is no doubt that a great many of the unemployed and of those whose wages have been cut down will avail themselves of the opportunity to do so by voting for Swift next week. The Democrats have told them that the defeat of the Democratic candidate for Mayor will have a chilling effect on the tariff reducers of the House and Senate. The unemployed are quite willing that the ardor of the free traders should suffer abatement. The men who are working for half wages would like to get their full pay.

Frightened by the number of men out of work and the increasing destitution, the Democrats have dried up on national issues. They talk of elevated tracks and garbage disposal now, subjects at which they turned up their noses a few weeks ago. They say, "never mind the tariff question." But the men who are idle have not forgotten that they have been asked to vote for Hopkins as a roundabout way of voting for Cleveland. They will not forget their lesson, and will vote for Swift as the directest way of telling Cleveland that they want him to call off his free trade dogs.

SOVEREIGN'S QUACK REMEDY.

The newly-elected General Master Workman tells the Knights of Labor they must "meet the money power in the middle of the road with a demand for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1." He offers that as a sovereign remedy for many of the ills the workers are heir to, though hinting that some other additions to the volume of money may be required by the exigencies of business. According to Mr. Sovereign, this free coinage is to be demanded because "a merciless money power is subjugating labor, robbing industry, and destroying the liberties of the common people."

He does not hint at any way in which free coinage is to accomplish a release from this alleged evil, and he cannot do so. On the contrary, the remedy he proposes would be one of the most gigantic mischiefs that could be inflicted on the working classes in the United States. The Democratic platform, for the candidates standing on which many of these workers voted, declared truly that the farmers and laboring classes would be "the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency," and no one who has studied the subject can deny that currency instability and fluctuation would result inevitably from the adoption of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. The $10 gold piece would then be worth as much in buying power as eighteen silver dollars, and nobody would be foolish enough to pay the $10 gold piece in satisfaction of a debt or in payment of wages, when the law permitted him to discharge it with the payment of ten dollars in silver coined freely for everybody who presented 37,125 grains of it in one parcel at the mint. Those who had possession of the gold would keep it to sell at the premium of 80 per cent, as measured in terms of the debased silver unit of currency value, and soon find themselves able to buy nearly twice as much of any kind of property with the $10 in gold as could be purchased with $10 in silver.

The workers at once would be confronted with the dire necessity of having to pay nearly twice as many dollars as now for what they and their families consume and would find a corresponding rise in wages to be a very slow process. It was slow to follow the greenback inflation during the war, when labor was scarce. It must be still more slow to follow now that labor is plentiful. It would be all the harder, as the reduction of nearly 50 per cent in the buying power of all the silver and paper currency in the country would mean a corresponding cutting down of the ability of capital to employ labor, which deficiency could not be at once compensated by the "other additions to the volume of money" that Mr. Sovereign admits might be needed. For many months, if not years, the manufacturing and commercial activities of the country would be prostrated for lack of sufficient capital in the shape of money and the toilers be depressed into a far worse poverty than that of which they now complain. After the equilibrium was restored they would be no better off in current earnings than at present, while they would be suffering from the setback of enforced idleness, added to a loss of nearly 50 per cent on all the money savings that have been accumulated from the proceeds of labor in the past.

So the remedy proposed by the new General Master Workman is a quack remedy. It is one that would be far worse than the disease, one of the kind that kills the patient it is promised to cure. It would set back the toilers several years in the path of progress which had been pursued by them for a long time up to the point where they met with the slough interposed by the advent of the Democratic party to power. That it is a quack remedy must be evident to every one of the workers who will stop for a moment to think what is the main essential to his prosperity. That essential is an active demand for his labor. When that demand is good his wages are relatively high, when dull his wages are relatively low; that is in each case compared with what he has to pay for articles used and consumed by himself and family. He cannot expect to get pay without working for it, though the country were full of money. The labor market is dull now, and there is a superabundance of money at the principal centers, so that a lack of money in the country cannot be the cause of the present dullness. Therefore "more money," whether the addition be of silver or paper, is not what is required to make the labor market again active and the toiler prosperous.

Mr. Sovereign has spoken without due consideration. He is hereby recommended to think again, and not a second time declare himself without having weighed the pros and cons of the question. It is a pity he was so precipitate, but he has plenty of time before him in which to think it over and arrive at the conclusion that he made a huge mistake in recommending the Knights of Labor to demand free coinage on an impracticable ratio between gold and silver. Then he will not be lowered in the estimation of those to whom he assumes to speak if he admits having made a blunder, and be wiser than when he penned his first address to the Knights over whom he has been called to preside.

GARBAGE AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The authorities of the London Parish of St. Pancras have decided on a novelty in the disposition of the garbage gathered there. They will combine a crematory with an electric-light plant, a large part of the power for the latter being obtained from the combustion of the obnoxious material. The first constructed plant will serve about half the area of the parish. It is expected to supply electricity for about 4,800 incandescent lamps of 16 candle-power each, and to dispose of 1,200 tons of refuse per week. The "destructor" will consist of eighteen cells or retorts. The heated gases from them will pass around the outer shells of five boilers of 200 horse-power each, and then escape to the chimney by the main flue under the front end of the boilers. It is estimated that the double process will effect a saving of $22,000 per year.

The St. Pancras plan might be commended to the attention of the municipal authorities here but for one important fact, recently announced if not recently discovered. Assistant Superintendent Steele of the Streets and Alleys Department is quoted as authority for the statement that no garbage can be found in Chicago in cold weather, and for this reason the new crematory near the foot of Huron street is doomed to remain idle for several months to come. Under some mysterious condition, which distinguishes Chicago from all other cities in the known world, no garbage is produced here during the winter season, or it disappears so completely that not enough is left to attract the notice of the scavenger or warrant him in pursuing the avocation which is so agreeable to himself and others in the summer time. The boxes that line the alleys, and in some places encumber the sidewalks, have a property the reverse of that which made the widow's cruse a blessing. They are never full in the cold months. They receive daily contributions from the household, but the material vanishes, and there is none to be found by the men who have been educated up to the ability of discovering it by signs undistinguishable by the ordinary citizen. Hence the idea entertained by some people, that the alleys are reeking with garbage at the present time, is a mistaken one. They must be dreaming. They carry their recollections of July and August into December and January. If they should testify in court to what they suppose to be an unpleasant fact their testimony would be worthless by the side of men who are paid to know whereof they affirm when stating it as indisputable that no garbage can be found in Chicago in cold weather.

It is a great pity that many thousands of our otherwise intelligent citizens should be deluded so grossly as to believe the boxes are full to running over and the alleys reeking with accumulated filth, though assured by competent authority that no garbage can be found there. Surely it should be worth while to undeceive them. This could not be done in a better way than by opening night schools for their instruction in the art of "how not to see garbage." As it is admitted the scavenger department can find nothing to do till next spring, some members of the force could be spared to convey the required instruction. Their services need not cost anything extra, and no money should be required to pay for halls or lighting them. The alleys themselves would be the most appropriate places for the gatherings of the teachers and their classes. As the best botanical instruction is given in the fields where the plants and flowers grow, so the best education in the art of not seeing garbage would be derived in the alleys where the stuff is supposed by the pupils to be, but on the authority of the teachers is not. The beauty as well as utility of this plan is that the winter course of instruction being a pronounced success it could be extended into the summer. A single additional step would suffice to prove that no garbage can be found in the alleys in hot weather, and the experience of numerous scavengers who draw pay in that kind of weather could be cited in support of the theory. Then we should have the double advantage of a city pronounced to be clean, and so kept without the necessity of paying for scavenger service in any part of the year.

The authorities of the Parish of St. Pancras think they have stumbled on a big thing, and are heralding the same to the world. They do not understand their business. If they did they would send for Assistant Superintendent Steele and pay him royally to convince their people that no garbage can be found in their midst, that they are laboring under a great delusion, that they do not need to pay for removing and burning stuff that has no existence except in the distempered imaginations of a few who do not know it when they see it, and equally do not know that what they suppose to be garbage is nothing of the sort, but harmless stuff which is a benefit instead of an injury. They should by all means send for the gentleman. Chicago can spare him, at least for awhile.

TAXING TO PAY WAGES.

The people of Danbury, Conn., are passing through a novel experience. The town is dominated by recent workers in the hat factories. Not being satisfied with the wages offered them by the employers these workers have thrown up their situations and voted to themselves pay out of the town treasury. Their first assessment for this purpose on the taxpayers is for $50,000, and probably they count on making another, if not interfered with, before they gain the victory over their employers. At present the latter seem to be taking the matter easily. They say they own but about 8 per cent of the property in the town and can better afford to pay the $4,000, which is their proportion of the tax, than to pay the wages demanded by the operatives in the hat factories. The merchants are in deeper trouble. They have nothing to gain and probably much to lose. They feared to oppose the vote for an appropriation lest the workers should boycott their stores. They have to pay their share of the tax anyhow, and may have to pile up accounts ultimately to become bad debts or lose the custom of persons who are not hat-workers, but are thrown out of employment by the labor strike.

While it would be natural for some of the other taxpayers in Danbury to protest in the courts against this misappropriation of their money to help men who could have all the work they want if content to labor on the terms offered by employers, who say they cannot afford to pay higher wages and continue in the business, possibly they too will be terrorized into silence. In that case the strikers will have it all their own way—for a while. But such conditions cannot last. It may be argued for the strikers that the $50,000 taken from the taxpayars of Danbury will be spent among and by the consumers of that town, so that the local merchants will get it all back again, and that the money will stay there, so that as a whole the townspeople will be just as well off as before. The irresistible conclusion from such a course of unreasoning must be that it would cost the community nothing to maintain in idleness several hundred men who used to get a living by making hats, but refuse to do it any longer. Still another inevitable deduction must be that all the rest of the workers in Danbury and other places can be maintained in the same way, without the necessity of manual exertion on their part.

Some of the people who pose as labor leaders talk and write as if they fancied some such thing as this were possible. That is, they talk of it as possible for the few in a particular trade to get bigger wages than can be paid without selling the products of their labor at a loss to the employer, and they ask other workers in other lines to aid strikes because they too are to have their turn in realizing the impossible. According to them it is immaterial what prices are obtained for the hats made in Danbury or whether any hats be made or not, so that the men who have learned how to make hats shall get their "wages." It is fair to the great majority of workers in the United States to say that they would deem such a plea absurd if it were placed properly before them. The trouble is many of them do not stop to ask if their leaders are preaching common se... or nonsense.

The point raised in Danbury is an intensely interesting one and as such the fact and its outcome should be published far and wide. If the workers in hatmaking or any other line of industry have the right to assess the community in which they live to maintain them in idleness when they are able to obtain employment, it is time the fact were known. If the right exists and is established by law undoubtedly the example of the Danbury hatters will be followed in many other places and to an extent that will render it unnecessary for the General Government to impose an income tax or any other kind of tax upon the people. If no such right exists it will be well to have that fact forced on the attention of the mistaken hatters of Danbury as speedily and as forcibly as possible.

WORK SCARCE AND WAGES LOW.

There are tens of thousands of men in this city who have no work. The percentage of the unemployed is larger than ever before, larger than it was in the winter of 1873. The streets of New York are full of men who have nothing to do. It is estimated that there are over 110,000 idle men in that city and 75,000 in Brooklyn.

While every place, large or small, has its unemployed those for whom there is anything to do have to accept lower wages than before. The wage scale is being cut everywhere, and in the majority of cases the employés submit for the excellent reason that they see clearly that if they do not their places would be filled in a minute or the factories would be closed.

The wages in the iron mills in and near Pittsburg are being reduced about 35 per cent, and while some of the men talk of striking the majority ask themselves what is to be gained by it. Many of them have been idle for months. They reason that it is better to earn a little than to be beggars. Notices of a reduction of 15 per cent are being stuck up in the Massachusetts woolen mills. Men working in cotton mills who went out because of a 9 per cent cut have decided that something is better than nothing, and have gone back to work.

It is easy to understand why so many factories are closed or running on half time and why wages have been cut a third. Merchants are buying nothing. They are buying neither foreign nor domestic goods. The Chicago merchants, for instance, are carrying smaller stocks than ever before. They did not make their usual large purchases last spring and summer. They bought only for immediate consumption. So did all the dealers in small towns. So did consumers.

The merchants knew that the Democrats in Congress would pass a law reducing tariff duties on foreign goods. Therefore they bought sparingly, for they did not wish to be caught with large stocks on hand which they would have to sell at a loss. They knew that the price of domestic goods which compete with foreign ones would fall also after the Democratic tariff bill was passed. So they bought of such goods merely from hand to mouth.

The demand for the products of the mill and the factory being lessened thus, the persons who managed those establishments had no resource except to shut up or to sell their products at about the price they would bring if a Democratic tariff bill were in force. To do the latter it was necessary that the wages of their labor should be lowered. Having found out from the Wilson bill about how much of a cut will be necessary in order to enable them to compete with the foreign manufacturers they are now laying these facts before their employés. Where work is resumed it is generally on the new Democratic tariff scale.

If it were to be announced tomorrow authoritatively that the tariff would remain unchanged there would be an immediate demand for the products of American labor. The closed factories would reopen. The old wage scale would return. It is not the intention of the Democrats, however, that this shall happen. They are determined to try their experiment regardless of consequences. The spectacle of the existing distress does not move them. The fact that they promised the people good times and good wages and that they are giving them just the reverse does not seem to worry them in the least.

Walking delegates and labor leaders who advised their people last year to vote for Cleveland, and who are talking now of hard times and discussing remedies for them, should understand that the only place where a remedy can be found is in Congress. If those workingmen have any influence with Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic Congressmen they elected in 1892 they will use it to avert destructive tariff legislation and thus end the hard times and the unavailing hunt for work.

TWO SOUTHERN GRABS.

Having failed to crush the North in battle the Southern Democrats propose to bankrupt it, if they can, through their control of the National Government. Of the eleven Democrats on the House Judiciary committee seven are from Southern States. It is not surprising, therefore, that a favorable report should have been ordered on a bill to refund the $68,000,000 of cotton tax collected during the war. The members of the South are enthusiastic for its passage. The men who denounced the "reckless extravagance" of the Reed Congress in refunding the direct tax, when there was a large surplus in the Treasury, are anxious now to appropriate three times as much when the Treasury is empty and when their party is trying to pass a tariff bill which will cause a shortage of sixty or seventy millions. The Southerners will follow up the passage of the bill to refund the cotton tax by one imposing an income tax on the North to raise the money.

This is not the worst. This same Judiciary committee has reported favorably on a bill to revive the captured and abandoned property act of 1865, passed to provide for the payment of loyal men for property destroyed or taken by the United States forces, with one provision to repeal the statute of limitations and with another declaring that all claims which were adjudicated and dismissed on account of the disloyalty of the claimants shall be put back on the docket of the Court of Claims. That is, every man in arms against the government whose hogs or horses or corn or fence rails were used by Union soldiers is to be paid for them.

This means an expenditure of thousands of millions of dollars. It means being called on to pay the war debt over again. And this measure will be pressed by men who for three years have been talking of the extravagance of the "billion-dollar Congress" and of a Republican administration. They will press it because they know it will transfer wealth from the North, which was victorious, to the South, which was defeated. It will cripple the section which won, and make good to the beaten one most of the rebellion losses. Have the Northern Democrats independence enough to vote against this contemplated robbery of their constituents?

ENLARGEMENT OF LINCOLN PARK.

An offer has been made to the Lincoln Park Commissioners of a dozen acres of land adjoining the park on the north and extending as far as Belmont avenue. Having acquired possession of this strip of property it is claimed that about fifty acres more could be obtained at moderate cost by filling in for a distance of about a thousand feet from the water's edge. This addition of sixty acres would add 20 per cent to the area of the park.

Almost any proposition to enlarge Lincoln Park will meet with the approval of the people. Of the numerous city parks it is the one which can be reached with the most ease by the greatest number of persons, and it is the most crowded of them all. It is the one which strangers visit chiefly. It has not been forgotten how during the Sundays of last summer Lincoln Park was filled with visitors, from Fullerton to North avenue. The population of Lake View, in which the park lies in part, is increasing with great rapidity and adding to the demand for park facilities.

The Commissioners are aware of this. They know that more ground is needed, and they would like to get it. They cannot expand except to the north, and they are afraid that if they wait too long the property on which they have their eyes may be built up. But the question is whether those taxpayers of North Chicago and Lake View who are in favor of an abstract proposition to add to the park acreage are willing to pay the increased taxes which the purchase of the dozen acres of valuable property offered them will necessitate. The owners do not propose to give away their land; they want a fair price for it.

The Commissioners have not found out yet exactly what they would have to pay, though they know that it will be in excess of a million dollars. If the people are willing to stand the expense in order to add a fifth to the park area, and also incidentally to extend the Lake Shore drive half a mile farther north, the Commissioners will be pleased to accommodate them. Therefore, if the citizens of North Chicago and Lake View think this extension desirable, as they probably do, they ought to let the Commissioners know it, and then they can go ahead.

THE ENGLISH TOWNSHIP BILL.

Sir Charles Dilke said recently at a meeting in London that the County Councils law passed a few years ago by the British Parliament interfered with and retarded the extension of local government in England. The Tories fathered the County Councils law and commenced at the wrong end. They began to build from the top instead of from the bottom. To this Dilke attributed the intricacies and difficulties of the Parish Councils bill now before the British Commons, which is also obstructed by the younger Tories and which makes slow progress as a consequence.

This new bill is the most democratic measure ever presented in the British Parliament. It is another step in the direction of Americanizing English institutions. It may be described briefly as an act to apply the principles of American township government in England. The difficulties arise from the attempt to harmonize existing laws of a democratic character with the provisions of this new township law.

The bill as it now stands proposes to establish in every parish containing 200 people a Council of from five to fifteen members, who shall have control of public charities, sanitary arrangements, water supply, and the power to purchase or to rent, subject to some governmental restraint, grounds for allotments for laborers and mechanics on which cottages may be erected. The annual elections are to be held in March of each year and women may be elected as Parish Councilors. "Neither sex nor marriage" is a disqualification for the position. Nor will sex or marriage disqualify a person otherwise qualified as a voter. Plural voting on account of property is not permitted under the proposed law. The principle of one man (or one woman) one vote is to apply. The elections shall be by ballot when a ballot is demanded by any number of voters, however small. Bequests not of an ecclesiastical character hitherto administered by the parish clergymen and vestrymen hereafter are to be administered by the new County Council. Roads, bridges, pathways, and commons are to be maintained and regulated by them. Parishes having less than 200 population may be grouped for the purposes of the law.

The bill now pending is also something more than a Parish Councils bill. It will work a radical change in the constitution of the Poor Law boards. They are to be based hereafter on popular suffrage—that is to say, on the same suffrage as the Parish Councils. Heretofore the Poor Law Guardians have been elected by postal ballot, and plural voting on account of property was the rule. Moreover, large property-owners were allowed to sit as ex-officio members of the Poor Law boards. All this is done away with and the "poor rates"—which constitute about one-half of the local taxes in Great Britain—will be administered by popular representatives elected on the one-man-one-vote principle. The same rule will apply to the London Vestrymen. The vestries will be Americanized also.

The Tories dared not oppose the Parish Councils part of the bill, but they have tried hard to defeat the poor law and vestry provisions of the measure. If these become law the rule of the squire and the parson will be overthrown in the English rural districts and that of Hodge substituted. But, as Hodge has a vote for parliamentary candidates, the Tory members from the counties do not care to offend him by openly opposing the bill. Hence he has resorted to obstruction, and this has been facilitated by the intricacies of the bill growing out of the attempt to reconcile it with recent progressive laws. It is expected, however, that it will be passed before the Christmas adjournment.

THE spectacle at the Art Institute Sunday was an inspiring and suggestive one. It was the first free and open Sunday since the dedication of the institute to public purposes, and the outcome justified the action of the trustees in erecting the new building and of the city in giving the use of the Lake-Front for this purpose. The institute was open from 1 until 5 o'clock, and during the four hours nearly 5,000 persons passed through the various halls, enjoying the paintings, statuary, and other collections. This multitude was composed largely of the working people. There were some well-to-do people of the middle class, but the great majority were from still humbler walks of life. They were orderly, well behaved, delighted, and in many cases critical spectators. They had a pleasant and profitable afternoon and when the doors closed went home satisfied and happier for coming. Sunday at the Art Institute bids fair to become one of the most entertaining, instructing, and elevating influences of our city life. Its pictures and statues have sermons for the people that they will not tire of hearing and that will be a glad relief in many homes during these hard grinding times. There should be more of such free and open places in Chicago. Too much praise cannot be given to the trustees of the institute for their thoughtful generosity.

MR. HOPKINS says that if elected Mayor "he will give the people a good business administration." If he were in earnest he would begin giving evidence of it now. The employés of the Water Office have been assessed to help pay Democratic campaign expenses. Does Mr. Hopkins think that is right? If not he will stop something which is being done for his benefit. Several of the heads of departments are neglecting their own duties and forcing their subordinates to neglect theirs. They are spending their time in working for Hopkins instead of the city. Does Mr. Hopkins approve of such performances? Are they to form a feature of his proposed "business administration"? If not why does not he tell his enthusiastic City Hall supporters to attend to their work? No City Hall employés are out hustling for Swift. None are assessed for him. Mr. Swift does not believe in an administration which tolerates such things. Mr. Hopkins does, or he would notify the City Hall Democrats that he will, if elected, dismiss every man who neglects the interest of the city to go electioneering for the Democratic candidate.

WHILE the two leading candidates for Mayor nightly are pledging themselves to the abolition of grade crossings, would it not be a good idea for the Aldermen to prepare an ordinance to give effect to the pledges? The Mayor cannot decree the elevation of the tracks without the consent and coöperation of the Council. Six months ago a special committee of Aldermen was appointed to consider the subject of track elevation. Ald. John McGillen, who is Chairman of the Democratic Campaign committee, is Chairman of the Special Council Committee on Track Elevation. Would it not be a good idea for Mr. McGillen to report an ordinance from his committee to abolish the grade crossings? It might help his candidate. It would be regarded as a test of the sincerity of the Democratic platform pledges on this subject. The enforcement of such an ordinance would give employment to several thousand men who are now idle, and some of whom are hungry. Will Mr. McGillen and his committee not act in this matter?

THE Committee on Ways and Means has changed from March 1 to June 1 the time when the Wilson tariff bill is to go into effect. This means that the Democrats have abandoned their hope of passing their measure prior to March 1. While it is in their power to crowd it through the House in short order, they are satisfied that it will be debated at considerable length in the Senate. The committee has been appealed to by importers and merchants not to have the bill go into effect in March because the result would be the ruin of their spring business. They would rather have the new duties go into force on the 1st of January than on the day contemplated by the committee. Perhaps for this reason, and perhaps because Chairman Wilson thinks it will be more of a job than he anticipated to get his bill through, the date has been changed. Merchants and importers will do very little buying therefore prior to June 1.

THE number of organizations that do not hanker for our illustrious Governor appears to be on the increase.

THE Anarchists have roused Paris effectually. It will not be long until the heads and shoulders of some of them will come to the parting of the ways.

THOMAS B. BRYAN has been made President of the American Propaganda of the Antwerp Exposition, and there is not a man in America who can render more efficient service in that capacity than he.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S manager indignantly denies that Mrs. Drew borrowed money from John L. Sullivan. He is right. A friend borrowed it of John L. Sullivan for her.

IN reply to "Anxious Inquirer" we take occasion to say that no attempt is to be made to remove the Manufactures Building down-town until the hauling is better.

IF the President should succeed in smuggling Queen Liliuokalani back on her throne he will have to send several regiments of Special Ambassadors to keep her there.

WE are truly sorry to hear the report that Maj. Moses P. Handy lost money by his connection with the World's Fair, and hope it is not true. If he did, however, perhaps he will heed a friendly suggestion that a great deal of money might be made by taking the field with a lecture on "The Dinners I Have Eaten."

CANDIDATE HOPKINS promises to put a check to useless extravagance if elected. Well, Candidate Hopkins *might* save the city a great deal of money by looking sharply after its street-sweeping contracts.

THE constitution of the American Federation of Labor appears to be a very creditable document.

HERE'S to Patti! Farewell to her!

IN A MINOR KEY.

There Are Many Instances.

"O, is there nothing," exclaimed the lady in the fur jacket, "that can uplift our servant girls?"

"The coal oil can," answered the lady in the yellow buskin.

His Immediate Future.

"Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight!"
He cried in accents of wo,
For the dentist had told the unfortunate wight
The molar would have to go.

Trouble Among the Lodgers.

Time, 1 o'clock a. m.

Scene, the interior of a North Side church.

Voice (from beneath cushion of pew No. 78)—"Say, you duffer in 93! If you don't stop snorin' I'll hit you wid a hymn-book!"

Hopeless Case.

They met by chance in the waiting-room of a railway station.

"My friend," began the man with the valise full of tracts, persuasively, "have you ever reflected on the shortness of life, the uncertainty of all things here below, and the fact that death is inevitable?"

"Have I?" replied the man in the shaggy overcoat, cheerfully. "Well, I should reckon! I'm a life insurance agent!"

"Ah—um—looks as if we were going to have more snow, doesn't it?" said the other, locking his valise again with a snap.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The version of "L'Ami Fritz" which was presented at Hooley's last evening by Miss Marion Manola and John Mason was quite as interesting dramatically and pleasing to the eye as any of the previous adaptations of Erckmann-Chatrian's comedy that have been seen at the Chicago theaters. Its pastoral sentiment is so delicately and daintily woven, its simple little love story is so pure and true, and its environment is so fresh and picturesque that it never has lost the charm of its first production at the Comédie Française twenty years ago. The present version is a free translation by Stanislaus Stange, who has added original lyrics which have been given a musical setting by Julian Edwards, making the whole exceedingly tuneful and pretty, but by no means elevating it to an operatic comedy, as the bill implies. Since Mascagni made the comedy the basis of his opera the temptation has been to adorn the dramatic versions with music. Such has been the course in the present instance, although the music is entirely subsidiary in quantity and quality to the drama. Miss Marion Manola, who is thoroughly at home in pastoral-romantic comedy, played the rôle of Suzel and realized its girlish simplicity and ingenuousness. She sang several numbers, notably "The Legend of St. Clair," "The Nightingale Song," and "Twere Vain to Tell Thee All I Feel," with the excellent method and sweetness that one associates with her work in the old McCaull Opera company. In the recitation of the story of Rebecca at the well she showed marked dramatic feeling. John Mason appeared in the leading character of Fritz Kobus, the unswerving old bachelor who finally is made to capitulate before the inveterate match-making of Rabbi Sichel and the charms of Suzel, his tenant's daughter. Robert McWade also made a strong character of the Rabbi, perhaps the most positively drawn bit in the comedy. The ascetic quality which Lindsay Morison gave to the part of Hanezo, the tax-collector, was slightly out of accord with the spirit of the play. The remaining parts were adequately filled. Each member of the cast contributed to the musical dress of the play, although none, besides Miss Manola, with the possible exception of Mr. Seth M. Crane, showed more than ordinary singing qualities. The costuming possessed the rustic picturesqueness of the Alsace peasants, among whom the scenes are laid, and the settings of the three acts were artistic and pleasing.

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Preparations for the benefit matinée to be given at the Chicago Opera-House next Friday afternoon for the destitute people of Chicago are being pushed with a vigor that promises to make it a notable success. The idea originated with Mr. Joseph Jefferson and Mr. Stuart Robson, who met Sunday afternoon to make preliminary arrangements. As soon as the various companies at the down-town theaters learned of the project there was a rush of volunteers that of itself assured success. The arrangement of the bill last night provided for these numbers: Mr. Joseph Jefferson and his entire company from McVicker's will appear in "Lend Me Five Shillings," in which Mr. Jefferson will play the part of Mr. Golightly; Mr. Stuart Robson and entire company from the Chicago Opera-House will offer a new comedy, "Leap Year; or, the Ladies' Privilege," with Mr. Robson in the part of Dionysius Dimple; Miss Marion Manola and Mr. John Mason, from Hooley's, will give a musical sketch; Peter E. Dailey and company from the Columbia will contribute the first act of "The Country Sport"; Thomas Q. Seabrooke and entire company, from the Grand Opera-House, will give the second act of "The Isle of Champagne," and Miss Jennie Yeamans and her company, from the Schiller, will play the first act of "Jane." A number of vaudeville specialties will be given also, including Miss Marguerite Ferguson, the dancer. It is hoped $5,000 will be realized.

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A telegram from Pittsburg, Pa., says that Richard Mansfield was obliged to cancel his engagement in that city last night, where he was booked for the week. The bronchial trouble which attacked him a week ago has increased in severity until it is evident that Mr. Mansfield will be obliged to take a rest before he can resume his professional work with safety.

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Charles Frohman is considering the advisability of taking the company now playing "The Councilor's Wife" to London next summer to present the comedy there. The author of the play is Jerome K. Jerome, a rather conspicuous figure in London dramatic affairs, yet his play has never been presented except in this country.

Frank McKee, who long has been business manager for the firm of Hoyt & Thomas, will soon fill the place as Mr. Hoyt's partner, made vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas. He will conduct the business affairs of the firm while Mr. Hoyt looks after the plays and the stage management.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson began his final week in "Rip Van Winkle" at McVicker's Theater last evening. It is probable this will be the last Chicago engagement of the great comedian in which "Rip Van Winkle" will be the principal offering.

Charles Frohman's comedians will add the new farce, "Mrs. Grundy Jr.," to their repertory in Washington Christmas day. It is an adaptation of "Corignan vs. Corignan," which ran for over a year at the Cluny in Paris.

The new "Jane," which is being entertainingly played at the Schiller by Miss Jennie Yeamans and her company, entered into its final week last evening. A good-sized audience was in attendance.

Miss Katie Emmett will give a benefit matinée at the Alhambra one week from next Saturday afternoon for the benefit of the poor people in Chicago. "The Waifs of New York" will be the bill.

The 350th performance of "L'Ami Fritz" will take place at Hooley's Theater this evening, and the management will make it a souvenir event, according to the prevailing fashion.

John Russell arrived in the city yesterday to arrange for the production of the new musical piece "About Town" at the Chicago Opera-House Christmas week.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Gresham is said to resemble Mr. Blaine in his talking mannerisms. The parallelism is not carried further.

Lewis Hancock, an editor of Henderson, Ky., has sold nine hogs, weighing 2,900 pounds, and added $174 to the profits of his pen.

Robert Louis Stevenson, having alluded to Mary Queen of Scots as "rather a good fellow," is catching it from the Scotch critics, who regard such a flippancy as unpardonable.

Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman has subscribed $25,000 to the building of an opera-house to take the place of the Henrietta Theater at Columbus, O., which was burned recently.

Gen. Lew Wallace confesses: "My life does seem to have been what men call happily successful, but, honor bright, what worries me is that I've invented a fishpole and can't do a thing with it. The finest thing of the kind you ever saw, made of aluminum, hollow, line down inside the pole, light, well balanced it won't work and he is miserable.

John Hill of Derby, England, who is 91, was initiated into Prince Edward L Odd-Fellows Christmas day, 1823, and is bly the oldest living member of the order

Mrs. Grant has sold Gen. Grant's co Elberon for $33,000 to Mrs. E. J. Price York. The place was the gift of G. W. Gen. Horace Porter, and Thomas Murp cost them $35,000 in 1869.

The Duke of Galliera, who was to one respect what Count Tolstoi is to Rus lately. His Grace refused to use his t sisted upon being addressed as Mr. Ferr earned his own living as a teacher of ma ics. The immense fortune he inherited bequeathed to his native Genoa for ch purposes.

Baroness Tautphoeus, the English whose vivacious stories of Bavarian life Initials" and "Quits," are still numbere the most widely read works of fiction, Munich Nov. 12. She always lived a reti and had published nothing for many ye her death seems not to have been rega Germany as a matter of news. None of t correspondents reported it.

Prof. Tyndall's father was a shoem an Irish village and lived in humble sty pying rooms in the rear of his small sh like many old-time cobblers he had mor share of learning and was witty and sar argument. His son was sent to the loca mar school, and one of his old chums t M. C. Hennessey, now a Rochester sho facturer. He says that young Tyndall effeminate boy, who gave little promise to be 73 years of age.

Frederick Rückert, the famous painter of animals, committed suicide by ing himself in the River Spree, near Berl days ago. He inherited a fortune from hi a wealthy Hamburg merchant, but spe aiding unfortunate colleagues, paying education of many of them, and in pu the work of poor artists. A second fort ceived after the death of his brother, same way. Rückert was 62 years old. traveled over the entire Orient.

FIENDS IN RED.

Baltimore *American:* Dynamite is ing terror in Europe. When the murd vade theaters and Houses of Parliam not wonderful that the people become fr The scene in the French Chamber of was unprecedented in modern legislativ

Paris *Herald:* The Anarchists ar mon danger. It is therefore the duty one to make common cause against the it is a part of their creed that there is n for their crimes, they must be made t stand that there is no frontier for th sion.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* When the pr ers of wholesale assassination thus at very framework of government it is tim governments to unite in their extirpat archy will go on record as a species murderousness which tried to destroy of society with the result of destroying i

New York *Tribune:* The Anarchists ing to their own estimates, number at lea in Europe and America. They are teac preaching with fanatical ardor a gosp struction. The resources of civilizat have to be pitted against them or else of human government will be endang overthrown.

Cincinnati *Gazette:* England and may yet regret that they declined to j with other European governments to st tensive Anarchist hunt and have a "round up" of the detestable scoundr Anarchists appear to believe that the go officials fear them, and so have carr bombs into the very halls of legislation.

Indianapolis *Journal:* It must be that the time has come when the gover all civilized peoples must unite to hunt of society down as they united to dri from the high seas and to break up th slave trade. The danger is now immi cause governments and people have ne ciated the power of a few leading Anar evil.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* There is for discussion, none for moralizing, non of cause and effect in occurrences li The demands of the social order bec more simple and primitive. To hunt dispatch these murderous maniacs is and only duty; and the less talk about i shame to humanity that makes it neces better.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* Men have be in all times past ready to murder thei for revenge or for plunder, but the impu moves the bomb-thrower to indiscrimi der, without seeking to gratify any feeling of hatred or any purpose of gain, is a new crime peculiar to the age we live. These wretches are simply th of mankind in general and should be t such.

THE SANDBAGGE

Cleveland *Plaindealer:* Editor back in Chicago renewing the fight to the evil one—but at last accounts they still there.

Indianapolis *Sentinel:* Chicago is a as much pleased at getting rid of J Thacher as it was at making a succ World's Fair.

Cleveland *Leader:* The Chicago found a man who isn't a candidate f and they are so tickled they want t street after him.

New Orleans *Picayune:* People in the eighteen-story flats in Chicag called "Cliff Dwellers." Chicago again be the same that it was before th

Buffalo *Express:* Chicago end stomach dance, but it was too muc York morality. At the same time, it m mitted that they did it nastier in New in Chicago.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* If Editor S tinues to find Chicago unendurable he farther away. Some people say there ness in h—ll. This is not a mandate. a suggestion.

Detroit *Free Press:* Willie—" didn't go to the World's Fair?" Gill Willie—"Why? Didn't you have mon to go?" Gillie—"O, yes; I had plenty on, but not enough to get away with."

Grand Rapids *Herald:* A Chicag has decided that swearing at a polic misdemeanor. And now there is talk the World's Fair buildings as places ment for the misdemeanor class of pris

Buffalo *Courier:* Easterly—"Th so many mysterious disappearances now as there were during the big Ex suppose?" Lakefronte—"Must be mo ways about half a hundred of my rel missing since the Fair closed."

Milwaukee *Journal:* We had tho was no question as to the election of M Hopkins to the Mayoralty of Chicago, may be considerable uncertainty as to if the Republican papers can prove th that Mr. Hopkins is a dude, which means any man who ever takes a bath.

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CURRENT NOTES

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"Money talks," but the least l will shut it up tight.—*Binghamton Re*

A philosopher is a man who does argue with others until he knows h them.—*Galveston News.*

"Charity," remarked Meanderi "begins at home, and it's got er mos' able habit of settling down behind a —*Washington Star.*

First Author—"I see Gasbag h another book full of noisy declamat nal." Second Author—"Yes; it is a sound."—*New York Tribune.*

Mrs. Chatter—"Do you believe can be effected by the laying on of han Clatter—"Most certainly. I cured smoking in that way."—*Brooklyn Life.*

The Wife—"How did you dare, si me before Mrs. Brown?" The Husban you know, Maria, I daren't scold yo are by ourselves."—*Kate Field's Wash*

Mrs. Elderleigh—"Do you love y er, Johnny?" Johnny—"Yes, ma'am. derleigh—"Why do you love her?" "'Cause the Bible says we're to lov mies."—*Puck.*

"Blamed if I can account for th ing success Downley and Fewscadds Boston." "Humph! Guess you are that they started in by making sp themselves."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Popular Abroad.

Buffalo *Express:* Canadian officials gard the Wilson bill as a great diplo tory for themselves. Outside the Un the enthusiasm for the measure is in

...estion that a great deal of money ...de by taking the field with a lecture ...ners I Have Eaten."

...n HOPKINS promises to put a check ...travagance if elected. Well, Candi- ...s *might* save the city a great deal of ...oking sharply after its street-sweep-

...titution of the American Federa- ...or appears to be a very creditable

...Patti! Farewell to her!

...N A MINOR KEY.

...re Are Many Instances.

...e nothing," exclaimed the lady in ...ket, "that can uplift our servant ... oil can," answered the lady in the ...n.

...is Immediate Future.

... turn backward, O Time, in your ... accents of wo, ...ist had told the unfortunate wight ... would have to go."

...ble Among the Lodgers.

...clock a. m. ... interior of a North Side church. ...n beneath cushion of pew No. 78)— ...uffer in 93! If you don't stop snorin' ...wid a hymn-book!"

Hopeless Case.

...by chance in the waiting-room of a ...ion. ...d," began the man with the valise ...s, persuasively, "have you ever re- ...e shortness of life, the uncertainty ...s here below, and the fact that death ...?" ... replied the man in the shaggy over- ...ully. "Well, I should reckon! I'm ...nce agent!" ...—looks as if we were going to have ... doesn't it?" said the other, locking ...gain with a snap.

...SIC AND DRAMA.

...ion of "L'Ami Fritz" which was ...t Hooley's last evening by Miss ...ola and John Mason was quite as in- ...amatically and pleasing to the eye ...e previous adaptations of Erckmann- ...comedy that have been seen at the Chi- ...rs. Its pastoral sentiment is so deli- ...daintily woven, its simple little love ...ure and true, and its environment is ...l picturesque that it never has lost the ...its first production at the Comédie ...wenty years ago. The present version ... translation by Stanislaus Stange, ...added original lyrics which have ... a musical setting by Julian Ed- ...king the whole exceedingly tuneful ..., but by no means elevating it to an ...nedy, as the bill implies. Since Mas- ... the comedy the basis of his opera the ... has been to adorn the dramatic ver- ...music. Such has been the course in ...t instance, although the music is ...subsidiary in quantity and qual- ... drama. Miss Marion Manola, who ...hly at home in pastoral-romantic ...ayed the rôle of Suzel and realized its ...plicity and ingenuousness. She sang ...nbers, notably "The Legend of St. ...he Nightingale Song," and "Twere ...l Thee All I Feel," with the excellent ... sweetness that one associates with ... the old McCaull Opera company. In ...on of the story of Rebecca at the well ...d marked dramatic feeling. John ...eared in the leading character of Fritz ... unswerving old bachelor who finally ...o capitulate before the inveterate ...ing of Rabbi Sichel and the charms ...s tenant's daughter. Robert McWade ... strong character of the Rabbi, per- ...ost positively drawn bit in the com- ...scetic quality which Lindsay Morison ... part of Hanezo, the tax-collector, ...y out of accord with the spirit of the ... remaining parts were adequately ...h member of the cast contributed to ...l dress of the play, although none, ...Miss Manola, with the possible ... of Mr. Seth M. Crane, showed ...n ordinary singing qualities. The ... possessed the rustic picturesque- ... Alsace peasants, among whom the ... laid, and the settings of the three acts ...ic and pleasing.

**

...tions for the benefit matinée to be ...he Chicago Opera-House next Friday ... for the destitute people of Chicago are ...ed with a vigor that promises to make ...le success. The idea originated with ...n Jefferson and Mr. Stuart Robson, who ...ay afternoon to make preliminary ar- ...s. As soon as the various companies ...n-town theaters learned of the project ... a rush of volunteers that of itself ...ccess. The arrangement of the bill ... provided for these numbers: Mr. ...ferson and his entire company from ...will appear in "Lend Me Five Shil- ...which Mr. Jefferson will play the part ...ightly; Mr. Stuart Robson and entire ...from the Chicago Opera-House will ... comedy, "Leap Year; or, the Ladies' ..." with Mr. Robson in the part of Dion- ...ple; Miss Marion Manola and Mr. ...n, from Hooley's, will give a musical ...ter E. Dailey and company from the ... will contribute the first act of "The ...ort"; Thomas Q. Seabrooke and entire ...rom the Grand Opera-House, will give ... act of "The Isle of Champagne," and ... Yeamans and her company, from the ...ll play the first act of "Jane." A ... vaudeville specialties will be given ...ing Miss Marguerite Ferguson, the ... is hoped $5,000 will be realized.

**

...am from Pittsburg, Pa., says that ...ansfield was obliged to cancel his en- ...n that city last night, where he was ... the week. The bronchial trouble ...ked him a week ago has increased in ...il it is evident that Mr. Mansfield will ... to take a rest before he can resume ...onal work with safety.

**

...rohman is considering the advisa- ...ing the company now playing "The ... Wife" to London next summer to ... comedy there. The author of the ...me K. Jerome, a rather conspicuous ...ondon dramatic affairs, yet his play ...en presented except in this country. ...cKee, who long has been business ...r the firm of Hoyt & Thomas, will ... place as Mr. Hoyt's partner, made ...e death of Mr. Thomas. He will con- ...siness affairs of the firm while Mr. ...after the plays and the stage man-

...h Jefferson began his final week ...n Winkle" at McVicker's Theater ... It is probable this will be the last ...gagement of the great comedian in ... Van Winkle" will be the principal

...rohman's comedians will add the ... Mrs. Grundy Jr.," to their repertory ...on Christmas day. It is an adapta- ...rignan vs. Corignan," which ran for ...t the Cluny in Paris.

..."Jane," which is being entertain- ...at the Schiller by Miss Jennie Yea- ...er company, entered into its final ...ening. A good-sized audience was in

...e Emmett will give a benefit mati- ...hambra one week from next Satur- ...n for the benefit of the poor people ... "The Waifs of New York" will be

...h performance of "L'Ami Fritz" ...ce at Hooley's Theater this evening, ...agement will make it a souvenir ...ing to the prevailing fashion.

...ell arrived in the city yesterday to ...he production of the new musical ...t Town" at the Chicago Opera- ...mas week.

...PERSONALS.

...am is said to resemble Mr. Blaine ... mannerisms. The parallelism is ...rther.

...cock, an editor of Henderson, ... nine hogs, weighing 2,900 pounds, ...74 to the profits of his pen.

...is Stevenson, having alluded to ...f Scots as "rather a good fellow," ... from the Scotch critics, who regard ...cy as unpardonable.

... Allen G. Thurman has sub- ...00 to the building of an opera-house ...ace of the Henrietta Theater at ... which was burned recently.

... Wallace confesses: "My life ...ave been what men call happily ...t, honor bright, what worries me is ...ted a fishpole and can't do a thing ...dinest thing of the kind you ever

saw, made of aluminum, hollow, line comes down inside the pole, light, well balanced"—but it won't work and he is miserable.

John Hill of Derby, England, who is nearly 91, was initiated into Prince Edward Lodge of Odd-Fellows Christmas day, 1823, and is probably the oldest living member of the order.

Mrs. Grant has sold Gen. Grant's cottage at Elberon for $33,000 to Mrs. E. J. Price of New York. The place was the gift of G. W. Childs, Gen. Horace Porter, and Thomas Murphy and cost them $35,000 in 1869.

The Duke of Galliera, who was to Italy in one respect what Count Tolstoi is to Russia, died lately. His Grace refused to use his title, insisted upon being addressed as Mr. Ferrari, and earned his own living as a teacher of mathematics. The immense fortune he inherited he has bequeathed to his native Genoa for charitable purposes.

Baroness Tautphoeus, the English novelist whose vivacious stories of Bavarian life, "The Initials" and "Quits," are still numbered among the most widely read works of fiction, died at Munich Nov. 12. She always lived a retired life and had published nothing for many years, and her death seems not to have been regarded in Germany as a matter of news. None of the cable correspondents reported it.

Prof. Tyndall's father was a shoemaker in an Irish village and lived in humble style, occupying rooms in the rear of his small shop. But like many old-time cobblers he had more than a share of learning and was witty and sarcastic in argument. His son was sent to the local grammar school, and one of his old chums there was M. C. Hennessey, now a Rochester shoe manufacturer. He says that young Tyndall was an effeminate boy, who gave little promise of living to be 73 years of age.

Frederick Rückert, the famous German painter of animals, committed suicide by drowning himself in the River Spree, near Berlin, a few days ago. He inherited a fortune from his father, a wealthy Hamburg merchant, but spent it in aiding unfortunate colleagues, paying for the education of many of them, and in purchasing the work of poor artists. A second fortune, received after the death of his brother, went the same way. Rückert was 62 years old. He had traveled over the entire Orient.

FIENDS IN RED.

Baltimore *American:* Dynamite is spreading terror in Europe. When the murderers invade theaters and Houses of Parliament it is not wonderful that the people become frightened. The scene in the French Chamber of Deputies was unprecedented in modern legislative history.

Paris *Herald:* The Anarchists are a common danger. It is therefore the duty of every one to make common cause against them. Since it is a part of their creed that there is no frontier for their crimes, they must be made to understand that there is no frontier for their repression.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* When the practitioners of wholesale assassination thus attack the very framework of government it is time for all governments to unite in their extirpation. Anarchy will go on record as a species of insane murderousness which tried to destroy the rest of society with the result of destroying itself.

New York *Tribune:* The Anarchists, according to their own estimates, number at least 30,000 in Europe and America. They are teaching and preaching with fanatical ardor a gospel of destruction. The resources of civilization will have to be pitted against them or else all forms of human government will be endangered and overthrown.

Cincinnati *Gazette:* England and Germany may yet regret that they declined to join hands with other European governments to start an extensive Anarchist hunt and have a wholesale "round up" of the detestable scoundrels. The Anarchists appear to believe that the government officials fear them, and so have carried their bombs into the very halls of legislation.

Indianapolis *Journal:* It must be evident that the time has come when the governments of all civilized peoples must unite to hunt these foes of society down as they united to drive piracy from the high seas and to break up the African slave trade. The danger is now imminent, because governments and people have never appreciated the power of a few leading Anarchists for evil.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* There is no room for discussion, none for moralizing, none for talk of cause and effect in occurrences like these. The demands of the social order become once more simple and primitive. To hunt down and dispatch these murderous maniacs is the first and only duty; and the less talk about it and the shame to humanity that makes it necessary the better.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* Men have been found in all times past ready to murder their fellows for revenge or for plunder, but the impulse which moves the bomb-thrower to indiscriminate murder, without seeking to gratify any individual feeling of hatred or any purpose of individual gain, is a new crime peculiar to the age in which we live. These wretches are simply the enemies of mankind in general and should be treated as such.

THE SANDBAGGERS.

Cleveland *Plaindealer:* Editor Stead is back in Chicago renewing the fight to drive out the evil one—but at last accounts they were still there.

Indianapolis *Sentinel:* Chicago is apparently as much pleased at getting rid of John Boyd Thacher as it was at making a success of the World's Fair.

Cleveland *Leader:* The Chicagoans have found a man who isn't a candidate for Mayor and they are so tickled they want to name a street after him.

New Orleans *Picayune:* People who live in the eighteen-story flats in Chicago are now called "Cliff Dwellers." Chicago will never again be the same that it was before the Fair.

Buffalo *Express:* Chicago endured the stomach dance, but it was too much for New York morality. At the same time, it must be admitted that they did it nastier in New York than in Chicago.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* If Editor Stead continues to find Chicago unendurable he might go farther away. Some people say there is happiness in h—ll. This is not a mandate. It is only a suggestion.

Detroit *Free Press:* Willie—"And you didn't go to the World's Fair?" Gillie—"No." Willie—"Why? Didn't you have money enough to go?" Gillie—"O, yes; I had plenty to go there on, but not enough to get away with."

Grand Rapids *Herald:* A Chicago Justice has decided that swearing at a policeman is a misdemeanor. And now there is talk of buying the World's Fair buildings as places of confinement for the misdemeanor class of prisoners.

Buffalo *Courier:* Easterly—"There aren't so many mysterious disappearances in Chicago now as there were during the big Exposition, I suppose?" Lakefronte—"Must be more. Leastways about half a hundred of my relatives are missing since the Fair closed."

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The Wife—"How did you dare, sir, to scold me before Mrs. Brown?" The Husband—"Well, you know, Maria, I daren't scold you when we are by ourselves."—*Kate Field's Washington.*

Mrs. Elderleigh—"Do you love your teacher, Johnny?" Johnny—"Yes, ma'am." Mrs. Elderleigh—"Why do you love her?" Johnny—"'Cause the Bible says we're to love our enemies."—*Puck.*

"Blamed if I can account for the astonishing success Downley and Fewscadds achieved in Boston." "Humph! Guess you are not aware that they started in by making spectacles of themselves."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Popular Abroad.

Buffalo *Express:* Canadian officials seem to regard the Wilson bill as a great diplomatic victory for themselves. Outside the United States the enthusiasm for the measure is indisputable.

AID FOR THE MINERS.

CONFERENCE AT DETROIT CONSIDERS HOW IT CAN BE EXTENDED.

Gov. Rich and Gen. Alger Meet with the Committee from the Northern Peninsula and Devise Measures of Relief—The Latter Reports Progress in His Work with Mine Owners—Appeals to Be Issued, One to the People of Michigan, the Other to Large Cities.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Gov. Rich came to town this morning and at 2 o'clock was ready to meet with the committee in charge of the relief arrangements for the starving miners in the northern peninsula. The meeting was called to hear the report of the three investigators, W. C. Maybury, E. W. Cottrell, and R. H. Fyfe, who have been looking personally into the condition and needs of the miners, a full report of whose discoveries at Ironwood, Bessemer, and Iron Mountain was given in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago. The Governor was indignant at the publicity given by the newspapers to the question of calling a special session of the Legislature to vote relief for the miners, and declared that such a course would only be seriously thought of when all other means failed.

Gen. Alger called the meeting to order shortly after 2 o'clock. Mr. Maybury, as Chairman of the committee of investigators, read the report of the observations in the three iron mining ranges—the Gogebic, the Menominee, and the Marquette. The most distress, the committee reported, is in the Gogebic range. In the Menominee range the condition is serious, though not so bad as in the Gogebic. In the Marquette range the local authorities gave assurances that they would likely be able to take care of all their destitute throughout the winter without applying for outside assistance. Summarized, the report declares that 8,500 people in the Counties of Gogebic and Dickinson are practically destitute, and that this number will steadily be added to during the winter unless the mines open up. The report says: "The duration of need will be coexistent with the depression of mining and the needs are immediate for clothing, footwear, food supplies of all kinds, and money in proportion. They said the local organizations are complete and merit the confidence of the public. The happiest and only solution of the existing depression will be found when the mines are again in operation and employment accorded to a fair proportion of all the unemployed."

Gen. Alger reported that he had telegraphed to J. M. Longyear at Marquette, one of the heaviest mine fee owners in Michigan, telling him of the writer's efforts to get Cleveland owners to open their mines and asking Mr. Longyear if he would aid the movement by materially reducing the royalties at the many mines in which he was so largely interested. Mr. Longyear replied that he fully appreciated the situation and would do all in his power, but as he was not alone in the fee ownership of a single mine he would suggest that a meeting of fee owners be called. He pledged himself to do all in his power at that meeting to secure a reduction in royalties at all Gogebic ranges. Among others, he suggested that the following be invited to attend the meeting: Thomas M. Davis of Newport, R. I., of the Keewenaw Mine; Fred Ayer of Lowell, Mass., representing the J. C. Ayer estate; E. W. Sparrow, Lansing, Mich.; Raphael Pummely and the representatives of the Newport Land company of Newport, R. I.; the Francis Palms estate of Detroit; and J. H. McDonald of Escanaba and Judge Claudius B. Grant of the State Supreme Court, as representatives of the Colby Mines. Mr. Longyear advised that the reduction in royalties should apply to all Gogebic mines.

Gen. Alger then took up his work in Cleveland, where he declared that few mine-owners resided, but that he had to deal almost entirely with mine agents. The same was true of the great transportation companies. The agents reported that their principals were fully informed of the distress in the Upper Peninsula, and had considered measures of relief at a meeting held in New York last Tuesday. It was then decided to double the working force at the Norrie mine and to increase the force somewhat in various other mines to be decided on, with other details, at another meeting to be held early this week.

Tomorrow the Executive committee will issue a statement to the people of Michigan of the conditions existing in the mining regions, accompanied by an appeal for aid in the shape of food, clothing, and money. Gen. Alger will issue an appeal to the Mayors of Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Boston, and New York for aid, the two former because their cities are vitally interested as the controllers of a large per cent of the trade in the afflicted region, and the others as the homes of the owners of the mines.

MYSTERY OF THE FORGED TICKETS.

Arrest Made in Detroit of a Broker That Sheds Some Light.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—An important arrest has been made here that may possibly clear up the mystery of the crooked railroad tickets discovered in use during the summer and fall on many of the principal roads centering in Chicago. H. D. Smith, a member of the American Ticket Brokers' Association in Detroit, fell under suspicion, and after a search had been made of his office he was arrested and released on $1,000 bail to appear tomorrow and answer to a charge of having in his possession false, forged, altered, or counterfeit railroad tickets.

The warrant for his arrest was sworn out at the instance of the Michigan Central road and was served by Detective Joseph H. Deserosiers of the company and Detective Tuttle of the city force. It is charged that last midsummer Smith went to the ticket railroad printing house of Gully, Bornman & Co. of this city and ordered 1,000 coupon tickets printed after the form usual to and in the name of the Maine Central railway, telling the firm that they were to be used solely as dummies in his ticket case. The tickets were printed in June. A man bound to California, with excess of baggage and with a regular ticket, presented to the Grand Trunk in Detroit a second ticket purporting to have been issued by the Maine Central road, good from Portland, Me., to California. The baggageman was suspicious and presented it to the main office, where it was declared fraudulent. The man said he got the ticket from H. D. Smith. Smith, when seen by the company, laughed the joke off, saying he gave the fellow an advertising dummy to see if he could get his excess baggage checked through on it. Strangely enough the company let the matter drop and nothing more was heard of the tickets directly until week before last. An attaché of the accountant's office of the Michigan Central was going to Cleveland a week ago last Thursday. Next to him sat a man named Beaumont, traveling for the Detroit Horse Goods company, who presented to the conductor a Maine Central coupon ticket which the attaché had before seen condemned. He then went to the conductor and had him take up the ticket. His suspicions were verified, Mr. Beaumont telling him the ticket was purchased of H. D. Smith. Mr. Beaumont was given a pass to Cleveland and the ticket was retained. In Mr. Smith's office were found fifty-seven of the coupon tickets and also the coupons torn from the ticket used by Mr. Beaumont. Where the other 942 tickets are is not known. Whether they found their way into the hands of other brokers is an open question. Mr. Smith will not consider the matter in anything like a serious light, declaring the tickets were but dummies, that he never used them, and that the arrest is a case of spite work.

TO REMOVE A RECORDER OF VOTERS.

Quo Warranto Proceedings Begun Against C. S. Owsley of Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—In the State Supreme Court at Jefferson City today proceedings were instituted to have the statute creating the office of Recorder of Voters in this city declared unconstitutional. More than three hundred citizens of Kansas City and Jackson County, every one of them a taxpayer and an advocate of honest elections, joined in a petition asking Attorney-General Walker to begin a quo warranto suit to determine C. S. Owsley's right to act as Recorder of Voters in this city. All the citizens who have joined in the movement to oust Owsley are named as plaintiffs in the suit and the Recorder of Voters is made defendant. Judge Black ordered the papers in the case to be filed and then adjourned court until Dec. 23, when the matter will probably be taken up.

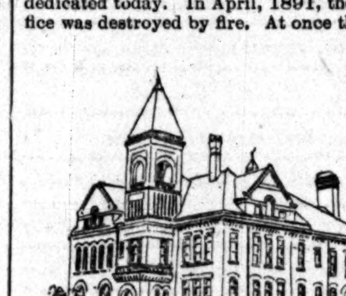
By a ruling of Judge John T. Burris in the District Court at Olathe, Kas., Saturday evening it is claimed a fatal error was made by which the case of A. W. Little, the Kansas City (Kas.) banker who killed Attorney Edward Johnston in that city last July, will not be heard at the next term of the court, which convenes Jan. 1. Little's attorneys went to Olathe Saturday to make application to Judge Burris for a commission to take the depositions of six persons living in the State of Missouri. The attorneys for the prosecution objected. The objection was sustained and the further hearing of the application was set for tomorrow. Banker Little will not be present, as his attorneys claim it will then be too late to get the testimony of the Missouri witnesses, as two of them will have moved to Oklahoma by that time. Then when the case is called at the January term of court the defendant will decline to go to trial on the plea that he had been deprived of his legal rights to obtain testimony in his own behalf.

The examination into the affairs of the Western Trust and Savings Association before Judge Gibson was continued today. The books when produced in court were badly mutilated, several pages of the journal having disappeared. All the morning was occupied in the examination of Albert W. Foster, former assignee and an employé of the bank at the time of its failure, who testified that on the day the doors closed President Reid took from the vaults a note for $2,500 and one for $150 in cash, leaving $22 in the vaults to pay $16,000 worth of deposits. Foster also testified that Reid took from the concern a large amount of securities, which he placed in the National Bank of Kansas City to secure debts of $1,000.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL AT WINAMAC.

After Being Two Years in Building It Is Dedicated.

WINAMAC, Ind., Dec. 11.—[Special Correspondence.]—The new high school building on the banks of the Tippecanoe River was dedicated today. In April, 1891, the old edifice was destroyed by fire. At once the school



WINAMAC (IND.) HIGH SCHOOL.

board appropriated and bonded $40,000 for the construction of a new school building. The corner-stone was laid in July, 1891, and despite many drawbacks the edifice was completed last week. The building is 140 feet long and 90 feet wide, and in height three and one-half stories, the tower rising to 108 feet. The walls are a dark red pressed brick, terra cotta and red brick facings, with arches and stone trimmings. The corners are of stone and iron.

OKLAHOMA EAGER FOR STATEHOOD.

It Sends Two Representatives to Urge the Matter Upon Congress.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., Dec. 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—The result of the late Statehood convention at Kingfisher is apparent; the leaven is gradually working, and the general feeling is that the Indian Territory and Oklahoma will be embraced in one State. Henry E. Asp of Guthrie and Sidney Clark of Oklahoma City were selected to represent the Territory in Congress and urge the passage of the Statehood bill. The only question that has arisen here has been one of a political nature—one faction fearing lest if all the Indian Territory is admitted with Oklahoma the State will be Democratic, but this faction is not composed of any considerable number of citizens.

The grand jury now in session at Perry will investigate the real or supposed frauds incident upon the opening of the Cherokee Strip. Horace Speed, the District-Attorney, will bring before it all the testimony that he can gather.

Maj. Neal, the Kickapoo Allotting Agent, is making allotments rapidly, and in a short time the work will be finished.

FAIL TO AGREE ON HIS SANITY.

Jury at Geneva Undecided as to Westgarth's Mental Vigor—Another Trial.

GENEVA, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A surprise was sprung on a courtroom full of people this afternoon when a jury failed to agree on the sanity of John Westgarth. Many witnesses, most of them near neighbors, were sworn, and all said that they believed him of unsound mind. Westgarth would have no attorney, although the Judge almost insisted on appointing one. Thompson, the Chicago police officer who was at Westgarth's home, testified that Westgarth told him he intended to carry out the import of the circulars. Westgarth's own statement was a rambling talk on his career as a politician, a writer, and a labor agitator. He explained the circular by saying that it was not meant in a literal sense and he intended to go to the Lake-Front entirely unarmed, and the action then taken would depend entirely on the inspirations of the moment and the number and class of people whom he should meet. By calling them to arms he meant to arm themselves with whatever they chose. He was particularly denunciatory of the newspapers and grew excited when discussing the labor problems. He considered the country on the verge of a revolutionary outbreak which will only be stopped by bloodshed. At times his voice would become almost indistinct, and again he would raise it in denouncing the State's Attorney. A new jury has been ordered for Wednesday, when he will be again tried.

LIGHT ON A CHURCH MUDDLE.

Cases Involving the Lutheran Denomination Coming to Trial at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—One of the interesting cases coming on for trial in the District Court is that of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church against the Augsburg Seminary. The action arises through a controversy regarding the ownership of the Augsburg Publishing house located in this city. A large number of the leaders of the United Lutheran Church as well as of the Augsburg Seminary party are present and their evidence promises to throw much light on this church muddle.

The much-talked-of change in the by-laws of the Board of Trade was made this morning. Every member may now vote and speak on measures before the body. In the past this privilege has been confined to the directors. The directory is to be increased to 100 members.

J. J. Meiggs, alleged accomplice of Fleury, the St. Paul bank robber, came up for trial today and his case was postponed indefinitely.

Mayor Eustis has at last admitted that he is becoming weary of the frequent hitches between himself and the Council and the insinuations that he and the police force are "standing in" with the gamblers, if any there be, and is getting ready to have the matter settled once for all and will ask the grand jury to make a thorough investigation.

NEW LIQUOR BILL FOR IOWA.

Sam Clark of Keokuk Drafts a License Measure—Supervisors to Control.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A liquor bill has been drafted by the Hon. S. M. Clark, who was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the last Republican State convention and author of the famous "thirteenth plank" of the platform. The bill provides that Boards of Supervisors may issue to any person or corporation a permit to manufacture and sell at wholesale alcohol, highwines, whisky, brandy, ale, wine, beer, or other alcoholic liquor, which permit shall be for the period of ten years from the issue thereof, provided that the said person or corporation pay at the time of issuing said permit to the Auditor of said county and annually thereafter the sum of $1,000; $500 is to be refunded if the corporation fully complies with the provisions of the act, but in case it does not the whole amount goes to the county. The second section provides that in any town or city having a population of 5,000 or more and wherein any person shall be found to be violating the provisions of the existing prohibitory statutes of the State by selling alcoholic beverages contrary to law, the City Council may compel the owner of the property where liquors are sold to pay the sum of $1,000 a year, one-half of which shall be paid into the City Treasury and the other half into the County Treasury, for general purposes. Any one selling liquor to minors or drunkards forfeits his license. But any person paying the penalty provided for and faithfully complying with the provisions of the act shall not be liable to any of the other pains and penalties of the existing prohibitory statutes. Sec. 3 repeals all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the measure.

TRAMPS ARE FLOCKING TO KANSAS.

Gov. Lewelling's Opponents Say He Has Softening of the Brain.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The tramp situation in Kansas is unchanged. The political opponents of Gov. Lewelling say he is suffering from softening of the brain. This opinion is based on the refusal of his physicians to say what his ailment is. He has been sick several weeks. Every incoming freight train brings new additions to the population of tramps. Sam Small, the evangelist, writes the Governor from Falls City, Neb. He says: "I am sure that neither your conscience nor your courage needs the support of any man's commendation, but permit me to thank you for your letter to the police boards of your State concerning the treatment of the unfortunate poor. It was a noble and brave act of compassion, for which you must feel that you have the good opinion of humanity and always helpful Christ. Thomas à Kempis, in his celebrated 'Imitation of Christ,' tells us: 'He is truly great that is great in charity.' I congratulate you upon attaining to the honor of that greatness. May God bless you and his spirit guide you in all your private and public life."

Ohio Counterfeiters Arrested.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Chief of Police Cantwell tonight arrested James Hilliard, a conductor on the Youngstown Street railway, charged with passing spurious nickels, and in his pockets were found others. When arrested he broke completely down. The prisoner is well connected and has borne a good reputation. Mark DeWitt, another conductor on the same line, was also arrested by the police. His residence was searched, revealing dies, tools, and metal for making coins. A number of half dollars were found that would have passed current anywhere. The city has been flooded with counterfeit coin and officers claim they have caught the right parties.

Arrest of Supposed Postoffice Robbers.

LA PORTE, Ind., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—At Garrett, Ind., as Postmaster Bicknell and wife were leaving the office Saturday night for home they were assaulted by three men, knocked down, and robbed of a tin box containing the receipts of the office, amounting to $300. Bicknell was dangerously injured. Yesterday three men were seen dividing a lot of money at Walkerton, and later they boarded a train for this city. Marshal Purcell was notified by wire, and on the arrival of the train arrested the thugs, who have been recognized as William Henderson of Iowa, alias William Morehouse of Boston; Bert Robinson, alias Fiske of Lima, O.; and William Wilson, also of Lima. The prisoners will be sent back to Garrett for trial.

Judgment Against a Congressman.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Congressman D. D. Burns of the Fourth Missouri District was sued today by a former law clerk for wages and judgment of $75 was rendered against him. The clerk said the Congressman had promised to make him his private secretary and take him to Washington, but instead of doing so he discharged him and put in his place the editor of a Democratic weekly paper who was opposing the Congressman, this being done, it was said, to stop the opposition. The clerk claimed three months' salary and the jury gave him one.

Republican Carriers Dropped.

LA PORTE, Ind., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Orders were received here today from the Postmaster-General removing City Carriers George Koenig and Hiram Harrison. It has been said under the civil service law they could not be displaced, but since the change in Postmasters Nov. 1 charges have been made. Harrison is colored and Koenig is a German with a large family to support. J. B. Chippman, a substitute carrier and a Republican, was promoted, it is said, until charges can be preferred against him. Harrison's successor is an ex-hack driver, Warren Fogle.

Dwight R. Dix Pleads Not Guilty.

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Dwight R. Dix, who was captured in San Francisco, pleaded not guilty today before Judge Parish to the charge of absconding with $2,100 of the Armour Packing company's money. His bonds were fixed at $2,000, which he secured, J. S. Holbrook, formerly local manager for Armour, being one of his bondsmen. His case will be tried next May. Names of the Armours appear on the complaint against Dix.

De France Pleads Not Guilty.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Stonewall J. De France was arraigned in the Circuit Court today and pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of passing a forged draft at the First National Bank here. Judge Buck refused to reduce the $15,000 bail and ordered the prisoner remanded for trial, which will probably begin Friday. The Supreme Court will be applied to for an order for the reduction of bail.

Students Stamp Down a Professor.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 11.—A class of 300 senior law students became turbulent during one of the lectures this morning and stamped Prof. Mecham, who was in charge, out of the room. The faculty was notified and fifteen minutes later Prof. Mecham resumed his lecture. The faculty will make an investigation, and if the instigators of the outbreak are discovered suspensions will follow.

Family at Fort Wayne Poisoned.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 11.—The entire family of William Schwartz, consisting of himself, wife, and six children, were poisoned last night. Six of the family are in a dangerous condition and may not recover. The poison was contained in a dish of beef, of which they all partook freely. It is suspected that the poison was placed in the food with criminal intent.

Spanish Fever Cattle Case Begins.

EMPORIA, Kas., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Spanish fever cattle case was called in the District Court here today. There are 159 plaintiffs seeking damages for cattle alleged to have been lost by inoculation from Texas cattle brought here. Cattlemen from all over the Union are present. Fifty thousand dollars is involved in the suit.

Bitson Sentenced for Life.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Matthew Bitson, who was rescued from a Clinton mob last April by a trainload of soldiers sent from Madison by Gov. Peck, pleaded guilty today and got a life sentence. His crime was the murder of his wife and Mrs. Arthur E. Herm, the wife of his landlord.

Child Murderess Gets One Year.

LIMA, O., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Clara Weiker, the Shreve, O., child murderess, who pleaded guilty to the charge of manslaughter, was today sentenced to one year in the penitentiary by Judge Richie. She wept throughout the ordeal and was scarcely able to stand when sentence was being passed upon her.

Believes a Mob Is After Him.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—James H. Cromwell came to Decatur last May from De Witt County with his family. Sam J. Bush, the negro, was lynched by a mob here in June. Today Cromwell was put in jail a raving lunatic, who firmly believes a mob is after him to lynch him.

Northwest Notes.

J. W. Shaeffer was again placed on trial in Des Moines, Ia., charged with body snatching.

Clara Weiker, the Shreve, O., child murderess, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Martin Lee and wife of Kalamazoo, Mich., celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage.

John Schroeder, aged 11 years, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun at Marshfield, Wis.

Four deaths from diphtheria at Council Bluffs yesterday. A number of new cases caused closing the Third street school there.

Reports are current in Newman, Ill., that in the neighboring Village of Brushy Fork the petrified body of a man has been dug up in the cemetery.

Burglars at Racine, Wis., robbed Mrs. Frank Dunn of a $500 diamond brooch and the St. Paul Depot at Racine Junction of $25 and a number of tickets.

The dwelling of George Mosier at Humeston, Ia., was totally burned. Mrs. Mosier died shortly after the burning of her house. Her death was due to fright.

Charles Burdick, a victim of the recent sulphite mill disaster at Ashland, Wis., died of his injuries yesterday. Burdick lived in St. Lawrence County, New York.

At a meeting of the Ida Grove, Ia., City Council it was decided that if any one wanted to open a saloon and pay a license, to be hereafter fixed each month, no trouble need be expected from the authorities.

FOOLS THE HOOSIERS.

FRANK SMITH'S SHREWD SWINDLING OF BANKERS AND FARMERS.

Officers of the South Bend National Are Now Especially Anxious for His Capture, as He Is Believed to Have Made Way with $15,900 of the Institution's Cash—Evidence Being Offered at Indianapolis to Prove Anna Wagner's Purchase of Poison.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Frank Smith is badly wanted in Indiana. His robbing of the South Bend National Bank is not the only trick he has turned in the State. Neither is the gold brick sale to Mr. Swygert of South Bend. He has been identified with a number of highly successful financial transactions in Indiana, which would indicate that once a year, perhaps oftener, he puts on a slouch hat, has his whiskers trimmed another way, and leaves the hurry and bustle of his New York home to rusticate in some town in this State. Smith is nervous in his disposition.

South Bend is a favorite place with him, but another town will do as well, and wherever he stops he succeeds in finding some man to do business with before a week has passed. This year it was the South Bend National Bank. He did business with them during the noon hour last Thursday and $15,900 was scratched off the undivided profits belonging to the stockholders of the institution. His investment for this transaction consisted of a cheap steel chisel and a soft hat. He left both for the police here. Last year he turned a trick in the sale of the two gold bricks to Mr. Swygert for $7,000 good and lawful money. The bricks cost him $6.73 at a bargain sale. Year before last he went down in Southern Indiana on the line of the Monon and planted an iron safe in an irascible old farmer's back pasture and let the farmer catch him and his companions while they were making a mysterious search. In the party was a blanketed Indian, perhaps the same one that had the gold bricks sold to Swygert. This Indian, so the story was told to the farmer, was the last of a band of red marauders who had robbed a government pay train fifty years before and had hidden the gold under a tree. The farmer was interested and watched while they measured so many steps from a birchwood tree in one direction, then turned sharp to the right and paced so many steps to the root of an elm. They dug there and found a rusty iron safe. The farmer was sent for a crowbar to open it but it would not open. Then the safe was taken to the farmer's house and the Indian offered it for sale. The farmer bid against the others and finally got it for $12,000. He still has it, and it makes a useful fireproof wood-box for his kitchen stove.

Three years ago Smith found $11,000 worth of Mexican silver dollars in an Indiana treetop and sold them in one lump to an Indiana farmer for $6,900. Another year he traded a valise full of diamonds for a farm seven miles from Lafayette, and then let the former owner have his farm back for $3,500. This should not be held against Mr. Smith, however. He asked more, but it was all the money the farmer had. Mr. Smith is due in this State between Nov. 1 and Nov. 15 of next year with a new line of novelties. "Mrs. Ellis" is still waiting to reply to Cashier Myron Campbell's offer of $1,000 for the capture of the thieves and of 25 per cent of the stolen money returned. She wrote offering the information for the amount stated, but while Mr. Campbell answered her letter with the desired personal she has evidently failed to see it or her letter has miscarried. Mr. Campbell does not expect to recover any of the money now. As to the capture of Smith and his accomplice or accomplices, the chief of police offers no hope to the bank people. Even if he was captured the evidence would hardly be sufficient to convict him. Mr. Swygert would probably return from California to prosecute him for the gold brick swindle. He is not likely to return home.

ANNA WAGNER'S PURCHASE OF POISON

Evidence to Prove It Offered in the Murder Trial at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The second week of the Anna Wagner murder trial opened with the interest unabated. The prosecution today reached that part of its case pertaining to the purchase of poison. It was during the testimony of Druggist Borst that the defense betrayed part of its plan to discount Borst's evidence. The druggist declared that on the day previous to the picnic last spring, when the mother of the Koesters was taken, ill Anna Wagner, dressed in a blue dress, entered his store and purchased a box of poison. Two days after the death officers returned with her and he then identified her. He had known her for two years and said he could not be mistaken. Miss Wagner at the time and ever since asserted that she never made the purchase, and that she did not leave home on that day. Borst's brother testified he had seen Miss Wagner in the store the same day, and Barber G. A. Landwehr said he remembered seeing Anna Wagner in a new blue dress pass his shop on her way to the drug store on the day mentioned. During his evidence Borst said Miss Wagner explained that the rats had eaten a peck of apples and she wanted to rid the house of them. The defense will attempt to show that Anna Wilkowski, and not Anna Wagner, purchased the poison on the date mentioned, and that Miss Wagner obtained the box from her sister-in-law. Borst admitted Anna Wilkowski was a customer at his store, but denied selling more than one box of rat poison on the day named.

Father August Dessonies, rector of St. John's Church in this city and one of the best known of the pioneer Catholic prelates in this country, is dying at the Catholic Manse in this city. He is 79 years old and was taken with pneumonia last Thursday. At the age of 23 he gave up a baronetcy in France and came to Indiana. He was once domestic prelate to the Pope and has been engaged in much confidential work under recent orders from the Vatican. He was a graduate of St. Sulpice Seminary of Paris.

The McIntosh and Libby factions of the Iron Hall filed their exceptions today to the decision of Judge Winters in continuing the receiverships. The exceptions say that the order has reorganized according to the Supreme Court's ruling and that the affairs of the order should have been taken out of the receivers' hands and given back to the members after the question as to which is the rightful faction had been settled by the lower court. An appeal was taken, which means another year of litigation.

SIDNEY FRANCIS' WILL FILED.

It Disposes of an Estate of $300,000—News of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The will of Sidney Francis was filed this morning. It was in the handwriting of Mrs. Mollie Frances Ellerbe, whose affidavit filed with it states that it was written from his dictation the morning of Nov. 24 between 9 and 12 o'clock. The estate, worth $300,000, is divided among his parents, brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces, except $25,000 to be spent for charity by his sisters. Mrs. W. G. Boyd, one of his sisters, to whom he bequeathed $25,000, was in the room when the will was made. She took sick the next night and died within a week, two days before he did. D. R. Francis, W. G. Boyd, and C. P. Ellerbe are made administrators.

The death of Peter J. C. Marion in the St. Clair County, Ill., hospital Sunday afternoon has caused considerable unfavorable comment on the action of the officials of the county. Marion was arrested Nov. 11 for the alleged murder of August Voudri, who was shot by unknown parties while fishing in a boat on Pittsburg Lake, near Marion's house, at dusk Oct. 18. Marion was 61 years old, a cripple, and nearly blind, and though the evidence against him was of a flimsy character he was kept in jail and his death is ascribed to a broken heart. His sons will sue the county.

At 8 o'clock last night Ferdinand Koch walked into the Third District Police Station and reported that he had been held up and robbed on the levee. There was a powder wound on the right temple surrounded with clotted blood. On being pressed he admitted having shot himself because he had lost his place. The bullet, a thirty-two caliber one, entered his brain, but did not even knock him down.

Ferdinand Ackerman, a merchant at No. 414 North Seventh street, filed a petition for divorce Dec. 2 from his wife, Anna J. Ackerman. An investigation of the domestic relations of Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman reveals a sensational chapter of affairs, including charges of cruel treatment, insanity, and kidnaping.

ASSIGNS ILLINOIS NAVAL MILITIA.

Adjutant-General Orendorff Makes Disposition of Newly Mustered Men.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Orendorff today issued an order assigning the division mustered at Chicago Friday, Dec. 8, as the Second Division, First Battalion, Illinois Naval Militia. The following officers of the division have been elected and confirmed: William M. Robinson, Lieutenant; William J. Wilson, Lieutenant, junior grade; John A. Ubsdell, junior; and Raymond B. Singart, ensign.

Gov. Altgeld today issued a requisition on the Governor of Louisiana for Robert H. Lampkin, under arrest at New Orleans and wanted in Chicago for assault with intent to kill. He also honored the requisition of the Governor of California for the extradition of John Williams, alias "Frisco Slim," under arrest at Chicago and wanted in Solona County, Cal., for the murder of John Howard.

The State Grange will meet here tomorrow. Grand Master J. M. Thompson of Joliet and many delegates have already arrived. Master Thompson in his annual address will urge the importance of a system of free mail delivery in the country districts. It is expected that resolutions will be adopted denouncing J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, for his antagonism to farmer organizations.

Attorney-General Moloney today rendered an opinion, holding that a County Treasurer elected to fill a vacancy may also be elected for the succeeding term. This question has never before been raised in this State. It is provided by the Constitution that "No person having twice been elected to the office of Sheriff or Treasurer shall be eligible to reëlection to said office for four years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected." The Attorney-General argues that the Constitution here has in contemplation a person who is elected for the full term, or four years, and that the provision does not apply to one elected merely to fill an unexpired term. He further contends that it is the settled policy in this country to grant the utmost freedom to citizens as regards seeking or holding public office, and that any provision of law abridging that liberty should be given the construction most favorable to our established policy.

The Attorney-General also rendered an opinion holding that in a criminal or quasi-criminal case in a Justice's court the accused cannot be compelled to advance jury fees; that the act of the Legislature passed at the last session entitled "an act to provide a trial by jury in all cases where a judgment may be satisfied by imprisonment," in effect abolishes the plea of "not guilty" in criminal cases unless a jury is waved in writing, and that when a plea of "guilty" is entered it cannot be accepted by the court if it is proposed to enforce the judgment by imprisonment, for the reason that, generally speaking, the jury determines the guilt or innocence of the accused and the court fixes the penalty.

GLANDERS IS EPIDEMIC IN IOWA.

Twenty-two Cases Among Horses Are Discovered Near Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Twenty-two cases of glanders have been found among horses in the country east of this city and the animals have been ordered killed. The disease is epidemic and dire results are feared.

A proposition from an Eastern syndicate to take the city's water-works system for $1,500,000, the amount of the city's debt, and assume the bonds against it has been submitted, but will undoubtedly be rejected by the Council.

Rebukes His Congregation.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Bishop Grafton of the Episcopal Church of Fond du Lac refused to deliver his sermon last night at the cathedral. When the Bishop faced an audience that scarcely numbered one hundred he plainly told his congregation that he had spent four days in preparing a sermon and did not propose to throw it away on a handful of people. When the Bishop left the pulpit many of the congregation went to his house to ask for an explanation. He told them he was tired of trying to make people attend church who did not have the inclination.

Large Lumber Contract.

PHILLIPS, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Quail Bros., a well-known lumbering firm of this city, have secured a contract from one of the Weyerhauser firms to bank 300,000,000 feet of timber on the Chippewa River. The contract is the largest ever secured in this State by a single firm, and will extend over a period of about twenty-five years. Their headquarters will be in Hayward, Sawyer County. They will begin operations next year.

Dies Protesting His Innocence.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Death has canceled the charge of murder against Peter J. C. Marion. The old schoolmaster died of grip at the St. Clair County Hospital yesterday, aged 65 years. Marion was charged with the murder of August Von Drie, a farmer, who was shot through the heart while fishing from a boat near the Marion home. The evidence against Marion was circumstantial. He protested his innocence as long as he had life.

Why Miss Cummings Is Scared.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Dec. 11. [Special.]—Miss Mary Cummings of this city has received a letter from W. A. Goldworthy of Marion, O., who says unless she sends him $25 within three days he will come here and kill her and then kill himself. Miss Cummings says she knows Goldworthy only at sight.

Accidental Shooting.

BENTON, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—John Miller, a merchant of Parrish, Ill., seven miles east of here, this morning shot at a dog and accidentally hit John Downes in one of his limbs, from the effects of which he died a short time afterwards. The Coroner's verdict was in accordance with the above.

Gov. Boies Recovers from Illness.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Gov. Boies has so far recovered from his sickness, which compelled him to retire from the campaign, that he is expected at the State-House not later than next Monday.

Assignment of a Water Company.

The Chippewa Spring Water company made an assignment in the County Court yesterday morning to Thomas Moody. The liabilities of the company are represented to be about $75,000, about $60,000 of which is in bonded indebtedness, the floating debts amounting to about $15,000. It is stated that the assets will be sufficient when realized upon to pay all claims in full. The headquarters of the concern are at No. 17 Quincy street and it has been doing business about two years. The largest asset is twenty-four acres of land in the City of Chippewa Falls, Wis., upon which is a mineral spring.

Serious Blockade of Cable Cars.

Owing to a disabled gripcar on the West Madison street cable line, which caused a blockade at the corner of Washington and Dearborn streets shortly after 6 o'clock, several thousands of people were delayed several hours in going to their homes on the West and North Sides. The actual blockade lasted twenty minutes, but there was much difficulty in putting the trains across the Clark street cable at Dearborn and Madison streets. It was twenty-five minutes before the grip could catch the rope.

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In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER.

This great maxim of successful war is as old as military science. Divide and conquer is the method by which Dr. Schenck's treatment proposes to march on the arch enemy, Consumption.

THE CENTRAL CAMP.—The lungs may be the headquarters of the enemy, and the entrenchments strong there, so strong that it would be sheer waste of time, if not folly, to make only a direct attack.

THE OUTPOSTS.—The real strength of the enemy is in his outposts. He draws his supplies for disease from that main outpost, the stomach. For his powder, shot, shell, and other deadly ammunition he depends on the liver. For reinforcements he drains the whole country of the body, and lays it waste.

THE LINE OF ATTACK.—Cut off the outposts and reduce them. Divide and conquer. Make the stomach loyal. Subdue and discipline the liver. Break up its supply of poisons. Take possession of the entire country outside of the lungs. Stop the laying in waste of the body. The regular troops for this momentous work are Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills supported by Seaweed Tonic. No enemy can stand before them. And these are the best troops in the world to hold the country with. They are nature's garrison in these outposts—vital organs.

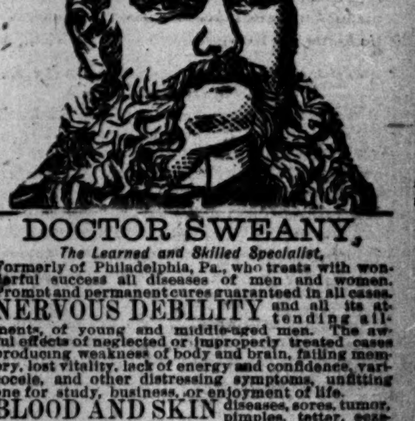
ON THE CAMP.—With every outpost taken there is alarm in the central camp—the lungs. One direct push and surrender follows. Set the Pulmonic Syrup to expelling the entrenched enemy. It is surprising how quickly he now succumbs. Beaten at every point, he strikes his colors and leaves the field.

A SERIOUS THING.—War is a serious game. Don't undertake it unless you intend to win. Divide and conquer. Consumption is the ugliest kind of an enemy. There is but one sure way of conquering it. That is the method laid down in Dr. Schenck's treatment.

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES:
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC, and
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are for sale by all Druggists. Printed directions for use with each package. His new Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia is sent free to all, postpaid. Address all communications to Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT



DOCTOR SWEANY,
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Formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., who treats with wonderful success all diseases of men and women. Prompt and permanent cures guaranteed in all cases.
NERVOUS DEBILITY and all its attending ailments, of young and middle-aged men. The awful effects of neglected or improperly treated cases producing weakness of body and brain, falling memory, lost vitality, lack of energy and confidence, varicocele, and other distressing symptoms, unfitting one for study, business, or enjoyment of life.
BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, sores, tumor, pimples, tetter, eczema, ulcers, loss of hair, mucus patches, scrofula, and blood poison of every nature promptly eradicated from the system, forever restoring health and purity.
CATARRH throat, lungs, liver, dyspepsia, all diseases affecting the bowels, stomach, rheumatism, piles, kidney or bladder.
WRITE your troubles, if away from the city. Thousands cured at home.
Absolute secrecy in all professional dealings.
A valuable "GUIDE TO HEALTH" mailed free.
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HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	—Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	—Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	—Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	—Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	—Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	—Whooping Cough	.25
27	—Kidney Diseases	.25
28	—Nervous Debility	1.00
30	—Urinary Weakness	.25
34	—Sore Throat, Quincy, Ulcerated Throat	.25

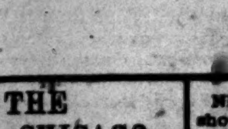
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RATE WAR AND CLOSE OF NAVIGATION HELP RAIL LINES.

No General Improvement in Business, but Shipping Is Stimulated by Several Conditions—No More Reductions Made—Shipments by Central Traffic Association Roads—New Immigrant Clearing-House Definitely Established—Rumored Sale of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

There was a material improvement in east-bound freight shipments from Chicago last week. This is not due to any general improvement in business, but to the fact that the rate war, which has pulled down the rates on grain five cents and on provisions seven and one-half cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, has had a stimulating effect on shippers, and the fact also that lake navigation has virtually come to a close has helped to give more business to the roads. Although last week's through shipments were larger by nearly 13,000 tons than for the week previous, yet they were not up to the shipments for the corresponding week last year.

The rate war remains in statu quo, no further reductions having been made in the rates on leading articles, but slight skirmishing is still being done by the Erie. Yesterday it announced a reduction in the rate on flaxseed from Chicago to Warren, O., and on lampblack it made the rate the same as on fertilizer. A further reduction in rates on grain, flour, and provisions is not looked for until after the General Managers of the Central Traffic Association have had a meeting. They will meet at Commissioner Blanchard's office in the Monadnock Building and try to settle the existing troubles. Whether it can be done or not depends on how many, if any, contracts have been made by the roads.

The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the various Central Traffic Association roads for the week ending last Saturday amounted to 38,422 tons, against 25,768 tons for the week previous and 39,204 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week were 5,238 tons, against 8,028 tons last year; grain, 22,693 tons, against 24,121 tons; provisions, 10,491 tons, against 7,055 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, 6.2; Big Four, 9.9; Chicago and Erie, 3.7; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 10.9; Lake Shore, 12.2; Michigan Central, 20.7; Nickel-Plate, 7.3; Pan-Handle, 12.2; Fort Wayne, 12.2; Wabash, 4.7.

The total shipments of all kinds of freight except live stock, coal, and iron from Chicago to through and local points in the East by the various east-bound roads during the last week amounted to 62,266 tons, against 45,452 tons for the week previous and 77,188 tons for the corresponding week last year. The tonnage carried by the various roads was as follows: Michigan Central, 10,657 tons; Wabash, 3,094; Lake Shore, 9,656; Fort Wayne, 7,556; Panhandle, 9,365; Baltimore and Ohio, 3,377; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 5,716; Nickel-Plate, 3,786; Chicago and Erie, 6,732; Big Four, 2,327.

The total shipments by lake lines from Chicago to the East during the last week amounted to 22,545 tons, against 47,031 tons for the week previous.

PUTTING ON THE FINISHING TOUCHES.

New Immigrant Clearing-House Is an Established Fact.

A majority of the members of the Advisory committee of the Western Passenger Association, which went to New York to organize the immigrant clearing-house, returned yesterday. They reported that the whole plan has been successfully launched and is likely to work smoothly and to the advantage of all the roads party to it. A subcommittee was left in New York to work out details. It consists of Chairman Caldwell of the General Association, the new joint agent, C. M. Pratt, and W. F. White of the Santa Fé, the Chairman of the committee. Before they return to Chicago they will visit Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to make such arrangements at these points as will prevent the handling of immigrants there upsetting the whole plan. A meeting of the whole committee will be held here Saturday to review the work and impart any finishing touches it may require. The plan will be put into operation Jan. 1. The salary of the new Joint Agent at New York, C. M. Pratt, has been fixed at $3,600 a year, guaranteed to him for one year.

HAS EASTERN ILLINOIS BEEN SOLD?

Nothing Known in This City About the Alleged Deal with the Big Four.

There is no direct confirmation of the report published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE that the "Big Four" had practically acquired control of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad and would assume charge of the same Feb. 1. The officials of the road in this city pretend to know nothing about such a deal, but the fact that H. H. Porter, Chairman of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and President Ingalls of the "Big Four" have been in New York the last week and had conferences with the Vanderbilt people lends credit to the report. The fact also that Mr. Grammer, late President of the Evansville and Terre Haute and a protégé of Mr. Porter, is mentioned as a successor to Vice-President Murray of the "Big Four" looks as if there was an intention of turning the Chicago and Eastern Illinois over to the "Big Four."

"I don't believe the report that the road is sold," said Vice-President C. W. Hilliard of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois last night. "It is not probable Mr. Porter would sell the property without advising the officials of the road here and we have not heard a word concerning it except that which was printed in the papers. The Big Four road has wanted and needed the property for a long time. They have no independent entrance to Chicago and are now dependent on the Illinois Central tracks. We are obliged to take a part of their business every season. By using our lines in connection with theirs they could have one of the shortest lines to St. Louis and an excellent line to Cincinnati. The Big Four lines cross our tracks at numerous points. The nearest crossing to Chicago is at St. Anna. From that point to Dolton we have double tracks, and from Dolton to Chicago we use the Chicago and Western Indiana tracks."

D. B. DEWEY IS NAMED AS RECEIVER.

Arrangements Made for Continuing the Operation of a Wisconsin Railroad.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—D. B. Dewey of Chicago was today appointed receiver for the Minnesota and Wisconsin railway company and the Wisconsin Iron and Lumber company by Judge Bunn of the United States District Court. Attorney Frank B. Kellogg and ex-Senator D. M. Sabin of Stillwater made application for the receiver on behalf of the Massachusetts Loan and Trust company and the American Loan and Trust company. Mr. Dewey was appointed as receiver of each corporation. The Wisconsin Iron and Lumber company owns 50,000 acres of the best hardwood lands in Wisconsin on which are located extensive fields of brown hematite ore. The company has a large blast furnace completed last spring. The railroad is twenty-six miles long, running from the Wisconsin Iron and Lumber company's furnace at Spring Valley by way of Woodville on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road to Emerald on the Wisconsin Central road. The interests of both the iron and railway companies are identical and Senator Sabin is at the head of both. June 1, 1892, the railway company issued bonds of $390,000, of which the American Loan and Trust company became trustee, secured by a mortgage on the road. The iron company issued bonds of $500,000 in the same manner, for which the Massachusetts Loan and Trust company became trustee. Mr. Dewey filed bonds in the sum of $25,000 for each company and will take charge of his business at once. The order of his appointment specifies that all employés shall be paid what is due them since June 1, 1893.

Gould Will Buy Another Road.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad was held at the general offices of the company in this city today at the call of President George Gould to consider the advisability of purchasing the Houston, Central Arkansas and Northern road. It was decided to purchase the road.

Railway Notes.

George Mackay, for some years local agent of the Blue Line (fast freight) at Milwaukee, has been appointed General Agent of that line at Chicago.

Samuel P. Wheeler of Springfield, Ill., was yesterday appointed receiver of the Jacksonville, Louisville and St. Louis railroad by Judge Allen in the United States Circuit Court.

Frank Trumbull of Denver has been appointed receiver of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf railroad, the appointment having been recommended by the attorneys of both sides in the suit.

George K. Lowell has been appointed General Superintendent of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway company (Monon route), vice S. J. Collins, resigned, to accept service with the Wisconsin Central lines. Mr. Lowell's headquarters will be at Chicago.

Commencing today and continuing daily thereafter a through Pullman tourist or second-class sleeping car will run between Chicago and Los Angeles, Cal., in both directions without change via the Chicago and Alton to St. Louis, the Iron Mountain and Southern to Texarkana, the Texas and Pacific to El Paso, and the Southern Pacific to Los Angeles.

The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Minnesota adverse to the claim of Jesse P. Farley for a third share of profits accruing to James J. Hill and Norman W. Kittson in the reorganization and sale of the St. Paul and Pacific and first division St. Paul and Pacific railroads. Several million dollars are involved.

Western roads have decided that they will join with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas in making reduced rates for land-seekers' excursions to Southwestern points to the extent of selling through tickets at rates made up of double locals to St. Louis, Hannibal, and Omaha, and intermediate points, and one fare for the round trip from those points to all points to which the reduced rates apply on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

General Passenger Agent O. W. Ruggles of the Michigan Central has notified general passenger and ticket agents of connecting lines that skeleton tickets from 62-7 purporting to be of the Maine Central issue, evidence irregularity, being signed "T. C. Stone, General Passenger Agent." A number of them were secured in Detroit, about a thousand of the blanks having been printed. These tickets, it is believed, have been used by filling out the destination of passenger using the ticket, the contract portion of the ticket being returned, and in this manner no collection could be made by conductors.

CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?

What the German Scientists Are Doing in This Direction.

New York *World:* Dr. F. A. Sternberg of No. 946 Lexington avenue, who has just returned from Germany, has many interesting things to tell about consumption cases in Berlin, the home of Prof. Koch.

Dr. Sternberg was voluntary assistant to Prof. Leyden of the University of Berlin. His uncle is Prof. I. Krauskopf, the great throat specialist of Germany, whose clinic at Wiesbaden has a reputation throughout Europe.

"The most interesting of the recent developments in the progress of consumption cure," said Dr. Sternberg yesterday, "is the establishment of the fact that tuberculosis is not born in the human body. Till recently the opposite has been the belief. Extended autopsies have been made to clear up this point, and it is now proved that tuberculosis is never found in children under 1 year of age.

"Within a few months a conclusive experiment has terminated in Berlin. A new-born child was taken from its parents, who were suffering from tuberculosis. The child was brought up in a different place. A second child was left with the parents. A third child was taken away. The children taken away were unaffected, while the second child fell a victim to consumption.

"The treatment of those affected with tuberculosis has reached a stage of perfection in Berlin which America has yet to attain. In hospitals the consumptives are rigorously excluded from association with other patients. Their wards are carefully isolated. The carelessness of other days, which still largely prevails in other countries, has disappeared in Germany. The smallest details are closely watched.

"The study of consumption has been greatly stimulated in Germany by the discoveries of Dr. Koch. Probably no country has so large a body of experts engaged solely on researches pertaining to lung diseases as has Germany. This has resulted in a widened knowledge of tuberculosis. A lively discussion among German scientists has now given way to an acceptance of Prof. Gerhart's calculation that one-seventh of the human race is affected with tuberculosis."

"Does the latest German thought consider consumption curable?" asked the reporter.

"No, except in the very first stages. The entire medical fraternity of Germany is against Dr. Koch. His theories have made no headway the last year. In fact, they have decidedly lost ground. The physicians' opposition seems to be more vigorous than ever. Prof. Liebreich of Berlin has tried lately to cure incipient tuberculosis by injections of cantharides, and secured good results from it in the treatment of lupus.

"Similar successes have been achieved by Prof. Lassar, Secretary of the 1890 World's Medical Congress in Berlin. But lupus is not intimately enough connected with consumption to afford any substantial basis of hope. That advanced tuberculosis is utterly beyond present medical skill is, I am convinced, the belief of the German medical world today. Nothing has yet been found strong enough to kill the germs of tuberculosis in advanced stages without killing the patient.

"The trouble is the science of detection is still weak. If we could only know in time of a patient's condition we could check and eradicate consumption.

"In the last year the warfare against Dr. Koch has practically ceased. This is evidence that his lymph theory is no longer tenable, and that the assertion by the fraternity that his inoculations generate dangerous germs is proved. Dr. Koch's own private troubles have had much to do with the weakening of his hold on public confidence. He secured a divorce and married an actress, but there was a great scandal over it, and the court awarded the first wife heavy alimony. Then he became involved in a controversy with Dr. Levi, lecturer in the University of Berlin. Dr. Koch used Levi's hospital, the regular patients being hurried out to make room for Dr. Koch's special cases. Complaints were made that 100 marks was charged for a single inoculation. Dr. Koch would not deny the charge. The two, who had been warm friends, are now reported to be bitter enemies.

"All medical scientists in Germany are agreed on the germ principle of disease propagation. They are now concentrating their energies on finding some substance that will kill the germ of tuberculosis. I am convinced that this concentration of purpose will startle the world before long with a discovery that will rob consumption of its terrors."

CONDITION OF ILLINOIS WHEAT CROP.

Decrease in the Area Seeded—Lack of Moisture Retards Growth.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—According to the reports made to the Illinois Department of Agriculture Dec. 1 on the area and condition of winter wheat there is a decrease in the area seeded to this cereal last fall as compared to 1892 of 10 per cent. In the northern division of the State, where 82,186 acres were seeded last year, there is a deficiency of 27 per cent, or 22,298 acres; in the central division the deficiency is 15 per cent, or 141,932 acres, making the area seeded 790,444 acres. In the greatest wheat-growing division of the State, the Southern, the decrease is but 4 per cent, and the area seeded is 971,085 acres. The total area seeded last fall was 2,029,000 acres. The deficiency in area is attributed to two causes, one the low price which has ruled during the last few months and the other the dry season, which rendered it difficult to prepare the ground properly for seeding. The condition of the crop Dec. 1 was not so favorable as was to be desired. The lack of moisture in the ground made the seed slow in germinating and its growth was also retarded from this cause, so that as a rule the plant is small and not strong and therefore not in first-class condition to go into winter quarters. A full seasonable condition of wheat is reported in the Counties of Cook, De Kalb, Kankakee, Lee, McHenry, Stark, Whiteside, Brown, Edgar, Logan, Vermilion, Edwards, Johnson, Monroe, Perry, Pulaski, Saline, and Union. In the following counties Hessian fly is reported to be working in the wheat—viz.: Wabash, Wayne, White, Madison, Richland, Johnson, Clinton, Edwards, and Christian. In Jasper County the wheat is injured by a worm at the root which cuts off the outside blade below the surface and causes the plant to turn red. The Dec. 1 condition of the crop is 87 per cent of an average in the northern division of the State, 81 per cent in the central, and 89 per cent in the southern division.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF UNION COMMITTEE ON EXCEPTED CITIES.

Judge Eugene Cary Succeeds George F. Bissell—The Committee Will Endeavor to Adjust the Trouble at Louisville—Objection to Five Years' Risk on Business Property—Changes in Local Agencies—Fire Losses for One Week $3,012,500—Situation at Omaha.

On account of the illness of George F. Bissell, Chairman of the Union Committee on "Excepted Cities," he has been succeeded by Judge Eugene Cary, Western Manager of the German-American Insurance company. The committee left last night to look over the field at Louisville. The visit at Louisville will complete the round of conferences with local boards in the cities under jurisdiction of the committee. The Louisville board has been loud in complaint of supposed inaction of the union and its committees. Its grievances have been summed up in a circular issued Dec. 6. The action of the Phœnix of Hartford for the last two months has been especially distasteful to the board. The circular refers to this matter as follows:

Until recently every reputable company in Louisville, with one exception, has been represented in the board. The Phœnix of Hartford has now become one of the non-boarders. Its most recent venture is in the appointment of a salaried representative, formerly one of their traveling men. He has come to Louisville comparatively unknown and without influence. He made inquiry as to the terms upon which he could gain admission to the Louisville board and was advised in accordance with facts hitherto recited. The company has never applied for membership, although the fact was suggested to Manager Magill that the board would waive the requirement of two companies in view of his appointing a salaried agent. He has taken no notice of this, and his agent or resident secretary here has employed all sorts of solicitors and we have good reason to believe has divided commission, paid rebates, cut rates, and waived the 80 per cent coinsurance clause, and has alleged in excuse for such conduct that he is not in a position to ascertain the rates and rules of the Louisville board.

Gen. H. H. Magill denies that any rate-cutting is going on at Louisville under his orders and thinks that the statement by the board is a one-sided affair. It must be evident to insurance men generally that the union committee will have to harmonize interest in the board before it can successfully bring the board into line on the commission question.

DRAWS OUT OF MILWAUKEE BOARD.

The Northwestern Announces That It Will Act Independently.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The public announcement made today by the Northwestern National Insurance company that it had withdrawn from the local Board of Underwriters and will hereafter conduct its business as it may please without regard to the rules or rates of said board, created general surprise among insurance men, who had hoped that harmony had been restored through the recent visit of a committee from Commission No. 3. The officers of the Northwestern company refuse to talk upon the matter more than to say that whatever action is necessary to protect the interests of the company such action will be taken regardless of the consequences. While the withdrawal of the Northwestern is generally attributed to the position of the Continental in refusing to return to the local board, some agents charge that the Northwestern would not have been led to the action but for the criticism of some of its officers by certain local agents. The Northwestern is the largest of the local companies and for self-protection the Milwaukee Mechanics' and Concordia, the other two local companies, may also withdraw. While there is likely to be some rate-cutting, agents generally do not look for a demoralization of rates. President McC. Bell of the local board said today that in his opinion the action of the Northwestern would not demoralize business for the reason that very few insurance companies will write policies in this city at cut rates.

Objection to Five-Year Risks.

A great many companies have quit writing term risks on business property, or, in fact, on any other property, for a term longer than three years for the reason that it costs about 33 per cent to get the business on the books and the expense of the business and the reinsurance liability exceeds the amount of cash which they get for the risk. In making their statement for the first year of the risk they have to figure thus: Premium on a five-year risk, say $15; expenses, $5; reinsurance liability at 90 per cent, $13. So on the face of the returns they show a liability of $13 on a net income of $10. This, it would seem, would cause boards of underwriters and other people who have the matter of writing term risks in their hands to pass some rules restricting the terms to three years at the most. Managers are almost unanimously outspoken in their objection to five-year term risks. They believe that concessions could be made profitably on two-year or even three-year business to save the clerical expenses of rewriting risks. The relations of surplus or lack of surplus and large amount of reinsurance reserve necessary, which are giving companies no end of trouble in annual statements, are due in no small degree to the writing of large volumes of term business. From an insurance standpoint there are any number of reasons against term-risk writing, physical and financial, which tend to make this class of business unpopular.

Local Agency Changes.

A. R. Edwards, who prior to Dec. 1 was city manager of the Queen, has made application for admission to the local board for admission to board class No. 1. Local insurance men will be interested in this announcement, as it means that he has secured sole agency of some company. Eligibility to this class of membership at the present time requires that an agent must have the sole agency of at least one company. He then may secure any number of secondary agencies. Considerable curiosity is aroused as to the identity of the company which Mr. Edwards has secured. He has secured a number of secondary agencies, among others that of the Queen. It is intimated that Mr. Edwards has secured a sole agency for board membership purposes only. A small company would do to secure membership with, while business could be done with secondary agencies. A number of local agency changes are being discussed on the street as possibilities. One of these rumors is that one of the oldest agency firms on the street is to have its personnel changed by the withdrawal of one of the partners. Another is that the local agency of a New York company is to go to one of the oldest members of the board, a veteran in the local business, but who at present has no first agency of a company.

Insurance Matters at Omaha.

Commissioner Hartman at a meeting of the Commercial club at Omaha last week outlined the local situation as follows: "There are at present ninety-six companies doing business here. One company, the London and Lancashire, has recently pulled out in disgust and canceled its policies. The rates elsewhere exceed those in effect at present in Omaha. I would not be surprised to see an advance in rates, although I think it possible that if fire department facilities are increased and a better system of inspection is enforced rates may remain at their present quotations. Insurance companies are taxed heavily, and then there is the valued policy law to contend with. Prior to the passage of the valued policy law the loss ratio did not exceed 40 per cent of the entire premium receipts. Now it exceeds 70 per cent."

Fire Loss for One Week.

The fire loss for the country for the week ending Dec. 8 was estimated by the *Standard* at $3,012,500. This brings the year's loss up to date to $127,300,000, or an average loss per day of $373,300. On this basis the loss of 1893 is estimated at $136,259,000. To the week's loss a Utica, N. Y., fire in paints, oils, and pictures contributed $125,000; a Philadelphia fire in a worsted mill, $235,000; a Chicago theater fire, $100,000; a Baltimore fire, $300,000; locomotive works in Rome, N. Y., $200,000; and a fire in the navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., $250,000.

General Insurance Notes.

Complaints are made that buildings used in part for barns and part for dwellings are being written at dwelling-house rates in disregard to the recent local board ratings of barns.

The Board of Underwriters will hold a special meeting today to take action on the death of Simeon Schupp, a member of Class No. 1 and local agent of the Milwaukee Mechanics' and the German of Peoria.

Of the 125 companies contributing to the Cincinnati Board of Fire Underwriters only fifty-two belong to the union. It is a question whether many companies will come in before Jan. 1 with the present feeling on the commission question.

William Lyman, who succeeds to the city management of the Queen Insurance company in Chicago, was formerly a Milwaukee man. Until about a year ago Mr. Lyman was Chief Examiner for the Providence-Washington Insurance company.

It is said that an accident insurance policy covering all the men employed by the Pabst Brewing company has been placed in the Standard Accident Insurance company of Detroit through the State agent. The premium is said to be somewhere in the neighborhood of $6,000 a year.

The recent fire in the Famous department store at St. Louis has attracted the attention of the managers to the rates at which the risk was written. The building is 135 feet square and four stories high. At the time of the fire the rate was $1.30, having been scaled down from $1.40. Agents in some cases have been ordered to secure 2½ per cent or cancel.

Exchanged Green Goods for Cash.

William O'Haran and Emil Kerchner were taken before Justice Foster yesterday morning on a charge of attempting to swindle Charles Martin, a saloonkeeper at No. 1150 West Chicago avenue. Martin was to be given $500 in counterfeit for $50 in legitimate money. The case was continued until Dec. 15, the defendants being put under $800 bonds.

CHIEF BRENNAN ON MR. STEAD'S VIEWS.

He Says He Is Too Busy with Police Duties to Attend to Reformers.

Chief of Police Brennan is not worrying much about Editor Stead's and Mrs. Gougar's statements made in Central Music Hall Sunday night. He says he is too busy to pay attention to reformers. Police business itself required all his attention. When asked what he had to say in reference to the gambling houses running wide open, as Mr. Stead declared them to be, he said:

"I have not time to answer questions of people who start out to remodel the world. Let them devise means to do it and in the meantime I will try to do police duty."

Regarding Mrs. Gougar's statement that the women who were brought into the Harrison Street Station and released an hour afterwards on payment of a $3 fine, only to be brought back again within a short time for revenue only, the Chief said:

"That class of women are never brought in without cause."

A visit was made to Powers & O'Brien's place of business, to which Mr. Stead referred to in his Sunday speech. Neither of the proprietors was in. The gambling-house above the saloon was crowded with players. At least 200 persons were around the tables, many of them playing.

DR. LEAK DISCUSSES PASTORAL WORK.

Meeting of Methodist Ministers—Mrs. Kelley on the Factory Problem.

The Rev. T. J. Leak, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, addressed the noon meeting of the Methodist ministers yesterday. His subject was "Pastoral Work."

Mrs. Florence Kelley addressed the meeting of Presbyterian ministers held yesterday morning at the Young Men's Christian Association Building upon the subject of the "Employment of Children in Factories" and the general labor problem. When she had concluded a discussion upon the same subject was participated in by ministers present.

The Baptist ministers at their meeting yesterday listened to a paper by Dr. Frederick Evans of Milwaukee on "The Church of England in Wales and Its Disestablishment." Dr. Evans reviewed the political situation in Wales on the question of disestablishment, and predicted that in a few years the state church in that little country would be a thing of the past. The Liberal party in Parliament, he said, is committed to the policy of disestablishment. The Rev. D. T. Phillips spoke on the same subject and supported the views of Dr. Evans.

RECORD OF THE COURTS.

Masters in Chancery Named.

The Judges of the Superior Court held a meeting yesterday at which the Masters in Chancery for the Superior Court for the ensuing two years were appointed, as follows: George M. Stevens as successor to himself, David Sullivan as successor to James R. Mason, Hiram Barber as successor to himself, Alexander F. Stevenson as successor to himself, John T. Noyes as successor to himself, E. S. Cummings as successor to Joseph H. Fitch, John J. Healey, Wirt E. Humphrey, and Sydney Stein. An order also was entered that all business pending before the present Masters should be continued before their successors, and that each of said Masters so appointed give a bond pursuant to the statute in the sum of $10,000, to be approved by the court.

Judge Smith on the Woolsack.

Judge Abner Smith took his seat on the bench for the first time yesterday morning in Judge Windes' court-room. Judge Smith is the last of the newly-elected Judges to assume his duties. He was formally introduced by Judge Burke and made a short speech in which he asked the assistance of the bar in the performance of his work.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 5 and 1 set cases.
JUDGE EWING—10 a. m.—Motions of course. No. 1,141 on trial.
JUDGE STEIN—Nos. 10, 11, 3, 5. No. 9 on hearing.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 1,343, 1,355, 1,356, 1,368, 1,371, 969, 1,329, 610.
JUDGE GIBBONS (Judge Tuthill's calendar)—Motions 10 a. m., 2 p. m.—Nos. 4,046, 4,059, 4,111, 4,120, 4,173, 4,177, 4,187, 4,201, 4,288, 4,299, 4,309, 4,334, 4,338, 4,353, 4,375.
JUDGE BAKER—Nos. 1,531½, 3,444, 3,448, 3,478, 3,514, 3,521.
JUDGE PAYNE (Judge Kettelle's calendar)—Nos. 854, 911, 913, 964, 968, 969, 970, 971, 973, 974, 975, 1,021, 1,022, 1,023, 1,026, 1,028, 1,035, 1,081, 1,083, 1,086, 426, 543. First call of 100 cases from No. 1,201 to 1,573 both inclusive at 9 a. m.
JUDGE ADAMS—No. 120,433. No. 250 on trial.
JUDGE BLANKE (Judge Goggin's calendar)—Nos. 1,255, 1,016, 1,250, 1,306, 1,014, 1,258, 1,310, 1,313, 1,316, 1,374, 1,375, 289, 138,616.
JUDGE SEARS (Judge Hutchinson's calendar)—Nos. 34, 39, 42, 92, 93, 102, 153, 159, 160, 161, 163, 164, 211, 214, 219, 220, 225, 271, 272.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Will sit in chambers and hear submitted cases from the foregoing call.
JUDGE HANECY (Judge Dunne's calendar)—Nos. 4,960, 573, 1,041, 1,148, 1,198, 1,207, 1,221, 1,226, 1,236, 1,239, 1,242, 1,246, 1,253, 1,257, 1,289, 1,291, 1,313, 1,333, 1,342, 1,409.
JUDGE DUNNE—Will sit in chambers and hear submitted cases from the foregoing call.
JUDGE BURKE (Judge Windes' calendar)—Nos. 3,924, 4,209, 3,015, 3,792, 3,276, 2,754, 1,200, 2,659, 1,954½, 4,249, 4,262, 4,272, 4,283, 4,308.
JUDGE SMITH—Will sit in chambers and hear submitted cases from the foregoing call.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Nos. 6,848, 6,904, 3,071, 1,920, 8,084, 114,954.
JUDGE WINDES (Judge Tuley's business)—Contested motions. Nos. 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45.
JUDGE SCALES (County Court)—10 a. m.—In re Dickey Mfg. Co., in re Wm. L. Kamerling, Nos. 22, 10,859, 16,818, 16,843, 10,830, 12,283, 11,182. 2 p. m.—In re Monroe Hotel Co., Nos. 11,362, 11,069, 11,109, 10,922. A preliminary call of law calendar will be had Wednesday morning at 10 a. m.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.
JUDGE SEAMAN—Law—Nos. 50, 61, 63, 51, 52, 60, 68, 72, 20, 79, 80. No. 35 on trial.
JUDGE ALLEN—Cases from Judge Seaman's calendar. No. 37 on trial.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—Contested motions.
JUDGE FREEMAN—Branch No. 2, Criminal Court—Nos. 500, 1,202, 1,459, 1,400, 1,602, 532, 621, 655, 707, 736, 738, 1,908, 1,692, 666, 1,511, 110, 1,907, 1,857, 1,828, 1,856.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States Monday, Dec. 11, 1893:

O. Z. Hubbell and Orin M. Conloy of Elkhart, Ind., John W. Blec of Sandwich, Ill., and J. A. Haralson of Bantersfield, Cal., were admitted to practice.

97—James M. Latta, appellant, vs. Hallett Kilbourn and John F. Ohlmstead; appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; decree reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to dismiss the bill at the cost of the appellees; opinion by Mr. Justice Jackson. (Mr. Justice Harlan did not hear the argument and took no part in the consideration or decision of this case.)

56—Jesse P. Farley, appellant, vs. James J. Hill et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota; decree affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras.

70—Robert Turner et al., appellants, vs. Alfred A. K. Sawyer; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia; decree affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Brown.

471—Fred H. Long, appellant, vs. James G. Thayer; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the western district of Missouri; decree affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Brown.

90—Covington G. Belknap, appellant, vs The United States; appeal from the Court of Claims; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer.

121—P. Pearl Mullitt, administratrix, etc., appellant, vs. The United States; appeal from Court of Claims; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer. The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

208—Edward H. Lewis, plaintiff in error, vs. George C. Wilson et al. Motion to withdraw transcript of record in this case for the purpose of correcting the clerk's certificate to the same, denied; but counsel may furnish a duplicate record by causing a copy of the printed record on file to be properly certified or file a corrected certificate of the clerk as he may be advised.

1,069—William H. Lakin, plaintiff in error, vs. John H. Roberts et al. Petition for a writ of error or writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Denied.

130—The Village of Holly, plaintiff in error, vs. George F. Hunter; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan. Judgment affirmed with cost and interest by a divided court.

155—William C. Ide, appellant, vs. The United States. Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment affirmed upon the authority of the United States vs. Fletcher (148, U. S., '84). It is ordered that Clause 6, Rule 21, be and it is amended by substituting therefor the following: "6. When no oral argument is made for one of the parties only one counsel will be heard for the adverse party."

54—Edward H. Teague, administrator, etc., et al., plaintiffs in error and appellants, vs. Fletcher Maddox et al. Mandate granted on motion of Mr. James Hoban for defendants in error and appellees.

994—The Baltimore Traction Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Baltimore Belt Railroad Company. Motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. John K. Cowen in support of motion and by Mr. Nicholas P. Bond in opposition thereto.

937—David L. Hammond et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and No. 938—David L. Hammond et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Ann E. Gordon et al. Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Mr. John B. Henderson in support of motions and by Mr. D. T. Jewell and Mr. Leverett Bell in opposition thereto.

15—George H. Hilton, appellant, vs. James E. Jones et al.; continued on motion of Mr. Frederic D. McKenny in behalf of counsel.

159—The Newport News & Mississippi Valley Co. et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Martin R. Hendrick, administrator, etc.; passed for settlement on motion of Mr. Holmes Cummins for the plaintiff in error.

The Keystone Mfg. Co., appellant, vs. Henry A. Adams; argument continued by Mr. L. L. Coburn for the appellee and concluded by Mr. J. G. Manahan for the appellant.

157—Mary P. Miller, plaintiff in error, vs. Dominic G. Courtnay. Submitted by Mr. Walter J. Lamb and Mr. Henry H. Wilson for the plaintiff in error with leave to counsel for defendant in error to file brief within one week.

158—The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Co., plaintiff in error, vs. Victor Gonzales; argued by Mr. J. Huneley Ashton for the plaintiff in error; no counsel appeared for the defendant in error.

143—W. L. Miller et al., appellants, vs. The Eagle Manufacturing Co.; argument commenced by Mr. H. A. Toulmin for the appellants and continued by Mr. George H. Christy for the appellee. Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Tuesday, Dec. 12, will be as follows: Nos. 143, 113, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, and 168.

Jewels in Precious Woods.

Parlor jewels in precious woods—the Christmas pianos displayed at W. W. Kimball Co.'s, Wabash, near Jackson street.

SAYS IT IS ILLEGAL.

BANKER TOLMAN FILES A NEW BILL IN THE BANK CASE.

In It He Gives the Stock-Holdings of the Various Persons Interested in the Bank and Asserts That the Meeting at Which a Receiver Was Asked Had One Less than a Quorum—No Decision Is Rendered in the Case Before Judge Windes.

No decision was rendered by Judge Windes yesterday in the motion of Daniel H. Tolman to vacate the receivership of the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank. Tolman presented a bill designed to tie the hands of the opposing directors in their intention to assign the property if the court shall decide that the receivership action was illegal. Tolman visited the bank yesterday for the first time since the court took possession of it, but Receiver Robertson refused to permit Tolman to examine the contents of the vaults.

When the attorneys assembled in Judge Windes' court-room yesterday morning they were told that Tolman had a bill to present praying a restraint be placed upon the directors of the bank. It names as defendants the dissatisfied directors, Receiver Robertson, F. Jennison, who was up to a few months ago cashier of the bank, the law firm of Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, and the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank. It sets forth as follows:

That Tolman has been President of the bank for eight years, his term to expire May 1, 1894; that he owns 3,750 shares of stock, C. T. Williams 165 shares, Elmer Tolman 5 shares, Julia P. Tolman 50 shares, F. E. Gobel 50 shares, William Baker 50 shares, and that there are "some other stockholders." The following own the stock set opposite their names: W. R. Mumford, 360 shares; F. S. Bortree, 20 shares. The assets are stated to exceed $600,000 and the liabilities to be about $150,000 owing to complainant as a depositor and about $30,000 to savings depositors. Other than these there are no debts or liabilities. There are ample assets to pay off all the indebtedness and the bank is a perfectly solvent institution. Reference is then made to the recent action of Directors Mumford, Baker, Gobel, and Bortree, who the bill charges with having entered into conspiracy with their attorneys to extort money from complainant and secure from him the purchase of their shares of stock in the bank. Complainant asserts that he always discharged the duties of his office faithfully and honestly and that his management was invariably approved by the directors until their special meeting of Dec. 9. He was not properly notified of that meeting, was advised by his lawyers not to attend. S. A. Tolman, his brother, was also absent, and this left four directors at the meeting, and one less than a quorum, and as a result complainant says their resolutions are "illegal and absolutely void."

Messrs. Mumford and Bortree are no longer holders of stock in the bank, they having pledged their shares as security for indebtedness to the bank. If the plans decided on at the meeting are carried out, the court is informed, the result will be to mix up and throw a doubt upon the title of the bank to its property. The court is asked to restrain the parties defendant from proceeding with the examination of the affairs of the bank and William Baker from executing any deed of assignment, and to return the property to the custody of Daniel H. Tolman as President of the institution. A decree is also asked finding that the directors had no interest in the property until after the depositors had been paid in full and declaring the offices of directors vacant.

Samuel A. Tolman, C. T. Williams, Elmer Tolman, and Julia P. Tolman as co-complainants express their acquiescence in the statements set forth in the bill.

Judge Windes told the lawyers that there was reason for further delay. He said the parties on appeal should have an opportunity to be heard. In the meantime he desired matters to remain stationary.

"We will not begin any proceedings until the receivership question is settled," said Mr. Bulkley. "We are making preparations to act, but shall not do anything in violation of an order of court."

Tolman and his attorney, Max Pam, visited the bank later and asked to be permitted to look over the books and papers, but the receiver refused the request.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor), First floor above the street.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 201, 185 and 187 West Madison, N. W. Cor. of Halsted. LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

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FOR SALE—$3,000 7 PER CENT FIRST MORTgage; security $30,000, ten times greater. W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO.; they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance, lobby Brevoort Hotel.

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PRIVATE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, horses, wagons, diamonds, watches, sealskins, etc.; business transacted privately; honest dealing. Call 130 Dearborn-st., Room 306 Inter-Ocean Building.

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WANT TO BORROW $12,000—THREE TO FIVE years, on bank stock worth $20,000; low rate principals only. Address C 876, Tribune office.

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WILL EXCHANGE FAST SELLING MERCHANdise for good commercial paper. Address C 773, Tribune office.

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CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 26 VAN BUREN-ST.—Thorough individual instruction in business shorthand, drawing, grammar schools, languages.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Auditorium, Chicago. Branches in the principal American and European cities. Send for circulars. French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek.

TEACHERS—SEVERAL PRIMARY AND GRAMmar grade teachers at once. The Bridge Teachers' Agency, 211 Wabash-av.

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WANTED—ALTO SINGER AND LADIES FOR brass band; amateurs or professionals. 49 N. Ashland-av., top flat.

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FOR SALE—AT ½ OF THE COST, A MOSLER bureau safe; 72 inches high, 44 inches wide. Waukesha Hotel, 64th-st. and Grace-av.

CURTAIN DESKS, FLAT TOP DESKS, CASHIER desks, office railing cheaper than ever this week. City Office Furniture Co., 86 Lake-st.

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FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF GLASSWARE and bar furniture at 100 E. Randolph-st.

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I DESIRE TO SELL AT PRIVATE SALE MY handsome family and trotting mare Hazel, that I have driven the past year, and will recommend and warrant her as being one of the gentlest and fastest animals in the city; she has an authentic standard pedigree that can be verified; trotted a full mile in August, '92, at Belmont track, Philadelphia, in 2:28½; has no race record, but in the hands of an expert driver can soon be made to trot faster than she did when I bought her; she is strictly sound, without blemish, thoroughly city-broken, driven without blinds, safe every way; is 6 years old, 16 hands high; only selling as I am about to remove to a distant city and will not require a horse; price if sold at once $200. Also a fine top buggy and harness. Apply or address 149 N. State-st. C. W. ALLISON.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 GROCERY CLERK. Best city reference. C 891, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED salesman in a wholesale grocery house. Address C 885, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD STRONG honest boy willing to work for board. Address 391 Fairfield-av.

Trades.

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SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARPENter; will work cheap. C 871, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY OPTICIAN; MEDIcal experience; best references. O R 168, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH COUPLE; husband as house servant, wife good cook; just arrived from France; speaks little English. Address C 999, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A STRONG SWEDISH man, with a good disposition, wants any kind of housework. Please address O. W. ANDERSON, 37 Ayers-court.

SITUATION WANTED—VALET, ATTENDANT, or massage by thoroughly competent Englishman, with excellent references. Address O R 171, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHMAN AND general houseman; good references. Address C 894, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; LONG experience; city ref. Address C 859, Tribune.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN STEnographer having several years' practical experience as general correspondent and all-round office man; desires position where usefulness will be required and appreciated; am thoroughly acquainted with city; first-class references. C 900, Tribune.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY RAPID, ACCURATE, and experienced stenographer. C 364, Tribune.

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SITUATION WANTED—AGENCY FOR PHILAdelphia and vicinity by a gentleman of large business experience who can intelligently represent any business; New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Baltimore references. Address RAY, Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

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SITUATION WANTED—AS VALET OR INVALID attendant; thoroughly competent in traveling, massage, and all duties; long references; massage given in city. Address C 884, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WOULD like to obtain board and room by working evenings. Address B 385, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; WILL do inside work for board and lodging; has references. Address C 910, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHMAN; can give good reference. Address C 865, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY; OFfice work or light employment. C 861, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS or general housework; competent; recommended; $3.50; any locality. Telephone 958 North for girl to come and see you, or call 147 N. Clark-st. MATTHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED—PROFESSIONAL NURSE who has traveled with ladies and invalids through California and the South wishes position with lady or invalid wintering in either place. Employers' and physicians' references. Address C 912, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family; best of references. Call at 259 35th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCANDINAVIAN girl of 35; general ability for housework; good cook and baker. 262 N. Market, flat 26.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED GERMAN as governess or to tend children. MRS. A. M., 3258 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXTRA GOOD COOK; can do plain and fancy cooking. A. B., 427 S. May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS AMERican family; a fair cook and a good laundress. Address C 911, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL AS COOK OR second work and assist in washing; first-class references. Address 3728 Wallace-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD NORWEGIAN girl as second girl or general housework. 283 N. May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCOTCH GIRL TO do housework. Answer by mail one week 453 W. 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL FOR second work; good reference. Call or address 2706 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced nurse; baby or children. Reference. 575 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL FOR second work. Good references. Call or address 4624 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK BY WILLing German girl; recommended. 26 North Clark-st., Room 1.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR TO DO general work. 2807 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse. Call or address NURSE, 218 41st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress. Address C. HANSON, 21 S. Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small private family. 272 30th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COOK; GOOD reference. 295 N. Franklin.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO DO light housework. 62 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; COMPEtent Norwegian; city, country. 26 N. Clark, R. 1.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD COOK OR LAUNdress in private family. L. F., 353 N. Market-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT DRESSmaker; work at $1.25 per day; good fitter; references. 409 Orchard.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker wants sewing by the day; $1.50 per day. Address M. H., 2822 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; family sewing. Address C 882, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH AMERICAN dressmaker; has had some experience. 175 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING NEATly done at 4231 Champlain-av., first flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER IN families. 3443 Cottage Grove.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY thoroughly competent young lady; good cook. L. R., 513 30th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN LADY TO keep house; good cook, or to do general housework in small family. 3112 Wabash-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT LADY STENOGrapher; 5 years' experience; Remington; reference; salary $12. Address C 896, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED STEnographer (Remington) wishes half-day position; moderate salary. Address O R 156, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer owning machine; moderate salary. Address C 909, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; RAPid, accurate, and trustworthy. C 919, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY UNDERSTANDing the hotel business wishes a position either South or in California. Address C 901, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CLERKS—SALESMEN, MANAGERS, OFFICEmen secure positions. Call People's Exchange, 925 Unity Building.

MAN—LIVE AND ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, not over 24, living with his parents, who understands some bookkeeping and shipping; must be quick; bring references. Address, Steady, C 925, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MAN—OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE TO travel; permanent. 1140, 334 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—FOR A LINE OF CEREAL PROducts; must have had experience with some of the leading manufacturers of cereals; capable of taking charge of the advertising department, supervising the introduction of goods in new markets, and taking charge of a number of subordinate salesmen; a good salary will be paid; the business has a splendid future; give reference, age, whether married or single, and full particulars. Nebraska City Cereal Mills, Nebraska City, Neb.

SALESMAN—JEWELRY, FOR CITY TRADE. Address C 874, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—RETAIL FURNITURE, OF EXPERIence and good reference. Address C 918, Tribune.

SALESMAN — ENERGETIC — RARE CHANCE, good man. H. WERNER, Room 705, 56 5th-av.

SALESMEN—AT ONCE; NO EXPERIENCE REquired. Room 504, 134 Van Buren-st.

Trades.

DRAFTSMAN — ARCHITECTURAL; $10 PER week. Address C 903, Tribune office.

ENGINEER—EXPERIENCED, AND WASHER IN South Side steam laundry; state wages, etc. Address C 908, Tribune office.

INCANDESCENT WIREMAN — FULLY COMpetent; no other need apply. B S 478, Tribune.

IRON AND STEEL WORKER—PRACTICAL; member of Amalgamated Association preferred; state experience, etc. Address C 916, Tribune office.

...IONS WANTED—MALE.

...keepers and Clerks.

...WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ...urate at figures, as bookkeeper or ...rical work; references. Address C ...ice.

...WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOS... ...g, and writing up books periodically ... Address P.-O. Box 594, City.

...VANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS BILL ... also collector; best of references. ... Tribune office.

...ANTED—BY A1 GROCERY CLERK. ...rence. C 891, Tribune office.

...men, Solicitors, Etc.

...GLOVE AND MITTEN SALESMAN ...olesale trade. Western Tannery and ... Coventry-st.

...ANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS SALES... ...raveling or local, familiar with ma... ...vy hardware C 895, Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ... wholesale grocery house. Address ...ffice.

Boys.

...WANTED—BY A GOOD STRONG ...lling to work for board. Address

Trades.

...ANTED—ELECTRICAL—AM EX... ...running plants and testing instru... ...nces. Address O R 124, Tribune.

...ANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARPEN... ...cheap. C 871, Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY OPTICIAN; MEDI... ...; best references. O R 168, Tribune.

House Servants.

...ANTED—BY A FRENCH COUPLE; ...use servant, wife good cook; just ar... ...ce; speaks little English. Address ...office.

...WANTED—A STRONG SWEDISH ...good disposition, wants any kind of ...lease address O. W. ANDERSON, 37

...WANTED—VALET, ATTENDANT, ...y thoroughly competent Englishman, ...eferences. Address O R 171, Tribune.

...men, Teamsters, Etc.

...ANTED—AS A COACHMAN AND ...eman; good references. Address O ...ice.

...WANTED—AS COACHMAN; LONG ...city ref. Address C 859, Tribune.

Stenographers.

...ANTED—BY GENTLEMAN STE... ...aving several years' practical experi... correspondent and all-round office ...osition where usefulness will be re... ...reciated; am thoroughly acquainted ...class references. C 900, Tribune.

...WANTED—BY COMPETENT STE... ...d bookkeeper; 6 years' experience; ...$12. Address B 745, Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; ...n; highest references. Address O R ...ice.

...WANTED—BY RAPID, ACCURATE, ...ced stenographer. C 364, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

...WANTED—AGENCY FOR PHILA... ...icinity by a gentleman of large busi... ...who can intelligently represent any ...York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Bal... ...ces. Address RAY, Box 1592, Phila...

...WANTED—MARRIED MAN (30); 12 ...ess experience; 5 years treasurer ...on; expert accountant and auditor; is ...ngagement. Address C 863, Tribune.

...WANTED—AS VALET OR INVALID ...horoughly competent in traveling, ...ll duties; long references; massage ...Address C 884, Tribune office.

...WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WOULD ... board and room by working even... ...B 385, Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; WILL ...rk for board and lodging; has refer... ...s C 910, Tribune office.

...WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHMAN; ...d reference. Address C 865, Tribune.

...ONS WANTED—FEMALE.

...kkeepers and Clerks.

...WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY; OF... ...light employment. C 861, Tribune.

Domestics.

...WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS ...usework; competent; recommended; ...ity. Telephone 958 North for girl to ...ou, or call 147 N. Clark-st. MAT...

...WANTED—PROFESSIONAL NURSE ...eled with ladies and invalids through ... the South wishes position with ...wintering in either place. Employers' ...references. Address C 912, Tribune.

...WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK ...family; best of references. Call at

...WANTED—BY SCANDINAVIAN ...general ability for housework; good ... 262 N. Market, flat 26.

...WANTED—BY REFINED GERMAN ...r or to tend children. MRS. A. M., ...h-av.

...WANTED—BY EXTRA GOOD COOK; ... and fancy cooking. A. B., 427 S.

...WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS AMER... ...a fair cook and a good laundress. Ad... ...ribune office.

...WANTED—BY GIRL AS COOK OR ... and assist in washing; first-class ref... ...ress 3728 Wallace-st.

...WANTED—BY GOOD NORWEGIAN ...d girl or general housework. 283 N.

...WANTED—BY SCOTCH GIRL TO ...k. Answer by mail one week 453 W.

...WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL FOR ...; good reference. Call or address ...v.

...WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERI... ...; baby or children Reference. 575

...WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL FOR ... Good references. Call or address ...th-st.

...WANTED—HOUSEWORK BY WILL... ...girl; recommended. 26 North Clark-

...WANTED—AS COOK OR TO DO ...k. 2807 La Salle-st.

...WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ...or address NURSE, 218 41st-st.

...WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUN... ...ess C. HANSON, 21 S. Peoria-st.

...WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK ...ate family. 272 30th-st.

...WANTED—BY GOOD COOK; GOOD ...295 N. Franklin.

...WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO DO ...ork. 62 Townsend-st.

...WANTED—HOUSEWORK; COMPE... ...rian; city, country. 26 N. Clark, R. 1.

...WANTED—GOOD COOK OR LAUN... ...ate family. L. F., 353 N. Market-st.

...resses and Dressmakers.

...WANTED—BY COMPETENT DRESS... ...$1.25 per day; good fitter; refer...

...TED—EXPERIENCED DRESS... ...g by the day; $1.50 per day. Ad... ...umet-av.

...TED—BY FIRST-CLASS DRESS... ...ing. Address C 882, Tribune.

...ANTED — WITH AMERICAN ...has had some experience. 175 Oak-st.

...WANTED—DRESSMAKING NEAT... ...31 Champlain-av., first flat.

...WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER IN ...13 Cottage Grove.

...ousekeepers.

...TED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY ...etent young lady; good cook. L.

...WANTED—BY GERMAN LADY TO ... good cook, or to do general house... ...amily. 3112 Wabash-av.

Stenographers.

...ANTED—EXPERT LADY STENOG... ...s' experience; Remington; refer... Address C 896, Tribune office.

...NTED — EXPERIENCED STE... ...ngton) wishes half-day position; ...ddress O R 156, Tribune office.

...NTED — BY EXPERIENCED ...er, owning machine; moderate ... 909, Tribune office.

...ANTED—STENOGRAPHER; RAP... ...and trustworthy. C 919, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

...NTED—A LADY UNDERSTAND... ...usiness wishes a position either ...nia. Address C 901, Tribune.

...ED—MALE HELP.

...epers and Clerks.

...SMEN, MANAGERS, OFFICE... ...sitions. Call People's Exchange.

...AND ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, ...living with his parents, who under... ...okkeeping and shipping; must be ...eferences. Address, Steady, C 925,

...n, Solicitors, Etc.

...SINESS EXPERIENCE TO ...ent. 1140, 334 Dearborn-st.

...OR A LINE OF CEREAL PRO... ...ave had experience with some of ...facturers of cereals; capable of ...e advertising department, super... ...tion of goods in new markets, and ...number of subordinate salesmen; ...ll be paid; the business has a ...give reference, age, whether mar... ...d full particulars. Nebraska City Cereal Mills, Nebraska City, Neb.

...EWELRY, FOR CITY TRADE. AD... ...ibune office.

...TAIL FURNITURE, OF EXPERI... ...eference. Address C 918, Tribune.

...NERGETIC — RARE CHANCE. ...VERNER, Room 705, 56 5th-av.

...T ONCE; NO EXPERIENCE RE... ...504, 134 Van Buren-st.

Trades.

...—ARCHITECTURAL; $10 PER ...s C 903, Tribune office.

...XPERIENCED, AND WASHER IN ...m laundry; state wages, etc. Ad... ...e office.

...WIREMAN — FULLY COM... ...r need apply. B S 478, Tribune.

...TEEL WORKER — PRACTICAL; ...malgamated Association preferred; ...tc. Address C 916, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

House Servants.

YOUNG MAN AND WIFE—MAN FOR GENERAL housework and woman for laundry and wait on table once a day; bring references. 22 Wisconsin-st.

Miscellaneous.

AGENTS OF ABILITY WILL FIND REMUNERATIVE employment at Room 4 Tribune Bldg.

ARTIST—COMPETENT TO MAKE WASH DRAWINGS for half-tone. T. E. DANIELS, 44 State-st., upstairs.

ATTORNEY—A CAPABLE, ENERGETIC YOUNG attorney for a large mercantile and manufacturing establishment. Address, with references and salary wanted, C 862, Tribune office.

JANITOR—WITH CITY OFFICE BUILDING EXperience and references. Room 415, 21 Quincy.

MAN—WINE CELLAR MAN, WHO IS COOLheaded and can work quick and understands the California methods of working. Address, Opportunity, C 917, Tribune office.

MAN—AND WIFE WITHOUT CHILDREN TO act as steward and janitor of suburban club. Address, giving references and experience, C 897, Tribune office.

MAN—A GENTLEMAN WITH $300 AS TREASurer with opera company. ROBINSON, Room 4, 117 S. Clark-st.

MEN—SUFFERING FROM NERVOUS DEBILITY and its attendant weaknesses to send for my 64-page book, free, treating on home cure. Address DR. D. H. LOWE, Winsted, Conn.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BROILER. ABSON'S English Chop House, 43½ Jackson-st.

YOUNG MEN—A FEW; ENERGETIC. M. I. P. Mfg. Co., 189 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG lady, with machine; permanent to satisfactory party. Address C 892, Tribune office.

SALESLADIES—AT ONCE; NO EXPERIENCE required. Room 504, 134 Van Buren-st.

Domestics.

COOK, WASHING, AND IRONING—COMPETENT German; references required; good wages. 3445 Prairie-av.

GIRL—WHO IS A GOOD COOK AND TO DO GENeral housework; no washing; must have references. Apply at once. 150 50th-st., Kenwood.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; no chamber work, good cook; references. 6704 Stewart-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; wages $4; only those who are capable and have references need apply. 5526 Madison-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; references required. 3810 Indiana-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS—TWO YOUNG LADIES, OWN machines, $10. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—WE WILL PAY YOU $5 to $15 per week to do strictly home work for us; no canvassing, and prompt payment. Send self-addressed envelope to Liberty Supply Company, Boston, Mass.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—YOU CAN EARN from $5 to $15 per week doing strictly home work for us; no canvassing and steady work. Send self-addressed envelope. Liberty Supply Company, 224 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.

LADIES—WHO HAVE TACT AND ARE GOOD talkers to demonstrate in grocery and department stores. 1440 Unity Bldg., Dearborn-st.

LADY COMPOSITOR — EXPERIENCED; NO other; temporary situation. The Jewelers' Journal, 334 Dearborn-st.

LADY—WILLING TO WORK FOR $10 A WEEK. J. BRADFORD, 126 Washington, Room 57.

SOLICITORS—LADY; GOOD DRESSERS; WIDows preferred; quick money. 608 Isabella Bldg.

YOUNG LADIES—TWO, FOR OUTSIDE POSItions, $15. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS-MAN WITH OFFICE in New York wishes to represent as selling agent a wholesale or manufacturing concern; best references. Address Commission, P. O. Box 2718, New York City.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING DRUG STORE IN Hammond, Ind.; population over 10,000; store invoice about $1,500. For particulars address Box 624, Hammond, Ind.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD TODAY; BEST offer takes it; 14-room rooming house; completely furnished; can be seen from 12 to 3 today. 18 16th-st.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET, WELL ESTABlished cash business; reason for selling, sickness. Address C 860, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE STEAM LAUNDRY IN running order; $6,000 plant for $2,000. Address C 922, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE; BARGAIN; FINE location, N. Clark-st.; or will rent to good party. Inquire 26 N. Clark, Room 21.

FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT. South Side; long lease. C 899, Tribune office.

IF YOU WANT TO INVEST IN A WORTHY AND promising enterprise call and talk with TAYLOR & COMPANY, 132 Hartford Bldg.

MAN—A NO. 1 MAN TO BE THE HEAD OF house to be started in Chicago to represent Eastern manufacturer (largest in their line in the world); salary $5,000 per year and interest in profits; prefer man engaged in wholesale grocery business. Applications strictly confidential. Address P. O. Box 780, New York City.

SELLING OR BUYING A BUSINESS CALL PHOENIX, 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED—AGENCY FOR PHILADELPHIA AND vicinity, by a gentleman of large business experience, who can intelligently represent any business; New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Baltimore references. Address "RAY," Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

WE HAVE A VERY DESIRABLE SALOON LOCAtion on a prominent corner in good running order. Party desiring to engage in this business will find this a good opportunity; $600 cash or real estate required. Apply at the Bartholomae & Roesing Brewing and Malt'g. Co., 335 W. 12th-st.

WANTED—PARTY WITH ABOUT $30,000 TO interest himself actively or otherwise in manufacturing business with excellent prospects and established trade; extremely favorable deal if taken up at once. Address C 924, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500 TO $1,000 TO open restaurant here or anywhere, or will sell complete new outfit that cost $2,000 for $500. Address O R 106, Tribune office.

$350 WILL BUY A PROFITABLE AND LEgitimate business that you can make $100 per week sure; at once. Address C 883, Tribune.

$1,000 CASH WILL SECURE STATE AGENcy for office necessity which will clear $8,000 in 90 days by subselling county rights. Address C 888, Tribune office.

$50,000—A WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURing plant in Chicago, doing a large and paying business, will sell to acceptable party some of its unissued stock, the proceeds of same to be used entirely in the business, which is now too large to handle with present capital; will make this issue preferred, 8 per cent guaranteed, or common to suit purchaser. Examination of plant and books just completed by undersigned.
FRANCIS W. HOLBROOK,
Expert Accountant,
901 Woman's Temple.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION—THE greatest invention of the age. The new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; sells on sight; works like magic. Agents are making from $25 to $125 per week. For further particulars write the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED — LOCAL AND GENERAL—For a quick-selling patented novelty, 100 to 150 per cent profit. Good solicitors can make from $100 to $300 a month. Territory fresh. Write for particulars. The Ohio Novelty Co., D 128, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—TO SELL THE MULTUM IN PARVO Ink Eraser; guaranteed the most perfect eraser out; 200 per cent profit; sample by mail 25c. The M. I. P. Manufacturing Co., 187 La Salle-st., Chicago, P. O. Box 647.

AGENTS—GOOD (ROMAN CATHOLIC), TO HANdle popular work. Inquire BENZIGER BROS., 178 East Monroe-st.

AGENTS—NEEDLE PACKAGES CHEAP. N. E. KELLITHORPE, 1219 Sheffield-av, Chicago.

COMPARISON CHALLENGED WITH ANY AND all the companies doing business in America. The house system of Life Insurance is superior, more scientific, more secure, and gives the assured better results than any company. Our 10, 15, and 20 pay ment life policies are incomparable. Our 10, 15, and 20 year renewable terms is insurance at actual cost. Our 10, 15, and 20 payment Life policies have 3 options after the third payment. Cash value, paid up insurance, or extended insurance, and are incontestable after the third year. Tontine estimates and mass law are laid in the shade in comparison with the policies written by the Fidelity Mutual Life. You agents that can do business come and see for yourselves. We can defeat you in comparison and make double your income with the same amount of labor. Bring in your favorite policy and compare. If you can write insurance we want you and you want us.
FRANK B. FLEMING,
Western Manager,
Fidelity Mutual Life,
46, 115 Dearborn-st.

LADIES—TO VISIT BEST FAMILIES ONLY. GILLET, 150 Adams Express Bldg.; 12 to 2.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE TO CANvass city or country; a new game, just out; good seller for holidays; big profits. Come quick, or send 25c for sample. 6256 Stewart-av., Chicago, Ill.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTRO TELLS THE OBJECT OF YOUR VISIT and all you want to know of any matter, past, present, or future, or no fee; ladies, $1; gents, $2. 124 State-st., Chicago.

MRS. STARR, CLAIRVOYANT, 3222 COTTAGE Grove-av.; satisfied patrons my best advertisement.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, SPIRIT MEDIUM. 32 Ogden-av., opposite Union Park.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers of any grade at reasonable salaries; some are practical bookkeepers. NO REGISTRATION FEE charged stenographers. DICTATION CLASS for all systems $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

MEN—UNEMPLOYED CALL 130 E. CHICAGO-AV.; twenty dollars weekly guaranteed honest men.

WORLD'S FAIR BARGAINS.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR TABLE LINEN USED AT World's Fair; 500 table cloths, 1,500 napkins. Apply to JACOB BARGE, Minneapolis, Minn.

PATENTS AND PENSIONS.

MAKE ANYTHING IN BRASS. THE TURNER Brass Works, North Water and Wells-sts.

PARTNERS WANTED.

BANKING PARTNER WANTED—WITH MODERate capital, who can take charge; elegant city location. Address C 905, Tribune office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL CLUSTER DIAMOND ring, with opal setting; cost $100; will sell for $50. 535 Stock Exchange.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

259 35TH-ST.—1ST FLAT, ROOMS AND BOARD at very low prices.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT BOARD FOR gentlemen; reference.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT and other rooms, with board; reasonable rates.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding in this choice location; reasonable.

2636 PRAIRIE-AV.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHed alcove room; also connecting rooms; pleasant home; cheap; references.

4128 DREXEL-BLVD.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms; A No. 1 board if desired.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; moderate prices; near Kenwood station. Address O R 149, Tribune office.

FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD IN ENGLEwood; $3.50 per week. Address O R 109, Tribune.

North Side.

175 RUSH-ST.—LARGE FRONT AND OTHER rooms, with board; reasonable.

196 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY WARM FURnished rooms and board; walking distance; $5 and up.

241 OHIO-ST.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; walking distance from business center; board.

243 DEARBORN-AV.—ALCOVE AND OTHER desirable rooms with first-class board.

265 E. INDIANA—BOARD WITH WARM ROOMS $5 to $8 per week.

385 ONTARIO-ST. — NICELY FURNISHED steam-heated rooms with board; walking distance.

435 LA SALLE-AV. — HANDSOME ROOMS, good table, terms reasonable, walking distance

473 DEARBORN-AV.—SELECT, FURNISHED bachelor apartments; comfortable home with breakfast and Sunday dinner.

ROOM AND BOARD—FOR RENT—NICELY FURnished front room; all modern improvements; to married couple or two gentlemen; one of the finest locations North Side, near Park; excellent table; reasonable terms; strictly private family. Address O R 166, Tribune office.

Hotels.

HOTEL "RAINIER," 55 33D-ST., COR. COTTAGE Grove-av. American or European plan; rooms single or en suite; all modern conveniences, including electric light, steam heat, hot water, private bath, etc.; rates the lowest; inspection invited.
BENJ. F. TOBIN, Mgr.

THE ONTARIO—NORTH STATE AND ONTARIO sts.—A first-class hotel, situated in the heart of the best residence district, yet within easy walking distance of the business center; convenient to the theaters; street cars pass the door; an ideal home for those desiring quiet and first-class accommodations at reasonable rates.

THE AVENEL EUROPEAN HOTEL, 286 MICHigan-av., 3 blocks south of Auditorium; steam heat; free baths; cafe and buffet attached.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST.—PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates, 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—MAN, WIFE, AND DAUGHTER WILL pay seventy-five to one hundred dollars per month for room and board and private bath; near in and near car line; not above second floor except elevator service; must be first-class. Address C 854, Tribune office.

BOARD—SOUTH SIDE, PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A young couple willing to pay $14 per week; no other boarders. C 870, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS—BY YOUNG CANADIAN and sister; terms must be reasonable; references exchanged. Address C 906, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"THE CENTRAL," 250 STATE-ST., near Palmer House, warm, cozy rooms 50c a day, $2 a week up; with board, $1 a day, $5 a week up.

TO RENT—2236 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished, all light and outside rooms, between Lexington and Metropole Hotels.

TO RENT—5501 MONROE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED room; front window, reasonable. Inquire CARRIE T. PARTRIDGE, 145 Wabash-av., or at number.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 288 MICHIgan-av., three blocks south of Auditorium, steam heat, free baths.

TO RENT—2453½ INDIANA-AV., FURNISHED rooms, housekeeping; gas stove, bath; private family.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, 2132 Michigan-av.; steam heat; 2d flat.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board. 2021 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN PULLMAN Bldg.; lessee leaving city. C 907, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE ONTARIO HOTEL, ONTARIO and North State-sts., offers exceptional advantages to those desiring first-class accommodations at reasonable rates; rooms with or without board.

TO RENT—THE FINEST FURNISHED ROOMS in Chicago at the lowest price with or without board. 69 Pine-st., near Ohio.

TO RENT—79 PINE-ST., FLAT F, COR. ONtario—Furnished double parlors; 2 gents or man and wife.

TO RENT—LUXURIANT HOME, PRIVATE FAMily; breakfast or board optional; walking distance. 52 St. Clair-st., corner Ohio, near Virginia Hotel.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR one gentleman. Cheap. 530 Garfield-av., 1st flat

TO RENT—360 E. ONTARIO-ST.—WARM DOUBLE and single room; walking distance; gentlemen.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED, 253 N. Market-st., 3d flat.

West Side.

TO RENT—153 AND 155 S. WOOD-ST.—FRONT and side suites of two rooms each, completely furnished for housekeeping, by the week; small families boarding and strangers arriving in the city will find this worthy of their attention.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; FURNACE bath; also light housekeeping. 1015 Washington-blvd.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH STEAM heat, baths, $2 weekly. 148 S. Halsted, nr. Adams.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT — GOOD SEAMSTRESS will do family sewing for furnished room; good references. 532 W. Lake, 2d flat.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—3560 Prairie-av., 10-room house; all conveniences; rent $40 per month.
FULLER, OLIVER & CO.,
97 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED—2510 PRAIRIE-AV., 8 rooms; all conveniences.
HIBBARD PORTER & BROS.,
56, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A THOROUGHLY FURNISHED and finished house of 12 rooms; everything in first-class order. Apply on premises, 2327 Michigan-av.

FOR RENT—CHEAP TO MAY 1: 10-ROOM modern house, near Lake-av. and 41st-st. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 301 to 304 Inter Ocean Bldg.

FOR RENT—3432 CALUMET-AV., 9-ROOM brick dwelling; all conveniences; reasonable rent. Apply at Room 99, Hartford Building.

TO RENT—ONE 11-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, near I. C. R. R., and one 7-room steam-heated flat, cheap. Call 6051 Madison-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, South Side, for the winter; cheap. Address C 889, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A PERFECTLY WARM house; first-class neighborhood; 2-story and attic; all improvements; party leaving city; possession at once. Call Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st. Price $30.

North Side.

FOR RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st.
319 Superior-st., between Cass and Rush, south front, 3-story and basement brown-stone house, 12 rooms; every convenience.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE ON Cedar-st. until May 1, 1895; possession Jan. 1, 1894. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., 201 Owings Building.

TO RENT—1913 DEMING-CT., ELEGANT stone front new residence, half block from Lincoln Park and cable; rent reasonable. C. J. MOREY & CO., 881 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED—ONTARIO-st., near St. Clair, 12-room residence, hardwood floors; $100 per month to desirable tenant. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—517 DEARBORN-AV.—MODERN house for term of years; rent until May 1 nominal. Apply THATCHER, 713 Teutonic Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—OR FOR SALE—IN NEW YORK City—A most exquisitely furnished four-story house in the immediate neighborhood of West 72d-st., filled with rare rugs, pictures, bric-a-brac, curios, tapestries, etc.; bought and furnished for owner's use five months since; this house is a bargain and a great opportunity for any one desiring a beautifully appointed house in New York for the season or for permanent residence; one of the most fashionable localities in the city; $500 per month, including fuel; or for sale as it stands for $70,000; the price might be shaded to quick applicant. Address G C, 250 West 73d-st., New York City.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A MODERN 5-ROOM COTtage house, furnished, during Midwinter Fair; only 2 blocks from cars that connect with the grounds every 15 minutes. 1533 Schiller-st., Alameda, Cal.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE IN OAK PARK; give location, number of rooms, and price. Address C 890, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED 5-ROOM FLAT for housekeeping; bath, gas, rent reasonable. Call after 7 p. m., 426 34th-st., Flat E, Armour Flat.

TO RENT—IF YOU ARE IN SEARCH OF A HOUSE or flat call and examine our list.
ALLEN, GASSETTE & OPDYKE, 115 Dearborn.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SIX-ROOM FLATS; FURnace heated by owner; 2 blocks from C. and E. I., 72d-street; $25. Address O R, 157, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER THE city; send or call for printed lists.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4504 CHAMPLAIN-AV., SIX ROOMS; steam heat, gas range, janitor service; price $40.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM MODERN FLATS at L station; $12 and $15. 6335 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS; CHEAP; S. E. cor. University-pl. and Rhodes-av., near 35th.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED MODERN 5-ROOM flat; price $30. 3105 Calumet-av. J. A. McLENNON.

TO RENT—SMALL FLAT AND LARGE HOUSE; Wabash, near 14th. BECKFORD, 628 Madison.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE ELEGANT Leiter Building, n. e. cor. Jackson Park-terrace and Grace-av., 7 rooms; bath, steam, hot water, gas range, shades, marble entrance, etc.; ready Dec. 1; prices $25 to $40 on long or short leases; this location is unsurpassed, being near Jackson Park and convenient to the splendid service of the Illinois Cent. R. R. and elevated. For information apply to WHITE & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FREE. FREE. FREE. FREE. FREE rent to Jan. 1, 1894. 2 to 7 room flats; rent $17 and upwards; only a few flats left; only first-class people in the building; we have the best of steam heat, hot and cold water, ranges, bath, laundry, drying-room, janitor service, etc.; cafe in building; no children; if you want a flat call at once as there are only a few left; agent on premises day and night. 2829-2831-2833 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—THREE VERY DESIRABLE FLATS IN the Woodstock, corner Wabash-av. and 28th-st., 7 and 8 rooms, have hardwood finish, steam heat, hot and cold water, tile bath-rooms, artistic mantles, sideboards, china closets, and all modern conveniences; reasonable rental.
J. FOSTER RHODES & CO.,
Room 39, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5 OR 6-ROOM FLATS, STATE, CORner 65th-st.; just completed; every modern convenience; $15 to $20; agent on premises.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO 6-ROOM FLATS, CALUMET-AV. and 43d-st.; steam heat, hot water, gas range, etc. Apply branch office, 574 43d-st.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 6-ROOM FLATS, 2944 COTtage Grove-av.; range and ice box in kitchen; $30 and $32.50. See janitor, rear 2942.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2, 3, 4, AND 6 ROOM FLATS, $18 TO $45, including steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, and all conveniences in "The Marlborough," 4901 and 4903 Calumet-av. H. O. STONE, 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE IRVING, S. W. COR. OAKENwald-av., and 44th-st., desirable east-front apartments; low rent; all conveniences.
WHITE & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4504 CHAMPLAIN-AV., 6-ROOM FLAT, furnished complete, steam heat, gas range, etc.; piano; price $50 per month; janitor on premises.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5411 DEARBORN-ST., FLAT HAVING advantages of a private house; separate front and rear entrances, furnace, etc.; key at 5414 Dearborn.
C. E. FOLLANSBEE, Owner.

TO RENT—295 42D-ST., 1ST FLAT OF 6 ROOMS; steam heat, etc.; $35; janitor on premises.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2952 GROVELAND-AV.—6 OR 8-ROOM flat. R. R. COOPER, 112 Clark-st., Room 626.

West Side.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEAT, electric bells, letter-boxes, janitor, $20 to $25 per month; agent on premises, 394 West Polk-st.; other flats South and West Sides. L. L. COBURN, Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS, 4 AND 5 ROOMS, $15 to $18.50, at 10 and 12 South Morgan-st. Inquire of janitor, 8 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID FLATS; ALL MODERN improvements; S. W. cor. of Madison and Oakley. Address C 881, Tribune office.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; JANITOR service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

North Side.

TO RENT—165 SUPERIOR, CORNER WELLS-ST.—Modern 3 and 4 room flats; $15 and $20.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building, Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—THE CLAREMONT, 1907 AND 1909 Deming-ct., near Lincoln Park; beautifully finished 6 and 7-room flats; all conveniences; $65 to $85. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, 381 N. CLARK-ST., hardwood floors, gas, water cabinet, mantels, janitor service, etc. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT, 2D FLOOR, 7 ROOMS, steam heat, in the "Oakdale," 1547-1549 Oakdale-av.; reduced rent; open for inspection.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FURNISHED, 5, 6, AND 7 room flats unfurnished; heat, elevators, janitor, etc. 18 Bellevue-pl. C. WATROUS.

TO RENT—IN MAJESTIC BUILDING, 54 WALton-place, six-room apartment; possession immediately. Address O R 170, Tribune office.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT, STEAM heat. 79 Pine-st., Flat F., cor. Ontario.

TO RENT—3-ROOM FLAT, REAR OF 488 N. Clark-st.; $8. F. RAHMANOP, 79 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, LIGHT ON THREE sides; all modern conveniences, mantels, grates, bay windows, $25; three car lines.
WILLIAM W. WEARE,
Tel. No. Main 1098. 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

TO RENT—FLAT; REFINED COUPLE TO SHARE half furnished flat; sunny rooms, pleasant location; easy access to city. Address O R 152, Tribune.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, steam heat, near in and near car line; not above 2d floor unless elevator; give terms. Address C 864, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY JAN. 1, SMALL FURnished flat or suite furnished rooms for light housekeeping; reasonable; West Side preferred. Address C 915, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW 5-STORY BUILDING, 249 Clark-st., near postoffice, handsomest finished store and basement on the street; mosaic floor, marble wainscoting, elevator, steam heat, and electric light; long lease. Apply to F. GRANT, 1611 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT—STORES, 6502-4-6 STATE-ST.; splendid location for grocery, hardware, or meat market; cheap rent; agent on premises.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE STORES, BUILDINGS and basements down-town; reduced rentals
J. W. ADAMS & CO., 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 246 SOUTH WATER-ST., 28x41, for commission business. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 335 WABASH-AV. MACLEAN & VANDERCOOK, 185 Dearborn, R. 111.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE, GROUND FLOOR, n. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.; suitable for bank or building and loan association.
REA, STEVENSON & CO.,
Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES—ALL SIZES, PRICES, AND locations. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE OFFICE, WITH VAULT, HALF price. Room 2 Borden Block.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESK ROOM IN FRONT OFfice, 30 Major Blk.; any bus.; elev., tel., vault, etc.

Lofts.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR CHICAGO DRY Goods Commission Building, 207, 209, and 211 Jackson-st. and 150, 152, and 154 Quincy-st.; good light, high ceiling, steam heat; passenger and freight elevator service. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—2,500 SQUARE FEET IN THE RAND McNally Building, to be vacated by World's Fair officials; suitable for publishers or subscription book agency; no machinery. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166-168 Adams-st.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING OF 100 ROOMS, ON Michigan-av., near 22d-st., arranged for hotel purposes; rent cheap to desirable tenants. GEO. H. HARLOW, 201 Owings Building.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AUCTION NOTICE—

REGULAR SALE DAYS, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, SPECIAL SALES ON OTHER DAYS OF THE WEEK.

GOODS AT PRIVATE SALE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AT AUCTION PRICES.

RESIDENCE SALES A SPECIALTY.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

MARTIN EMERICH & CO., Auctioneers,
261 and 263 State-st., Chicago.

A LADY WITH FURNITURE FOR 25 ROOMS would like to sell or rent. Address C 902, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED 8-ROOM FLAT and lease, very cheap. 246 North State-st., first flat.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED HAY, grain, and feed business. 4645 State-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE; LAST DAYS; FURNITURE all kinds. Westminster Hotel, 61st-st. and Langley-av.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT FOR CASH; all kinds of broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry, silverware, etc.; highest prices paid. Victory Chemical Co., refiners. 103 State-st., Room 601

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—$150 TAKES NICE PARTLY FURnished 8-room flat, State-st., near 39th. Brick building, gas, bath, etc.; cheap rent. Address C 873, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FLAT 9 ROOMS; FURNISHED; adapted for renting; situated on the North Side; cheap. Address Room 13, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FURNITURE OF AN 8-room house. 4114 Ellis-av.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A $1,000 FLAT for $200. Flat 3, 3035 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 5-ROOM flat, including bed and table linen, hot water heat; convenient to I. C. R. R. and cable trains; party leaving city; lease to May 1. Address Arizona Flats, G 3, 42d-st. and Lake-av.

$400 SECURES A FURNISHED HOUSE; GOOD location for boarding-house; $250 cash, balance board at $50 per month for two; no agent. 57 S. Elizabeth-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

THE LINCOLN AND FIFTH WARD BUILDING and Loan Association of Chicago have just issued their 40th series of stock; weekly payments, 30c per share; no initiation fee charged. Office 2603 South Halsted-st. CHARLES L. SCHAAR, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF MEN'S clothing; drop postal; we call. 21 W. Randolph.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—
High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone west 209.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$1,600, 6-ROOM HOUSE, $50 DOWN, $20 a month, including interest at 6 per cent; lot 25x125; adjoining lot can be bought. WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, 218 La Salle-av., Room 220.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., 100X133 ft., 100 ft. n. of 76th-st., e. f.; lots on Dickey-st., 50x133 ft., 100 ft. s. of 75th-st., w. f. Houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision on 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. dummy branch; will make liberal terms.
JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS WITHIN 3 BLOCKS of Ill. Cen. railroad, 1 block from Calumet and South Chicago Electric railway, and 5 minutes' walk from Cottage Grove-av. cable cars.
THOMAS W. PRINDEVILLE, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES on Groveland-av., No. 3248; east front; 13 rooms; all modern improvements; in perfect repair; price, $17,000. H. S. PICKANDS, 1009 Rookery.

FOR SALE—DOWN-TOWN FEE—$60,000—6 PER cent; also fine property on State-st., north of Jackson, to lease 99 years. B. F. JACOBS & CO., R. 6, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GROVELAND-AV., NEAR 32D-ST., 2-story attic and cellar modern residence, stone front; will sell at a bargain; worth $12,000.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ELEGANT STONE house in choicest location, North Side.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STABLE ON NORTH SIDE north of Chicago-av., east of Rush-st. Address owner, O R 122, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STORE AND LOT ON PAULINA near Madison, $6,000; cor. of Robey and Iowa, 50 feet, only $5,000.
M. B. McDONOUGH,
R. 405, 134 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100X190, WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR Leavitt, a bargain; commission allowed. Address C 889, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—CHOICE IMPROVED and vacant; some good bargains just now.
SMITH & JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park.
Telephone Main 3976. or 95 Washington-st., City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—24,000 ACRES CALIFORNIA SUGAR pine timber lands will be sold at a bargain. For particulars apply to or address A. W. STARBIRD, 212 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARM, SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, eighteen miles; excellent state cultivation; well improved; must sell immediately. WAKELEY, 481 Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—MY FARM AND STOCK, THIRTY-two miles south of Chicago; cheap; easy terms. MILTON FULLER, Monee, Ill.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE— FOR THE VERY BEST prune, peach, orange, and lemon orchards in Southern California go to H. J. RANSOM & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.; properties exchanged.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BARGAINS—SOUTH SIDE—EITHER improved or vacant; owners who are willing to dispose of their property at a reduced price please call; also want for a special customer 50 or 75 feet either vacant or improved; business corner preferred.
REA, STEVENSON & CO.,
Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE DIRECT FROM owner, home, 6 to 8 rooms, not over 8 miles from heart of city; not to exceed $2,000 to $2,500; if you have a bargain for spot cash address
THOMAS ALBERT,
469 W. Congress-st.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE—A FIRST-CLASS 9 room house, semi-detached, about $8,000 to $9,000; also 50 ft. on Champlain-av., near 65th-st.
REA, STEVENSON & CO.,
Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

WANTED—SMALL RESIDENCE LOT, 15 TO 20 ft. front; South Side; Hyde Park preferred. Address C 893, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A LOT ON PRAIRIE-AV., E. F., bet. 54th and 55th-sts.
J. H. DENMAN, 802 Tacoma Bldg.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

CLEAR LOTS AND FIRST MORTGAGES (MINneapolis property) to trade for nicely furnished flat or first-class furniture. Address B 432, Tribune.

FARM — HIGH CLASS, TONY BUILDINGS wanted worth from $20,000 to $30,000; will give in exchange 400 acres worth $10,500, the balance down; no commission allowed; give full particulars. Address O R 165, Tribune office.

FARM — EXTRA WELL IMPROVED FARM wanted; will give good farm of 400 acres, comfortable buildings, value $10,500, and spot cash $10,000 in exchange; give full particulars.
J. H., 134 E. Van Buren-st., R. 405.

FIVE STONE FRONT RESIDENCES ON SOUTH Side, near 25th-st., value $12,000 to $15,000; all clear; for good inside vacant; corners preferred; cash difference. FRED F. BORUFF, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD FARM IN CENTRAL Illinois for stock hardware in good town. Address O R 91, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—45 HOUSES, $50,000; INCOME, $5,000; clear. 2201 Park-av., St. Louis, Mo.

SOME GOOD CORNER SALOONS; WILL TRADE for real estate or take good security of any kind. Apply to O'Donnell & Duer Bav. Brg. Co. cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT IN SUBURBAN ADDITION for complete restaurant outfit. A. P. F., 1st flat, 1244 W. Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE, furniture and lease of an excellent house in a desirable location. Address C 887, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE IN Evanston for smaller house or vacant lot in Austin. SMITH & JUNE, 95 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FLAT BUILDING, INC. $6,000; equity $6,000; want vacant. B 785, Tribune.

WILL EXCHANGE FAST-SELLING MERCHANdise for good commercial paper. Address A 850, Tribune office.

WANTED—NEARLY NEW MODERN FURNIture in exchange for room and board. 46 16th.

WANT WISCONSIN FARM FOR SOUTH SIDE residence. JNO. W. THATCHER, 503 Inter Ocean.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE FUND
OF MONEY TO LOAN
ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
At current rates in sums of $500 to $100,000.
No delay.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 East Washington-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

ANY SUM LOANED ON MERCHANDISE, FURNIture, notes, and other collaterals. W. N. ALLEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs, at 6 and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS, 516, 85 Dearborn-st.

BY CASADY, COLE & CO., 908 CHAMBER OF Commerce; special sums of $1,500, $2,500, $5,000, $7,000, and other sums at 6 per cent; no delay.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $10,000 OR more on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. H. DENMAN, 802 Tacoma Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN—BUILDING LOANS AND straight loans. Ask for particulars. Western Trust Co., 161 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHOICE REAL ESTATE D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

WANTED—$1,200—ONE YEAR; GOOD REAL estate security; can make $3,000. LENHAN & LOEWENICK, 1204 Security Bldg., Madison-st. and 5th-av.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., make loans on improved real estate.

6 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago property; large amounts a specialty; building loans made.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$500 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, BONDS, etc. E. L. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

$1,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city real estate at lowest rates. WAHL & CHAPIN, 706 Chamber of Commerce.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

OLD COINS, RARE STAMPS, ALBUMS, CATAlogues, used Columbian stamps wanted; circular free. FLETCHER & CO., 43 E. Van Buren-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

CHRONIC, NERVOUS, BLOOD, AND SKIN DIS-eases a specialty. Consultation free. Call or write. J. F. KENNERT, M. D., 133 S. Clark-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE FOR A NEW upright piano? Address B 960, Tribune office.

OPTICIANS.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT—CONSULT NEWCOMB & NEWCOMB, Reliable Opticians. Eyes examined free. Room 1302 Columbus Memorial Building State and Washington-sts.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

WANTED—A LARGE, MALE ENGLISH mastiff. Must not be cross with children. State price and place where he may be seen. Address C 914, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST AWARD ON THE "NEW HOME" AT World's Fair—Be wise, get our prices before buying elsewhere; second-hand and department-store machines very cheap. Telephone 3857. NEW HOME S. M. CO., 248 State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO HOLIDAY PIANO PURCHASERS—
LYON & HEALY'S. LYON & HEALY'S.
Our December piano display embraces hundreds of upright pianos in beautiful new designs.
Every grade is presented, from the cheapest durable upright to the choicest creations in fancy woods of America's representative pianomakers.

KNABE.	FISCHER.	HAZELTON.
KNABE.	FISCHER.	HAZELTON.
KNABE.	FISCHER.	HAZELTON.

Our seven piano salesrooms, all upon one floor, afford an unequaled opportunity for intelligent selection. Our facilities are so ample that visits of inspection may be freely made. Special offerings this week—modern upright pianos. In order to sharply reduce our stock of Pianos we offer these high class instruments at prices far lower than ever quoted heretofore on Pianos of similar grade.

One McCammon full upright cabinet Grand, rich mahogany case, with solid engraved panels, practically new (regular price $375)	$225
One Fischer full-sized upright, with fret panels, carved trusses, and all latest improvements; practically new (regular price $375)	240
One Weber full-sized upright, rosewood case, fret panels, and carved consoles, three strings, overstrung scale, second-hand, but in perfect condition (regular price $350)	250
One Steinway second-hand upright cabinet style, seven octaves, rosewood case (regular price $350)	275
One Fischer upright cabinet Grand, 4 ft. 6 in. high, ebony finished case, all late improvements (regular price $375)	275
One Knabe medium sized upright, second-hand, handsome rosewood case, extra fine tone (regular price $350)	275
One Petit Bijou upright, in oak case, nearly new, has an excellent tone for so small an instrument (regular price $175)	115
One New England upright, in ebony finished case, with fret panels, overstrung scale, and repeating action (regular price $200)	125
One Hallet & Davis 7⅓ octaves, fret panels, carved consoles, three strings, overstrung scale, double repeating action (regular price $300)	190
One Washburn large upright cabinet Grand, in fancy figured Circassian walnut case, solid panels, three strings, overstrung scale, and double repeating action (regular price $335)	210

And many others. Easy terms will be granted. Every instrument fully guaranteed.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts., Chicago.
N. B.—Lyon & Healy were awarded twelve highest medals and diplomas by the World's Columbian Exposition, thereby securing the greatest honors ever conferred upon a musical manufacturer's products.

HOLIDAY PIANOS,
IN
A GREAT VARIETY
OF
RICH CASINGS.
HALLET & DAVIS.
KIMBALL and Cheaper PIANOS.
KIMBALL ORGANS.
ONE PROFIT.
ONE PRICE.
BARGAINS
In several pianos and organs of STANDARD MAKES.
EASY PAYMENTS.
PIANOS RENTED.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
243-253 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS—

1 Hardman	$100
4 New England uprights, each......$135, $145,	155
1 Gabler	125
2 Chase Bros.' pianos, each......$160,	175
1 Fischer piano	125
23 Vose & Sons' pianos, each......$155, $160, to	200
2 Kroeger & Sons' pianos, each......$200,	225
14 Decker pianos, each......$175, $190,	200
1 Haines Bros. piano	100
1 Gould piano	105
2 Weser Bros. pianos......$100,	125
3 Schaaf pianos......$150, $165,	175
1 Chase piano	125
2 upright pianos, your choice, each	100
2 Chickering pianos, each......$150,	200
27 square pianos, each......$20 to	75

EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.
Every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded.
Pianos moved, tuned, repaired, and stored.
200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month—one year's rent allowed if purchased.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner of Morgan.

HIGHEST HONORS AT WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

PIANOS.	MASON & HAMLIN.	ORGANS
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PIANOS.	MASON & HAMLIN.	ORGANS
PIANOS.	MASON & HAMLIN.	ORGANS
PIANOS.	MASON & HAMLIN.	ORGANS
PIANOS.	MASON & HAMLIN.	ORGANS
PIANOS.	MASON & HAMLIN.	ORGANS
PIANOS.	MASON & HAMLIN.	ORGANS
PIANOS.	MASON & HAMLIN.	ORGANS
PIANOS.	MASON & HAMLIN.	ORGANS

The Mason & Hamlin pianos, constructed on their improved and patented method of stringing, are used exclusively in the Chicago Conservatory of Music (in the Auditorium) and by Wm. H. Sherwood, Director of the Piano Department of that institution, and
AMERICA'S GREATEST CONCERT PIANIST.
The Mason & Hamlin organs have been the standard the world over for forty years.
Pianos and organs on easy payments and rented.
Catalogues free.
MASON & HAMLIN,
185 Wabash-av., Chicago. 2nd floor. Take elevator

BARGAINS IN PIANOS—
If you are seeking bargains inspect the pianos from leading makers in our bargain rooms.
Eight large salesrooms on first floor.
One large room devoted to special bargains.
Largest and most desirable stock of pianos in the city.
If you want to buy we can please you in Quality,
Style,
Price,
Terms.
Full warranty.
Pianos rented with privilege of purchase.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
219-221 Wabash-av.
Open evenings in December.

The best variety of all grades of pianos and organs in the city.	ESTEY & CAMP (×8)	Easy payments with no advancement in prices.
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ESTEY & CAMP	ESTEY & CAMP	ESTEY & CAMP
ESTEY & CAMP	ESTEY & CAMP	ESTEY & CAMP
	ESTEY & CAMP	
Renting $1 per month and upward. Tuning free	ESTEY & CAMP (×4)	Old instruments taken in exch'nge t'ning, r'p'ir'g, etc Careful moving.

THE LEADING HOUSE.
STATE and JACKSON-STS.

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.
In all styles and every variety of natural wood cases, of the following makes: STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS, THE A. B. CHASE PIANOS, VOSE & SONS' PIANOS, C. KURTZMANN & CO.'S PIANOS. A superior line of pianos to rent. Also in our BARGAIN DEPARTMENT may be found 100 pianos, which are to be sold REGARDLESS OF VALUE, comprising Uprights, Grands and Squares of leading makers. Many of these pianos are new, others nearly so. An unusual opportunity to secure a piano at a REMARKABLY LOW PRICE.
Correspondence and inspection invited.
LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 and 176 Wabash-av.

CALL AT 248 WABASH-AV.,
AND INVESTIGATE THESE UPRIGHT PIANOS.

1 Lyon & Healy, ebonized, good order	$125
2 Stuyvesant, ebonized, good order......$135	150
1 Chase Bros., ebonized, largest size, new	175
2 Stuyvesant, wal. & mhg., fine order......$180	195
1 Everett, fancy mhg., no trace of wear	195
1 Wheelock, fancy walnut, no trace of wear	260
1 Lindeman, oak, good as new	290

—Easy monthly payments if desired.—
MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO., 248 Wabash-av.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE. 75 UPRIGHT PIANOS MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.
EVERY ONE A BARGAIN.
$120 TO $150 EACH.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Open evenings. J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS.

1 Vose & Sons' upright piano	$150
1 Weber upright	160
1 Wheelock upright	195
1 Chickering upright	135
1 Lyon & Healy upright	160

Payments, $5 per month.
Open evenings. J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

THE WORLD FAMOUS
WEBER—PIANOS—WEBER
WEBER—PIANOS—WEBER
ARE BEST OF ALL.
BRANCH HOUSE, 248 Wabash-av.

LEFT ON SALE—
New Steinway & Sons piano, rosewood case, cover and stool......$225
Cash or payments.
Open evenings. J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

THREE UPRIGHT PIANOS; EACH $120.
Cash only.
Open evenings. J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

EMERSON PIANO CO. WAREROOMS WILL be open evenings during December. Several genuine bargains. Terms to suit. No extra charge where time payments are desired. 218 Wabash-av.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

$165 BUYS A HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT piano; $195 buys a Sohmer upright piano; 4 new Sohmer uprights, in mahogany, oak, and walnut, prices ranging from $250 to $325; payments to suit purchasers. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st. Open evenings until the 24th.

CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS.
Celebrated Wheelock pianos.
Celebrated Wheelock pianos.
—On easy payments.—
MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO., 248 Wabash-av.

SOHMER PIANOS—MATHUSHEK PIANOS
SOHMER PIANOS—MATHUSHEK PIANOS
Factory prices. Thompson Music Co., 367 Wabash-av

ON ACCOUNT OF FINANCIAL REVERSES I am compelled to sacrifice my first-class upright piano for cash. Address C 875, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO.
262 and 264 Wabash-av.

PIANOS	TO RENT	PIANOS
PIANOS	AND	PIANOS
PIANOS	FOR SALE	PIANOS
PIANOS	ON	PIANOS
PIANOS	EASY PAYMENTS.	PIANOS

ONLY ONE PROFIT
In dealing direct with the
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.
NEW ENGLAND PIANOS
NEW ENGLAND PIANOS
NEW ENGLAND PIANOS
The most popular piano made, demonstrated by the fact that more of them are sold annually than of any other make.
BARGAINS in second-hand UPRIGHT PIANOS of standard makes—$100, $125, $150, and $200. Better values than offered by any other house in Chicago.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL.
Pianos stored, tuned, and repaired.
NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO.
WAREROOMS—
262 and 264 Wabash av.
200 Tremont-st., Boston.
98 Fifth-av., New York.
26, 28, and 30 O'Farrell-st., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES—Boston, Mass.

BRADBURY PIANOS.
New designs, fancy cases.
Full line just received from the factory.
Prices and terms to suit the times.
255 and 257 Wabash-av.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF UPRIGHT pianos to rent, $3 and $4 per month. Agent for Wegman, Needham, Bryant, and other pianos. Easy payments. JOHN A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., first door south of J. H. Walker's, first flight.

$650 WEBER UPRIGHT; LARGEST SIZE, fine case; practically good as new and fully warranted for $375 cash. Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 294 TO 300 Franklin-st.—Best storage for furniture and merchandise; private rooms; moving, packing, and shipping; telephone Harrison 467. SNOW & SNOW, proprietors.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.—Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; special facilities for storage of World's Fair exhibits; Tel. 4026. THE E. JENNINGS CO., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

UNION PARK Fireproof Furniture Storage Warehouse | CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST storage for furniture, merchandise, pianos, etc.; private rooms; money loaned; tel. W. 153. 503 and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines; novels exchanged. WELLS B. SIZER, 189 State, Palmer House.

SEND FOR LITTLE BOOK, "HOW TO SPECUlate"; tells all about it; mailed free. Northwestern Grain and Stock Exchange, Rialto Bldg., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Ocean Navigation.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES.
AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw channel steamers.
Paris.....Dec. 20, 3:00 pm | New York..Jan. 3, 3:00 pm
Berlin....Dec. 27, 8:00 am | Paris......Jan. 13, 7:30 am
AND
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Every Wednesday.
Exceptionally good second-class and steerage accommodations.
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NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Waesland..Dec. 20, 3:30 pm | Rhynland..Jan. 3, 3:00 pm
Friesland..Dec. 27, 8:30 am | Noordland..Jan. 10, 7:00 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Wednesday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Havel, Tue., Dec. 19, 6 a m | Weimar, Tue., Jan. 9, 9 a m
Aller, Tue., Dec. 26, noon | Trave, Tue., Jan. 16, noon
Ems, Tues., Jan. 2, 3 p m | Elbe, Tues., Jan. 23, 9 a m
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New York to Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples.
Werra.....Dec. 30 | Fulda......Jan. 27 | Fulda......Mch. 3
Kaiser.....Jan. 6 | Kaiser.....Feb. 10 | Kaiser.....Mch. 17
Spree......Jan. 16 | Spree......Feb. 17 | Werra......Mch. 24
TO THE AZORES.
The fast express steamer "Spree" of the North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Tues., Jan. 16, and Sat., Feb. 17, from New York to Genoa, will stop at San Miguel, Azores, to land passengers for these islands.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.
5 DAYS, 12 HOURS, 7 MINUTES.
BY THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA." "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 H. P., positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," "AURANIA," "SERVIA," and others, averaging over 510 ft. long, 7,500 tons, and 14,000 H. P. The whole comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers, ONE OF WHICH WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL EVERY SATURDAY.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for safety, comfort, and speed (having never lost a passenger during the 52 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE
To Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Normannia....Dec. 12 | Normannia....Jan. 18, '94
Extra steamer Gellert Dec. 21.
To Alexandria, Egypt, Columbia, Jan. 4, '94.
GRAND ORIENT EXCURSION.
Fuerst Bismarck from New York Feb. 1, '94, to Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Ajaccio, Alexandria (Cairo and Pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration 65 days.
Send for illustrated pamphlet and travelers' guide. Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

WINTER RESORTS—BERMUDA, NASSAU, BARbadoes, South of France, Italy, Egypt, the Nile, Palestine, California, etc.; programs free.
H. GAZE & SONS, Tourist Agents,
204 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.

Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	† 1:30 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:05 am
California Limited	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
California Fast Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	† 8:50 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:35 am	* 2:15 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:10 pm	* 9:35 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	*10:30 pm
Kansas City, St. Joe, & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS; DUBUQUE AND DES MOINES!
Chicago Great Western Ry. Co., Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	7:25 am	11:20 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 pm	7:30 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 7:02 am	† 6:50 pm
Danville and Terre Haute Pass	†12:55 pm	† 9:40 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:30 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:27 pm	* 6:55 am
Paris, Marshall and Cairo	† 7:02 am	† 9:40 pm

WISCONSIN CENTRAL CO.—*Da. †Ex. Sun. xEx. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:00 pm / *10:40 pm	* 7:15 am / *10:05 am
Ashland and Iron towns	* 5:00 pm / x10:40 pm	* 7:15 am / ‡10:05 am
Duluth	* 5:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	†8:00 am	† 9:25 pm
Waukesha Ex	* 5:00 pm	† 9:55 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, DesMoines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	†12:15 pm / * 6:30 pm / *10:30 pm / *10:40 pm	† 2:15 pm / * 8:15 am / * 9:30 am / * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am / * 6:30 pm / *10:15 pm	† 8:00 am / * 9:30 am / * 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	§ 6:30 pm	† 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	*11:30 am / * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm / * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm / §11:00 pm	*10:05 am / † 7:35 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., †6:15 p. m., †7:00 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †2:15 p. m., §5:55 p. m., †11:15 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon. §Ex. Sat. ‖Sun. only

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am / * 6:30 pm / *10:30 pm	* 7:00 am / * 9:30 am / * 9:40 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:25 pm / †11:00 pm	† 7:15 am / * 9:40 am
Dubuque	† 5:30 pm	* 8:00 am
do	†11:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	* 2:10 pm	* 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	†11:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	† 5:30 pm / * 8:00 pm / †11:00 pm	† 7:15 am / * 7:00 am / * 8:00 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	*11:30 am / * 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am / † 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.
*Daily †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	* 2:00 pm	* 4:35 pm
Chicago, Cairo and Memphis	* 2:00 pm	* 4:25 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Cairo and St. Louis	† 8:40 am	† 4:35 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 7:45 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee and local points	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Kankakee, Champaign & Bloomington Pass	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 5:00 pm	*10:00 am
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:30 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford, Freeport & Dubuque	† 1:55 pm	† 1:15 pm
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Bureau Accommodation	† 8:15 am	† 7:05 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	*10:35 am	* 3:35 pm
St. Jo, Atch., Lv'th & Kan. City	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	† 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. and Pueblo via Kansas City, Vestibuled	* 6:00 pm	*12:00 n'n
Fort Worth, Texas, Ex.	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Linc. (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex.	*10:15 pm	† 7:15 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex.	*10:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
Pullman Tourist Car, Daily, Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Kansas City, Ft. Worth, and El Paso, Fast Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 8:45 pm	7:30 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:30 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	* 5:00 pm	8:45 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STATION foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Commercial Agent, 193 Clark-st.

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	† 7:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids, parlor car	* 4:55 pm	† 1:45 pm
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	*11:30 pm	6:30 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 7:55 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:45 am	* 5:30 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:45 am	* 5:30 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 4:30 pm	*11:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
The Pittsburgh Special	* 5:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Youngstown and New Castle	* 5:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Nov. 19, 1893.	Leave. Chicago.	Arrive. Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 7:45 am	† 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 4:00 pm	* 5:20 pm
Grand Rapids Solid Train via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 4:15 pm	† 4:00 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 4:55 pm	† 1:45 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 5:20 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9:30 pm	* 7:05 am
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line	* 9:35 pm	* 7:15 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 7:15 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	*11:40 pm	* 7:05 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station; corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & St. Louis Lim.	*10:02 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 8:10 am	* 6:40 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	‡10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 6:15 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	*10:00 pm
Pittsburg Limited	* 3:00 pm	* 7:40 am
Walkerton Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Columbus and Wheeling Ex.	* 6:25 pm	* 7:20 am
New York, Washington, Pittsburg, and Cleveland, Vestibuled Limited	* 7:30 pm	*11:55 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

†Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	† 7:00 am
New York Mail & Pittsburg Exp	† 8:00 am	† 9:50 pm
Chicago and Boston Special	†10:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Atlantic & Pittsburg Express	* 3:10 pm	† 9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	† 4:00 pm	† 5:30 pm
Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	*10:30 am
New York & Boston Express	† 7:45 pm	† 7:55 am
New York Express	†11:30 pm	6:45 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:35 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
North Judson Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 1:30 pm	10:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:40 pm	9:15 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

WOMAN MIND READER.

MISS MAUD LANCASTER OF ENGLAND GIVES TESTS.

Skeptical Dr. Flint, Who Is Among the Invited Spectators, Admits Her Cleverness, but Proposes a Test Which She Refuses to Undertake—In a Mock Murder Test She Finds the Secreted Knife Without Delay—Suggestion That She Solve the Cronin Mystery.

The New York newspapers are full of a new mind-reader.

English, of course.

Her name, Miss Maud Lancaster.

Like all predecessors she has begun by giving private séances in the parlors of her hotel. To these are invited the class of people who are always good cards for any business which they patronize. Actors, principally, men about town, and a doctor of repute. The latter is always obtained in some way, albeit now and then he proves too much for the mind-reader.

However, Miss Lancaster has succeeded in making people say that she is a wonderfully clever woman, and for the moment she is the fad, so that her public séances which she will open at the Broadway Theater one week from tonight promise to be remunerative and interesting.

Miss Lancaster operates without the assistance of a medium. She has no physical contact with her subjects and thus steers clear of the charge of muscle-reading. When she is disappointed in her search she says so. She



MISS MAUD LANCASTER.

pleads with her auditors to help her think—that is, to concentrate their minds on that of which she is in quest.

At her first séance in the parlors of the St. James Hotel there were present Dr. Austin Flint, Manager Daniel Frohman, Dr. Egbert Guernesey, Maj. J. B. Pond, whose name is quite familiar, Actor Louis Harrison, William Lay, Charles Reed, Howard Gould, Mr. Cockey, and several ladies.

She struck a very practical man in Dr. Flint. In fact, he was almost too skeptical. Even a mind-reader has to have some latitude. Dr. Flint's first objection to Miss Lancaster was that she was not properly blindfolded. Then he thought she must have confederates in the same atmosphere. The doctor was so critical that he "riled" Mr. MacMahon, the manager of the English lady. It was agreed, as a beginning, that all present were to concentrate their minds on the number of a bank note, the number to be called by the mind-reader. Dr. Flint asked that the mind-reader's managers, MacMahon and Witherspoon, leave the room while Miss Lancaster was "reading" the number. They objected, but finally yielded. The result of this test was satisfactory to all except Dr. Flint. He admitted that what she had done was clever and that she was remarkable. But he wanted another test.

Refuses the Second Test.

"But if she can guess the number of the watch in my pocket," said the doctor, "then I will believe her to be what she professes. I will think of the number as hard and constantly as I can. She can have all the contact she wishes. If she is what she claims to be she can tell the number of my watch instantly."

Miss Lancaster was astounded at the doctor's proposition. Her managers was amazed at it. MacMahon said Miss Lancaster must have a multiplicity of minds concentrated on what she was trying to do. Miss Lancaster, who proved that she is quick in defending her own rights at least, said to the doctor:

"I do not know your will, doctor. It may be stronger than mine and you might use it against me. I do not like to attempt what you ask, for if I were to fail you might use it against me. You might think one figure of



"IT IS THE TRAY OF SPADES."

the number wrong, as Mr. Labouchere did when he offered the test of that five hundred pound bank note."

MacMahon entreated the doctor to allow others to see the number of his watch, but he refused and the test was not made.

Then came another. Miss Lancaster left the room and Louis Harrison took a ring from the finger of Mr. Rullman and hid it in the sweatband of a hat, which had been placed on the head of a bronze bust of a woman in one corner. Miss Lancaster came in bandaged. She moved about cautiously. She held one hand over a bald head and it dodged. This caused merriment, which Miss Lancaster at once rebuked. She admitted that she was working hard and that everybody must think of the place where the ring was concealed. Just then two men came in who did not know what was on. Miss Lancaster retired and the new auditors were apprised of the place where the ring was hid. Miss Lancaster returned and walked at once to the hat and found the ring. The audience applauded.

But she was not through. She must find the man from whose finger the ring was taken. The owner had moved from the seat he occupied when the ring was removed. A fat old man had moved into it, and Miss Lancaster placed the ring on his finger and protested it was his. The audience said no. Miss Lancaster thought again. And then she walked over to Mr. Rullman, the owner, and placed the ring on his finger. She had scored a triumph, and the audience creditedher generously.

Mock Murder Test.

Miss Lancaster then proposed a mock murder. Two men were to be assassinated—Ed Miner and a Mr. Townsend—and the knife was hid in a glove, which was thrown under a table. Miss Lancaster returned to the room, still bandaged, snatched the knife from the glove without delay, and then clapped her hands on Townsend's head and a moment later on that of Miner.

It was Maj. Pond's test next. Miss Lancaster again retired and the Major hanged two women and a man with strands of blue, red, and white ribbon, respectively. The bits of ribbon were then secreted. Miss Lancaster's business was to find the ribbons and tie them about the necks of the ladies who had been hanged by the Major. She did all without any apparent difficulty.

Howard Gould, son of Jay Gould, who had been an interested spectator, was requested



DR. AUSTIN FLINT QUESTIONING MISS LANCASTER.

to go out and buy a pack of cards at his own expense—a suggestion which caused laughter—and bring it in. He did so, and Miss Lancaster again retiring the son of the late wizard was asked to take one card from the pack and hide it. He drew the tray of spades and placed it in the sleeve of a coat which hung over the back of a chair in a remote corner. Miss Lancaster returned, found the coat without trouble, and held it up. As she did so the card fell to the floor. A man picked it up quickly and concealed it Miss Lancaster after a brief fanning of the thought waves with her palms said, "It is the three of spades," and the audience, particularly the women, were enthusiastic.

In guessing the number of a bank note, 46,596, the bank note being secreted in a man's vest pocket, Miss Lancaster called the five figures with the exception of one, the third, but this she quickly corrected.

Miss Lancaster is a modest appearing woman, and disclaims any supernatural ability. She frankly says she doesn't know how to explain it. It has been suggested that she might come to Chicago and be of some assistance in unraveling the Cronin mystery.

COAL TREASURES OF COLOMBIA.

Some Interesting Facts Ascertained by Recent Surveys of the Country.

The Washington Bureau of the American Republics has issued an interesting statement about the coal and petroleum deposits of Colombia, many of the facts in regard to which have been ascertained from extensive surveys recently made by Mr. C. F. Z. Caracristi. The coal discovered in connection with the construction of the Panama railroad and canal is not of great value, the veins being too thin and the percentage of carbon too low, besides which some of the carbon is infusible and incombustible graphite. On the Pacific coal measures expose themselves near Punta Burica, in Colombia, and on the peninsula projection that forms the northern inclosure of Gulfo Dulce, in Costa Rica. Work was attempted in these regions years ago, but the results were meager, because the exploring party did not go sufficiently far into the interior to reach a healthy carboniferous formation. The surveyor considers it feasible to mine good coal at a distance of fifteen to twenty miles from the coast. The measures cover an area of about 100 square miles, and are about equal to the coal beds of Chesterfield County, Va.

The region of the streams which flow into the Gulfo de Uraba or Darien del Nord contains the most promising coal deposits of the Atlantic coast of South America. About four miles up from the mouth of the Rio Volcan the veins are from three to twenty feet thick, and these extend southward a distance of not less than sixty miles. The croppings on the Volcan are even more wonderful than those of Pennsylvania. Large veins also extend along the Rio Sinu. In Cauca there are over twenty veins of coal, including anthracite, all of which has more or less commercial value. In their whole distance along the Darien in Cauca and the shores of Bolivar, to a point opposite Puerto de Colombia, the coal measures have an area of 7,800 square miles, or equal to that of Alabama. The visible supply of coal in Cauca and Bolivar alone is estimated at not less than 18½ billion tons, the cost of mining which is placed at about $2.10 as against $1.62 in Pennsylvania. A short distance from the coal on the Gulf of Uraba there are extensive strata of oil rock. Some forty springs have been found, one of which gushes oil enough to fill a six inch pipe. They are at a distance of one to three miles from the shores of the gulf, to which a pipe line might be constructed at a cost of about $14,000. The oil is remarkably pure, and it is thought the development of the industry there would result in the control of the petroleum market for South America. One of the springs seems to prove conclusively the error of both chemist and geologist as to the origin of petroleum. Coal was also found in well defined veins at several other points, notably at the base of the mountains near Santa Marta, and in one place extensive beds of the best quality of cannel coal. In the department of Cundinamarca the coal measures cover an area of about 3,000 square miles, and deposits of coal and petroleum are found in Boyaca.

Mr. Caracristi figures out a consumption of about 80,000 tons of coal per year by railroads, foreign ships on their way from Colombia to their respective ports of entry, and steamers now plying on Colombian rivers, if the latter should cease burning wood and consume coal. The development of the Colombian coal beds would be a great economic factor to the nations of South and Central America after an interoceanic canal is built. He estimates that it would involve a reduction of 10 per cent in the cost of transportation between the United States and South American ports. Of course it would largely increase the importance of Colombia among the nations of the world.

NEW YORK FEARS THE SMOKE NUISANCE

A Little Use of Bituminous Coal Brings Out Vigorous Protests.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—When people from the West come to New York, that is, if they enter the city by any other line than the New York Central, about the first thing they see as they look from the ferryboat as it crosses the North River is a great big chimney belching volumes of smoke. One really cannot see much difference between New York and Chicago or Pittsburg or some of the places where bituminous coal is used, as he sees this city from across the river. When he lands he finds the situation, so far as the smoke nuisance is concerned, is not as bad as in the Western cities referred to, but for all that it is bad enough in the neighborhood of the ferry landings along the North River bank. Most of the trouble is caused by a single chimney which belongs to the New York Steam Heating company. In the last few weeks it has caused many a New-Yorker, who had been in the habit of going to his business in the morning with a kind of "thank God our city is not as other cities are" feeling, to sigh as he blew the soot from his shirt front. Just a little smoke is hard for the New-Yorkers to tolerate. The average citizen in this town does not really know much about what a first-class smoke nuisance is. His imagination can't picture a situation as Pittsburg or Cincinnati presents, so when the steam company's chimney commenced to smoke a few weeks ago the New-Yorkers commenced to fret and stew and kept it up until the authorities made an investigation as to what caused the offender to use bituminous coal. This chimney was not the only one in this big city that smoked, but for some reason it received the most attention from the newspapers and apparently from the authorities. The people commenced to ask each other if the atmosphere were to become so polluted as that of cities supplied with bituminous coal. They have about concluded there is nothing seriously the matter and that the present nuisance is only temporary and to some extent was caused by the recent railroad troubles and strikes. Experts say there is no reason to anticipate for New York any large increase in the use of soft coal for general steam.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

FINEST FLAVOR—FAIREST PRICE.

GLIMPSES OF THE FAIR

CAUGHT BY THE CAMERA.

Price Now Reduced to 10 Cents and Seven Coupons.

192 = Half Tones = 192

ENTIRELY NEW PLATES. Bound in a handsome cover and printed on fine plated paper. This is complete in one number. You don't need to work all winter to get it, and then pay for binding afterwards. One payment is enough. This offer goes with "THE TRIBUNE," the best newspaper in the country.

Special Coupon Offer.

This magnificent Souvenir of the World's Columbian Exposition, containing 192 new half-tone Engravings, on new plates from actual photographs, will be issued by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE [in one number] according to the following coupon scheme:

Cut out seven Art Coupons of different dates, bring or send them to Room 13 Tribune office with 10 cents in coin or stamps, and . . . .

The Book Is Yours.

See Coupon on First Page.

Or, bring or send to the office the name of one *new bonafide* subscriber to The [Daily or Daily and Sunday] Tribune paid for one month and

The Book Is Yours.

Seven Coupons and 10 Cents —OR— One New Subscriber For One Month. Daily, 50 Cents. Daily and Sunday, 75 Cents.

GLIMPSES OF THE FAIR

Inclose 5 Cents for Postage on Mail Orders.

WHERE THE COUPONS ARE.

At the top of the first page will be found two compact coupons. The "Book Coupon" is for *books only* The "Art Coupon" is receivable for

GLIMPSES OF THE FAIR, or TRIBUNE ART SUPPLEMENT.

The Book Coupon is receivable for the

TRIBUNE NEW GENERAL ATLAS, ART AND HANDICRAFT,

as explained elsewhere. Similar Coupons heretofore printed will be accepted as advertised.

COUPONS ON THE FIRST PAGE.

THE BEST OFFER YET!

Chicago Tribune Art Supplements,

ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLORS,

THE SECOND PART IS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Complete in Two Parts. Regular Price 50 Cents Each.

NOW OFFERED FOR

20 Cents and 7 Coupons for Each Part.

These beautiful Souvenirs in colors have made the hit of the season, and are the most suitable Holiday Gifts possible. To put them within the reach of the people for Christmas Gifts, THE TRIBUNE now makes this

Extraordinary Offer.

Cut out seven Art Coupons of different dates, bring or send them to Room 13 Tribune Building, third floor, with 20 cents in coin or stamps, and either part of

The Colored Souvenir Is Yours.

Postage 4 cents extra.

☞ *See Art Coupon on First Page.*

Or, cut out seven Art Coupons of different dates and bring or send them with the name of one new bonafide subscriber to The Tribune paid for one month [Daily 50 cents; Daily and Sunday 75 cents] and either part of

The Colored Souvenir Is Yours.

Postage 4 cents extra.

☞ *See Art Coupon on First Page.*

Only a few of these Inimitable Colored Sketches from Graham's Water Color Paintings are left, and when the supply is exhausted this offer will be withdrawn, but this is

In Time for Christmas.

How can you make an admirable Christmas Gift easier or cheaper?

PICTURESQUE VENICE.

Water Color Facsimile.

FOR TRIBUNE READERS ONLY.

The latest offer in the coupon series is a veritable Christmas Gift, as it places a work of art within the reach of the most modest purse. The engraving gives but a faint idea of this beautiful colored picture, which is an exact and artistic copy of the beautiful water-color exhibited in the Italian Section of the Liberal Arts Building at the World's Fair.



This Beautiful Work of Art

Is a striking picture in artistic coloring, measuring 18x24 inches, with a broad mat and framed in white and gold, making the size, with frame, 24x30 inches,

COMPLETE WITH GLASS, MAT, AND FRAME,

To Tribune subscribers, for

Seven Art Coupons and One Dollar.

Cut out seven Art Coupons of different dates, bring them to Room 13, Third Floor, Tribune Building, and

THE PICTURE IS YOURS.

ONE COUPON AND ONE DIME

Something for the Children.

THE TRIBUNE has secured at large expense the exclusive sale in Chicago of a beautiful . . . .

BANNER PICTURE IN COLORS.

Delivering Her Christmas Presents.



This beautiful picture is in the form of a banner, with brass top and bottom, complete with hanger, the size being . . . .

15x30 inches—in colors.

HOW TO OBTAIN IT

Cut out one of the ART COUPONS printed on the first page, bring it to Room 13, 3d floor, Tribune office, with Ten Cents, and the

...Banner Picture Is Yours...

ONE ART COUPON—ONE DIME—ONE HAPPY CHILD.

Inclose 2 cents extra if you wish pictures sent by mail.